THE

U.S. War Dept.

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

BY

Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery,

AND

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 16, 1880.

SERIES I—VOLUME XVII—IN TWO PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS.

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PREFACE.

By an act approved June 23, 1874, Congress made an appropriation "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directed him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order."

Appropriations for continuing such preparation have been made from time to time, and the act approved June 16, 1880, has provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of ten thousand copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year"; and that "of said number, seven thousand copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, two thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and one thousand copies for the use of the Executive Departments."*

This compilation will be the first general publication of the military records of the war, and will embrace all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value.

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*Volumes I–V distributed under act approved June 16, 1880. The act approved August 7, 1882, provides that—

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication, with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates, who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

The publication will present the records in the following order of arrangement:

The **First Series** will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The **Second Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The **Third Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the *first* and *second* series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The **Fourth Series** will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the *third* series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Major Third Art., and Bvt. Lieut. Col.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 23, 1880.

Approved:

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

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11, 1862.—Skirmish near Booneville, Miss.

14, 1862.—Skirmish at Clear Creek, near Baldwyn, Miss.

15–18, 1862.—Expedition to Holly Springs and skirmish at Tallahatchie Bridge, Miss.

17, 1862.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, temporarily supersedes General G. T. Beauregard in command of Department No. 2, or the Western Department.

20, 1862.—General Bragg assigned to command of Department No. 2.

Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, transferred to command of the Department of Southern Mississippi and East Louisiana.

Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of the West.

21, 1862.—Expedition to Hernando and skirmish at Coldwater Station, Miss.

25, 1862.—Confederate Department No. 2 extended so as to absorb Department No. 1, etc.

Affair near La Fayette Station, Tenn.

26, 1862.—Major-General Pope transferred to command of the Army of Virginia.

27, 1862.—General Bragg assumes permanent command of Department No. 2.

28, 1862.—Skirmishes at and near Blackland, Miss.

29, 1862.—Department No. 2 extended.

30, 1862.—Skirmish at Rising Sun, Tenn.

July 1, 1862.—Action near Booneville, Miss.

Skirmish near Holly Springs, Miss.

2, 1862.—Confederate Districts of the Mississippi and of the Gulf constituted, under command of Major-General Van Dorn and Brig. Gen. John H. Forney.

Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, announced as second in command of Department No. 2.

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*Including operations against Vicksburg, December 20, 1862–January 2, 1863, and expedition January 4–17, 1863, against Fort Hindman, or Arkansas Post, Ark.

†Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this "Summary" no circumstantial reports are on file.

July 3, 1862.—Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of the West.
5, 1862.—Maj. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of the Mississippi.
Skirmish on the Hatchie River, Miss.
10-11, 1862.—Expedition to Guntown, Miss.
11, 1862.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, assigned to command as General-in-Chief of all the land forces of the United States.
13, 1862.—Skirmish near Wolf River, Tenn.
16, 1862.—The District of West Tennessee, Major-General Grant commanding, extended to embrace the Army of the Mississippi, etc.
Major-General Halleck relinquishes immediate command of the troops in the Department of the Mississippi.
17, 1862.—Major-General Grant assumes command of all troops in the Armies of the Tennessee and of the Mississippi and in the Districts of Cairo and of the Mississippi.
19, 1862.—Guerrilla raid on Brownsville, Tenn.
20, 1862.—Affair at Hatchie Bottom, Miss.
21, 1862.—Confederate Army of the Mississippi ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn.
Major-General Price, C. S. Army, assumes command of the District of the Tennessee.
24, 1862.—Skirmish at White Oak Bayou, Miss.*
25-Aug. 1, 1862.—Expedition from Holly Springs, Miss., to Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn.
27, 1862.—Affair near Toone's Station, or Lower Post Ferry, Tenn.
27-29, 1862.—Expedition from Rienzi to Ripley, Miss.
28, 1862.—Skirmish near Humboldt, Tenn.
29, 1862.—Affair at Hatchie Bottom, near Denmark, Tenn.
Aug. 2, 1862.—Skirmish near Totten's Plantation, Coahoma County, Miss.†
Skirmish at Austin, Tunica County, Miss.
3, 1862.—Skirmish on Nonconah Creek, Tenn.
4-7, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Jacinto to Bay Springs, Miss., and skirmish.
7, 1862.—Skirmish at Wood Springs, near Dyersburg, Tenn.
10-11, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Brownsville, Tenn., toward the mouth of Hatchie River.
11, 1862.—Skirmish at Brown's Plantation, Miss.
Skirmish at Saulsbury, Tenn.
13, 1862.—Skirmish near Medon, Tenn.
16, 1862.—Skirmish at Meriwether's Ferry, Obion River, Tenn.
Skirmish at Horn Lake Creek, Miss.
18, 1862.—Capture of steamboats on Tennessee River.
Skirmish near Dyersburg, Tenn.
Surrender of Clarksville, Tenn.‡
19-21, 1862.—Expedition from Rienzi to Marietta and Bay Springs, Miss., and skirmishes.
23, 1862—Skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn.
Affair near Trinity, Ala.
Skirmish at Greenville, Miss.§
25, 1862.—Skirmish at Bolivar, Miss.§
Skirmish at Fort Donelson, Tenn.

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* See expedition from Helena, Ark., etc., Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 173.
† For report, see Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 205.
‡ For report, see series I, Vol. XVI, Part I, p. 862.
§ For report, see Series I, Vol. XIII, p. 240.

Aug. 26, 1862.—Skirmish at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn.
Skirmish near Rienzi, Miss.
27, 1862.—Skirmish near Kossuth, Miss.
28, 1862.—Skirmish near Corinth, Miss.
30–Sept. 1, 1862.—Operations on the Mississippi Central Railroad.
31, 1862.—Skirmish near Marietta, Miss.
Capture of U. S. transport W. B. Terry on the Tennessee River.

Sept. 2, 1862.—Skirmish near Memphis, Tenn.
5, 1862.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the District of the Mississippi.
Skirmish at Burnt Bridge, near Humboldt, Tenn.
5–6, 1862.—Scout toward Holly Springs and skirmish at Olive Branch, Miss.
7, 1862.—Skirmish at Riggin's Hill, near Clarksville, Tenn.*
8–13, 1862.—Expedition to the Coldwater and Hernando, Miss.
9, 1862.—Skirmish at Rienzi, Miss.
Skirmish at Cockrum Cross-Roads, Miss.
12, 1862.—Skirmish at Coldwater Railroad Bridge, Miss.
13, 1862.—Skirmish near Iuka, Miss.
14, 1862.—Skirmish at Burnsville, Miss.
16, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Burnsville toward Iuka, Miss., and skirmish.
18, 1862.—Skirmish at Rienzi, Miss.
18–23, 1862.—Operations about Forts Henry and Donelson, Tenn., and skirmish.
19, 1862.—Engagement at Iuka, Miss.
Skirmish at Barnett's Corners, Miss.
Skirmish at Peyton's Mill, Miss.
Skirmish at Prentiss, Miss.
Attack on the Queen of the West, near Bolivar, Miss.
20, 1862.—Skirmish on the Fulton Road, south of Iuka, Miss.
20–22, 1862.—Expedition from Bolivar to Grand Junction and La Grange, Tenn., and skirmish.
21, 1862.—Skirmish near Van Buren, Tenn.
23, 1862.—Skirmish at Wolf Creek Bridge, near Memphis, Tenn.
24, 1862.—The District of West Tennessee reorganized. Major-Generals Sherman, Ord, and Rosecrans, and Brigadier-General Quinby, U. S. Army, assigned to divisions.
25, 1862.—Skirmish at Davis' Bridge, Hatchie River, Tenn.
Burning of Randolph, Tenn.
26, 1862.—Skirmish at Pocahontas, Tenn.
27, 1862.—Skirmish near Iuka, Miss.
28, 1862.—Skirmish near Friar's Point, Miss.
28–Oct. 5, 1862.—Expedition from Columbus, Ky., to Covington, Durhamville, and Fort Randolph, Tenn.
30, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Rienzi, Miss., to the Hatchie River.

Oct. 1, 1862.—Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana.
Skirmish at Ruckersville, Miss.
Skirmish at Davis' Bridge, Tenn.
2, 1862.—Skirmish at Baldwyn, Miss.
Skirmish near Ramer's Crossing, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Miss.
3, 1862.—Affair near La Fayette Landing, Tenn.
3–12, 1862.—Battle of Corinth, Miss., and pursuit of the Confederate forces.
9, 1862.—Affair near Humboldt, Tenn.
10, 1862.—Skirmish at Medon Station, Tenn.

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* See Series I, Vol. XVI, Part I, p. 955.

Oct. 12, 1862.—Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, assumes command of all troops in the State of Mississippi.

14, 1862.—Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, including forces intending to operate in Southwestern Tennessee.

16, 1862.—Department of the Tennessee constituted, under command of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army.

17, 1862.—Skirmish at Island No. 10, Tenn.

21, 1862.—Skirmish at Woodville, Tenn.

21–24, 1862.—Scout to Colliersville, Shelby Depot, Hickory, and Galloway Switch, Tenn., with skirmishes.

22–25, 1862.—Expedition from Fort Donelson to Waverly, Tenn., with skirmishes.

24, 1862.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Department of the Cumberland.*

The Thirteenth Army Corps constituted.*

Skirmish near White Oak Springs, Tenn.

25, 1862.—Major-General Grant assumes command of the Thirteenth Army Corps and the Department of the Tennessee.

26, 1862.—The Army of the Mississippi (Union) discontinued.

31, 1862–Jan. 10, 1863.—Operations on the Mississippi Central Railroad from Bolivar, Tenn., to Coffeeville, Miss.

Nov. 18, 1862.—Skirmish at Double Bridge, Tenn.

24, 1862.—General Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. Army, assigned to a command embracing Western North Carolina, Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Eastern Louisiana.

25, 1862.—Capture of Henderson's Station, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Tenn.

26, 1862.—Skirmish near Somerville, Tenn.

27–Dec. 6, 1862.—Expedition from Helena, Ark., to vicinity of Grenada, Miss.

Dec. 4, 1862.—General Johnston assumes the command to which he was assigned November 24.

7, 1862.—The Confederate Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana reorganized, Major-Generals Van Dorn and Price commanding First and Second Corps.

9, 1862.—Major-General Van Dorn temporarily in command of the Army of the Mississippi.

9–14, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Corinth, Miss., toward Tuscumbia, Ala., including skirmishes (12th) at Cherokee Station and Little Bear Creek, Ala.

12, 1862.—Expedition up the Yazoo River, Miss.

13–19, 1862.—Raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Corinth to Tupelo, Miss.

15, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863.—Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.

18, 1862.—The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps constituted, under command of Maj. Gens. William T. Sherman, Stephen A. Hurlbut, and James B. McPherson, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

20, 1862–Jan. 3, 1863.—Operations against Vicksburg, Miss.

23, 1862.—Skirmish at Ripley, Miss.

24, 1862.—Expedition from Helena., Ark, to the Tallahatchie, Miss.

Jan. 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Bath Springs, Miss.

2, 1863.—Skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn.

3, 1863.—Skirmish at Burnsville, Miss.

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* See Series I, Vol. XVI, Part II, pp. 641, 642.

Jan. 3, 1863.—Action at Somerville, Tenn.
4, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of the Mississippi.
Skirmish at Monterey, Tenn.
4–17, 1863.—Expedition against and capture of Arkansas Post, or Fort Hindman, Ark.
5, 1863.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi.
7, 1863.—Scout from Big Spring Creek to Rocky Ford, Miss.
8, 1863.—Skirmish at Knob Creek, near Ripley, Tenn.
11, 1863.—Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Seventeenth Army Corps.
Skirmish at Lowry's Ferry, Tenn.
12, 1863.—Major-General Sherman, U. S. A., assumes command of the Fifteenth Army Corps.
13, 1863.—Skirmish at Chambers Creek, near Hamburg, Tenn.
16, 1863.—Expedition from Fort Henry to Waverly, Tenn.

JUNE 14, 1862.—Skirmish at Clear Creek, near Baldwyn, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John F. Lay, C. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. W. B. Wade, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. John F. Lay, C. S. Army.

CAMP NEAR KNIGHT'S MILL, MISS., *June* 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that, in obedience to instructions, I moved from camp at 3 a. m. with my command and was soon joined by the detachment from Colonel Clanton's regiment. When I reached the cross-roads at Bryce's I found the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Wade. A few moments after I learned of the skirmish at Baldwyn by the company returning with prisoners, and was informed that probably a large body of the enemy was there. I left the direct road to Clear Creek and went immediately to Carrollville, where, forming my men, I sent a small party to Baldwyn to reconnoiter, who reported everything quiet.

Having conversed with the prisoners taken and also with many citizens, I determined to go forward to Clear Creek, our point of junction, though cautiously, as I had been able to hear nothing of Colonel Slemons' or Adams' command. Upon the route I met a citizen, true to us, who had been compelled to guide some scattered Federals from Baldwyn by an inner road to Booneville, who gave me information of the forces at Blackland and of their knowledge that a body of our cavalry was upon the road. Upon arriving at Clear Creek I posted Captain Conner's company on picket, his reserve at the bridge, sending out vedettes to the end of the lane in front, and also posted a company to guard our rear, occupying the old camp-ground in the woods to the left. We had been delayed by turning off to Baldwyn and reached Clear Creek after 11 a. m. I had determined, if I heard nothing from the other detachments, to send a courier to you and await orders, but

if they came to rest during the day make a reconnaissance at night and attack the enemy's camp at or before day in the morning. The men were ordered to remain under arms near their horses, but allowed to take the bits from their mouths to enable them to take a feed of corn.

I was proceeding to arrange on paper my command, numbers, names of officers, &c., so as to organize them, when Captains Cage and Cochran, of Slemons' and Adams' commands, rode up and reported. While they were speaking, and before I could learn anything of their command, a gun fired from the vedettes, followed in rapid succession by another and another, gave notice of the approach of the enemy. A prompt movement to horse was made, but before we could mount a rapid fire from the bridge informed us the enemy were there. They came in force, yelling and firing. The vedettes and pickets behaved well and checked the advance by a steady fire. I made the best formation I could with a command just thrown together, many of them totally undrilled. Lieutenant-Colonel Wade formed his men as a reserve. The enemy formed in line of battle across the whole field on the right of the bridge and partially on the left, their reserve being larger than my whole force, and then busily commenced throwing large parties upon my flank and skirmishers all along the line of the creek. I soon saw their object was to turn me upon my right and get below me upon the road to Baldwyn, from the numbers they moved around, evidently supported by infantry. I determined to fight them as long as I could do so properly. In order to engage my attention in front they made two separate charges up the hill from the bridge, but were driven back in confusion and with loss by a prompt and well-directed fire from the companies in front. Their guns were of longer range than ours and they poured upon us a constant and rapid fire, fortunately for us aiming a little too high.

Finding they were surrounding us rapidly I rode forward personally and examined their forces. I then determined to fall back a few hundred yards and form a new line in the field upon the road to McGee's, dismounting most of my men along the fence, Colonel Wade forming in the field. Finding that I could not maintain this position when Colonel Wade left the field, necessarily, from their fire, I determined to withdraw my command toward the Pontotoc road. I ordered the right-about to be sounded and moved off in the direction named in good order. I did this for the following reasons: I had accomplished the purposes of the scout so far as I was able to do so; I had fought the enemy successfully for forty minutes with no loss on my part, and I was satisfied with loss to him, against superior numbers, with all the advantage on their side of position, preparations and drill and weapons. I was satisfied that they had been fully posted by some means as to our movement and were fully prepared for us, and was satisfied that by longer remaining I must sacrifice the greater portion if not the whole of my command.

I had no loss except one man (Private Adkins, Company B) very slightly wounded in the leg; one horse escaped, and one slightly wounded in the neck, but now in camp. The loss of the enemy cannot be less than 10 or 15 killed and some wounded.

My whole command followed me at the right-about except Colonel Wade's and Captain Cochran's companies with him. They were near me when I moved, and I thought in line, for I rode back in person and formed my rear guard, inquiring for each command. The dust was so great I could not see the separate commands. I soon learned that he was on a road leading to the Pontotoc road. I halted and sent mes-

sages back to him, and only moved forward from the creek when informed by an officer of Colonel Clanton's regiment that he knew the position of Colonel Wade and that he was in advance of him. So far as I have been able to learn I sustained no loss in his command.

I should add that in the commencement I could make no charge in body, because to have charged down the hill across the narrow bridge and causeway in the face of the heavy reserve of the enemy would have been impolitic if not impossible.

Several men report to me that they saw a piece of artillery in front of our left. I did not see this and am not satisfied of its correctness, but am satisfied of the presence of infantry.

In conclusion, I labored under great disadvantages, having no adviser, my orderly and sergeant-major being my only aids, with a mixed command, whose officers I neither knew by name nor dress. I acted according to the best of my judgment and can only hope that I shall meet your approval.

The conduct of officers and men was good, and I regret that my want of acquaintance with them will not permit me to designate them.

The confusion of formation was the necessary result of want of drill and instruction in the command.

I reached camp after night-fall after a ride of over 40 miles, with heat and dust almost insupportable.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. F. LAY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. A. GOODMAN.

[Indorsement.]

These reports [Nos. 1 and 2] are so very inconsistent as to require explanation. Respectfully returned for that purpose.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. B. Wade, C. S. Army.

JUNE 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I am now above Blackland, about 6 miles from it. I have seen several citizens who were there day before yesterday, and they say there are only 125 men there. They also report two regiments of cavalry 2 miles this side of Booneville. I propose, with your consent, to attack the party at Blackland to-night if they have not been re-enforced. If you would send a force up the Blackland and Baldwyn road to co-operate with me I think they could be attacked in any force.

Colonel Lay, I suppose, has reported to you the attack upon us at Clear Creek and our retiring therefrom. Why it was I do not understand. After the enemy had made the attack and were firing upon us under cover of the hill he sent for me, and said he intended to fall back about 200 yards behind a field, dismount his regiment, which was armed with muskets. At the same time he ordered me to go up the creek and flank the enemy with my command. After I had taken my position and waited some time for him to advance his dismounted men—for

the enemy did not advance—I rode back to see what he was doing, and found they had left the position at which he had dismounted his men and were rapidly retiring toward Baldwyn. I then sent a man to him to know what I should do. I waited some time, and not hearing from him I started with my command to find him. I went about a mile toward Baldwyn, and some men that I had in advance came in sight of a portion of his command drawn up behind a fence. They gave them the signals, and his men not returning them, one of my men foolishly fired upon them. They returned the fire and fell back. I then went to a house a short distance off and dispatched two couriers to look for Colonel Lay and to inquire of him what he was going to do and what I should do. I waited more than two hours, but the men never returned. I found some cotton and burned it while there.

Not knowing what to do nor where to find Colonel Lay—and the chances were that if I did overtake him I would be again fired into—I concluded I would go on in the direction of Rienzi, the point mentioned in your instructions to the colonel. So I passed on about 2½ miles west of Blackland, and am here now, about 6 miles from that place, where I shall await your orders. There is a wheat field here where I can forage my horses.

Very respectfully,

[W. B. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.]

[General JAMES R. CHALMERS.]

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 15, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have received no report yet from Colonel Lay. He was sent out with 575 picked men and I understand has returned. Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, with 125 men, formed a portion of his command. I have ordered Colonel Wade to make the attack on Blackland to-night, and will send Colonel Slemons with 150 men to support him if necessary.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 15–18, 1862.—Expedition to Holly Springs and skirmish at Tallahatchie Bridge, Miss.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

LA GRANGE, *June* 19, 1862.

The expedition to Holly Springs returned. Infantry spent two days in town and found the people not unfriendly. The cavalry was pushed on 20 miles to the south and dismounted, and attacked the guard at Tallahatchie Bridge. We had 4 men wounded, 2 seriously, who were carried to the rear and put in a wagon and started for Holly Springs and not heard of since. They report 8 of the enemy killed or wounded; that a car loaded with troops arrived and they fled back. The officer thinks Tallahatchie Bridge was burned by the enemy, but I do not believe it; but he reports having actually burned two or three other difficult pieces of trestle work some distance to the south of Holly Springs. There was at Holly Springs a large establishment for the re-

pairing and manufacturing of arms, and from telegrams captured it appears that the machinery, tools, &c., have been sent to Atlanta, Ga., the muskets to Grenada, Miss. Ruggles in command at Grenada; force estimated about 10,000. Dispatches from R. B. Lee, commissary, make headquarters at Tupelo.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

JUNE 21, 1862.—Expedition to Hernando, and skirmish at Coldwater Station, Miss.

Report of Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1862.

GENERAL: In pursuance of your order of June 20, received at 9.35 p. m., with five companies of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Companies G, H, I, K, and L, 250 men, together with a portion of the Third Battalion Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, numbering 65 men, in all 315, I proceeded on a forced march to Hernando, Miss., distant 25 miles, to attack the forces reported to be there under command of Jeff. Thompson, and capture the train expected at that place that day.

We arrived at Hernando at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and found the telegraph wire had been taken down, and that Thompson had moved his forces to Coldwater Station, distant 12 miles from Hernando. Upon making a thorough search of the town and vicinity I succeeded in arresting four of Jackson's cavalry. From there I concluded to move immediately upon Coldwater Station and Bridge, and attack the forces reported to be there, 400 strong. I left in Hernando as a rear guard a detachment of the First Illinois Cavalry, who numbered 25 men, under the command of Lieutenant Lindsay, who had reported to me after our arrival, and whom I ordered to follow us to Coldwater Station in a half hour after our departure. We pushed rapidly forward toward Coldwater Depot, hoping to reach that point before the train would leave. When within three-fourths of a mile of or to the right of the station, hearing the whistle of the locomotive, we moved still more rapidly to intercept if possible the train at a point south and beyond the station, sending at the same time 30 men to attack the guard said to be at Coldwater Railroad Bridge, 1½ miles north of the station. Unfortunately we were a few moments too late to capture the train upon which Thompson was leaving, but not too late to charge with impetuosity the rebels assembling at the station to attack us, of whom we killed 3, wounded 7, and captured 9, together with their arms, horses, and equipments. Among the wounded was a lieutenant, who was endeavoring to escape upon General Jeff.'s favorite horse, which was killed in the engagement. In the mean time the detachment which had been dispatched to the bridge upon their arrival there found it burning and the enemy on the opposite bank fleeing. Our men fired upon and wounded several of them, and captured one on the bridge, who we presume applied the incendiary match. Finding that it was impossible to stop the flames or cross the bridge, which was totally destroyed, the detachment rejoined my command at the station. Here, upon searching the depot, we found about 15,000 pounds of bacon, a quantity of lard and forage, which we rolled out, piled up, and set on fire, and saw

totally consumed. At the same time we burned a car which we supposed was to be used to transport the commissary stores above-mentioned to A. M. West, Quartermaster-General of Mississippi, to whom they were marked.

I have already handed you a letter of General Jeff. Thompson, written at Hernando, June 19, 1862, to Maj. Ben. Byreum [?], indicating his movements; also a notice from Thomas I. Morris to the planters of De Soto County north of Coldwater River, to have their cotton ready for burning. The notice seemed to have been thoroughly carried into effect so far as we scouted the country on our route.

Receiving from various sources information which we deemed reliable that Jackson was approaching Coldwater Depot from Yalabusha, Marshall County, with 800 cavalry, and expected that day, and that a large force of rebels was stationed below Senatobia on the railroad, and having accomplished the object of our expedition as far as possible, our horses unfit for further rapid travel, and the men being continually in the saddle for sixteen hours without rest, we started on our return, and camped for the night 3 miles north of Hernando. During the night our pickets were fired upon, but promptly returned the fire, compelling the enemy to retire, and they did not venture an attack upon our camp.

The face of the country through which we passed between here and Hernando is flat and heavily timbered. Numerous small creeks intersperse the country, over which are thrown corduroy bridges poor in construction and not very safe. Beyond Hernando for about 8 miles the country is rolling until we arrive within 3 miles of Coldwater Station, where the country becomes suddenly flat, and the creeks running through it are small and winding, with steep banks. Here the timber is very heavy and the soil deep and miry. The streams are almost impracticable for cavalry to pass without the aid of bridges rudely made and thrown across.

In conclusion, both officers and men behaved with coolness and bravery, obeying orders promptly and cheerfully, and gallantly charging what they supposed to be a much larger force than our own. We arrived in camp at Memphis at 1 o'clock p. m. June 22.

Hoping what I have done may meet with your approval, which was fortunately accomplished without the loss of a man of my command, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition.

Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE, *Comdg. Forces, Memphis, Tenn.*

JUNE 25, 1862.—Affair near La Fayette Station, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. William H. Raynor, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 2.—General Orders, No. 93, Headquarters Department No. 2.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Raynor, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. 56TH REGT. OHIO VOLS., 3D BRIG., 3D DIV.,
Reserve Corps of Army of the Tennessee.

COLONEL: On Sunday, the 22d instant, in obedience to an order from you, this regiment, under command of Col. Peter Kinney, proceeded on

a train to a point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad 28 miles from the city of Memphis, where a bridge across a small stream had been burned. The regiment, under the direction of the railroad superintendent, proceeded to reconstruct the bridge. On Tuesday evening Colonel Kinney came into the city, and returned on the train Wednesday, which was thrown from the track by the displacement of one of the rails, and the cars and locomotive broken up. This occurred about one mile above Germantown, and was caused by Jackson's rebel cavalry, who attacked the disabled train, took Colonel Kinney, together with 1 sergeant and 8 privates, of Company B, of this regiment, prisoners. On the train were quite a number of unarmed men and an armed guard of 19 men, 10 of whom escaped, as did quite a number of the others.

I was first informed of these facts Wednesday evening, and at once sent Major Varner, with three companies, to reconnoiter, ascertain certainly the fate of Colonel Kinney, and assist him if possible. The major returned about midnight with the information as above, and also that the colonel had certainly been taken, the cars entirely destroyed, and that a force of the enemy was still in our neighborhood.

This command was encamped on the plantation of a Mr. Davis, to whom I gave a pass on Wednesday morning to "go to mill and get corn ground" at La Fayette. In the evening his slaves gave the information that their master (Mr. Davis) had been heard to tell his wife he would get a pass to go to mill, but would go to the Southern cavalry and get them to drive away the Yankees. This pass was good for one day only, yet Mr. Davis had not returned home the next day. A double-barreled gun he had loaded "for the Yankees" I took from his house and now have.

The bridge being completed, and also being in communication with General Sherman, in accordance to your order (the only one yet at that time received), I made preparations to bring back the regiment. Having no transportation, I "pressed in" the teams of the neighbors to bring in a few rations yet unconsumed, baggage, &c. Meantime I received the following note from Colonel Worthington, of General Sherman's division, which note was addressed to Colonel Kinney or commanding officer of this regiment:

LA FAYETTE, *June* 26, 1862.

DEAR SIR: General Sherman has ordered all his division back to Moscow except the Fifty-second Indiana, which is to join you, and my regiment, the Forty-sixth, which is to remain here. If there is any danger I would advise your falling back to this place, which I will fortify. I have a section of artillery but no horses. Please let me know if you have heard anything important, and if possible come here this forenoon.

Yours, respectfully,

WORTHINGTON,
Colonel Forty-sixth Regiment.

Colonel KINNEY, *Fifty-sixth Ohio.*

I answered this note in effect that our orders were to "return to Memphis as soon as the bridge was completed or as soon as General Sherman's division came up," and that I was now acting in obedience to that order and preparing to return. An orderly soon came down with the information that the Fifty-second Indiana were coming to guard the bridge. After reaching the neighborhood of Colliersville and on down until this side of Germantown the enemy were hovering all around us, but our dispositions for defense probably deterred them from making an attack. Lewis H. Hamilton, acting hospital steward, and George Lowry, drummer, Company K, straggling to the front against positive

orders, were captured by the enemy. I append a list of the prisoners taken from the train and belonging to this command.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. H. RAYNOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifty-sixth Ohio Regiment.

Col. CHARLES R. WOODS,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Tenn.

P. S.—The officers and men of the Fifty-sixth are physically exhausted from their march of 30 miles through the heat and dust, accomplished inside of twenty hours. At different times during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Holly Springs. Yesterday the sound was distinctly heard all day with short intervals.

No. 2.

General Orders, No. 93, Headquarters Department No. 2.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Tupelo, Miss., July 5, 1862.

The commander of the forces has to announce to the army a well-planned and soldierly executed expedition within the enemy's lines, led by Col. W. H. Jackson, First Tennessee Cavalry, with a portion of his regiment, resulting in the capture of a Federal colonel and some 56 non-commissioned officers and privates, and the destruction of a locomotive and train of cars near La Fayette Station, Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the 25th ultimo.

On the 30th ultimo another detachment, under the command of Major Duckworth, in the same vicinity, dashed upon the enemy's pickets and killed 6 and captured 8, with slight casualty to his own command.

These affairs are happy presages to the spirit with which this army is prepared to enter upon the impending campaign, in emulation of the heroic deeds of our brothers in arms and in blood in Virginia.

By command of General Bragg:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

JUNE 28, 1862.—Skirmishes at and near Blackland, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi.

No. 2.—Maj. Gilbert Moyers, Third Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi.

POPE'S HEADQUARTERS, *June 29, 1862.*

For the general's information I report our cavalry picket at Blackland was attacked by 70 rebel cavalry yesterday morning at 5 o'clock

and 1 private captured. Major Moyers, hearing the firing, started in pursuit, overtook them, killed 1, wounded several, captured 2, and chased them to within 3 or 4 miles of their camp, 17 miles southwest of Blackland. The rebels threw away swords, pistols, and blankets in their flight.

Asboth reports a deserter left Tupelo on Thursday evening, who says Bragg has 50,000 men there. They expect the next fight at Chattanooga. Pioneers are out on the road in that direction. Twenty days' rations have been ordered. Dr. Younck had left Holly Springs last Friday. There was no infantry there; no cavalry. Jackson and Pinson were out west burning cotton. They said that Tallahatchie bridges were being repaired. Breckinridge was to have been there on Tuesday, but did not arrive. People were disappointed. They learned that four of his twenty-two regiments at least were to go to Vicksburg. General Smith's conduct at Holly Springs has wrought a great change in the feelings of the people. They only fear he is not a fair sample of the Union Army. Young ladies concur.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

Colonel KELTON.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gilbert Moyers, Third Michigan Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ILL. AND 3D MICH. CAVALRY,
Camp near Booneville and Blackland Road, Miss., June 28, 1862.

This morning soon after sunrise our cavalry picket at Blackland was attacked by about 70 of the enemy. They succeeded in capturing 1 private and wounding a corporal of Company A. They took no horses or arms except what the private they took had about him. Immediately on hearing the firing I ordered Company K, Seventh Illinois, to mount, their horses being already saddled, and I at once proceeded with them to Blackland, learned that the enemy had left about one hour previous, started in pursuit, and overtook their rear guard about 7 miles from Blackland. My advance guard charged on them, capturing 1 private, 2 horses, and horse equipments. We followed up the pursuit at a rapid gait for about 1½ miles, when a part of the enemy broke from the main column and took to the woods. Not having force sufficient to give them chase and follow up the main body they were allowed to escape unharmed. Coming up with them again a sharp skirmish ensued, in which one of the enemy was severely wounded; and what other injury they sustained we are not able to say.

We drove them still on until our horses began to give out and within 3 or 4 miles of their camp, which is located about 17 miles in a southwesterly direction from Blackland. Their retreat was so rapid that they left behind in the road sabers, pistols, blankets, hats, coats, and, in short, about everything belonging to the outfit of a trooper. Had I more men I could have taken most of them prisoners. As it is, however, I do not think they will trouble our pickets again soon. We recaptured the rifle and pistol they took with their prisoner. The officers and men of Company K behaved well. Our horses are very much reduced and need rest.

Respectfully, yours,

G. MOYERS,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

Lieut. CHARLES WILLS, *A. A. A. G., First Brigade, Cavalry Division.*

JUNE 30, 1862.—Skirmish at Rising Sun, Tenn.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

No. 2.—Col. William Mungen, Fifth-seventh Ohio Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, *July* 1, 1862.

My particular anxiety has been to get cavalry to capture and drive off Jackson's, Forrest's, and Jeff. Thompson's bands, that are depredating so much. The only danger I fear is of a raid being made into the city and burning a part of it. Breckinridge is said to be southeast of here, but I do not know this to be so and do not credit his being nearer than Abbeville.

The wagon train sent in by General Sherman was attacked yesterday afternoon at Rising Sun. A stampede among the mules ensued, and eight of the wagons were broken to pieces and the mules ran into the woods and were not recovered. The rebels were whipped off, with a loss of 13 killed and wounded picked up on the field, and 12 wounded men reported to have been carried to a neighboring house, but were not seen by our men. Loss on our side 3 wounded and 8 teamsters and a wagon-master missing. I telegraphed this to General Sherman on the statement of a wagon-master who came through. His statement only differs from the colonel's commanding the escort in not knowing much about the rebel loss.

I have detained at the river a regiment of Wallace's division intended to re-enforce Colonel Fitch, expecting an answer to my telegram of last evening.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Corinth, Miss.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. William Mungen, Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Moscow, Tenn., July 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from headquarters, I proceeded with 240 men (including officers and musicians) to escort the division train of 67 wagons to Memphis and back again to Moscow. That portion of the Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry detailed for this purpose was in motion at 3 o'clock a. m. on Monday, June 30, 1862. The train and escort took the Macon road from Moscow pursuant to orders. This road passes through Macon, Fisherville, and near Morning Sun to Memphis.

*See also p. 12.

Evidences and indications were abundant in the morning that the rebels were watching the train and awaiting a favorable opportunity to attack us, and from wounded rebels we afterward learned that it was their first intention to attack us at Macon, but they did not get up in time. They were next going to attack us at Fisherville, but their courage failed them.

When within about one mile of the Memphis and Nashville State road we were notified that a large body of the cotton-burning cavalry was ahead and would attack the train. I immediately ordered the main portion of the troops to the advance, and proceeded cautiously until we arrived at the Memphis and Nashville road, where we had to turn to the left.

Some circumstances—one of which was a man getting into a buggy at Morning Sun, half a mile east of us, and driving off furiously—induced me to anticipate an immediate attack. This man, I subsequently learned, was Colonel Porter, of the cotton-burning thieves, who holds a commission in the rebel army.

At the turn of the road two companies of my command, Captains Wilson and Faulhaber, under charge of the former, were left to repulse or hold in check any rebels who might approach. The train kept moving onward until its center had reached the turn of the road before spoken of, when a body of rebel cavalry, 200 strong, charged furiously upon the column from the north, while simultaneously with this movement another body of the same kind of troops, of from 120 to 150, charged on the right of our rear. Companies G and B, Captains Wilson and Faulhaber, poured a well-directed fire into the enemy, which caused them to seek shelter in the woods. The charging and firing together, but principally the firing, caused a stampede among the mule teams, many of which became unmanageable and quite a number of wagons were upset—among them the one in which Thomas C. Currie and the six guards I had placed over him were, and I regret to say that in the confusion consequent upon the stampede Currie escaped. Two of the guards are missing, and supposed to be taken prisoner. The wagon was located near the center of the train, which was about three-fourths of a mile long.

As soon as the firing commenced the troops in advance, with the exception of a small guard, were ordered back to the scene of action on double-quick, which order was obeyed with alacrity. Just before the advance guard reached the center the rebels showed themselves in force in a field on the rear of our right wing. The column was halted, faced by the rear rank, and a volley fired, which drove the rebels again to the woods. Shortly, however, they rallied, keeping farther from us, and attempted to attack and stampede the head of the train. Companies A, F, and D, First Lieutenant McClure and Captains May and Morrison commanding, were sent again forward with rapidity to frustrate the rebel designs, which they accomplished satisfactorily.

The scene of action then turned to the ground in the vicinity of the point of intersection of the Macon and Nashville and Memphis roads. The rebels occupied the woods immediately north of the said point, and also the ground on the south side of the Memphis and Nashville road and east of the Macon road. Lieutenant-Colonel Rice was placed in command of the troops on the left wing, occupying the south of the Macon road, and advancing, drove the enemy entirely from the rear of the train, while with a portion of the right wing deployed as skirmishers and another portion to support them I scoured the woods on the north of the road, driving the rebel cavalry before us until they were

forced into the open plantation, or cleared land, surrounding Morning Sun. They passed around the village, turning to the south and passing in sight of our troops but nearly three-fourths of a mile distant. As soon as they got into the open ground the stampede became nearly as great among them as it had previously been among the mules. About 100 of them, as above stated, fled in the greatest precipitancy to the northeast, while a greater proportion of them fled to the south, passing in front of our left wing, receiving the fire of that portion of the regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice. It will be remembered that in our firing we faced by the rear rank during a great part of the action.

This ended the fighting, except a few shots fired at straggling rebels, but at such distance that it is not probable that they produced any effect. At the time Lieutenant-Colonel Rice was placed in command of the left wing it appears that a majority of the rebels were in his front.

We had 6 wagons damaged by the stampede of the mules, the poles or tongues of three of them being broken, the coupling, or reach, of another broken, the rounds of the front wheels of another, and some part of the running gear of the other injured. We lost 31 mules and a few sets of harness, a portion of the harness being cut by the rebels whose horses had been killed or disabled in the action, who took the mules to ride off in their haste to get beyond the reach of our guns.

The rebel loss, as nearly as can be ascertained, was 9 killed and 18 wounded; a total of 27. I have heard from rebel sources since the action that 21 were found lying on the field the day after the fight, which, if true, would swell the rebel loss to 37 killed and wounded. The attack was made upon us between 5 and 6 p. m. on the 30th of June, A. D. 1862. We killed and disabled 6 rebel horses and captured 5 more.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of the Fifty-seventh Ohio Regiment on that occasion. Lieutenant-Colonel Rice distinguished himself, as did Captain Wilson. In short, the entire regiment, or that portion of it present as an escort, could not have behaved better had they been veterans, for every officer and man seemed only anxious to do his duty, and no sign of fear or faltering was exhibited.

On our way from Memphis to Moscow returning we were watched closely by Jackson's cavalry. At Germantown Colonel Grierson kindly furnished an escort of 60 good cavalry, under command of Captain Boicourt. They accompanied us as far as La Fayette. Our advance guard saw rebel cavalry frequently on the way, but they did not attack us.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

W. MUNGEN,

Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-seventh Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry.

M. L. SMITH,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. 1st Brig., 1st Div., Army West Tenn.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,

Moscow, Tenn., July 9, 1862.

It affords me great pleasure to forward this report of Colonel Mungen. The successful defense of this train and heavy punishment inflicted on the enemy have prevented all annoyance to travel on the Memphis road since that event. It has also inspired the men with more confi-

dence when acting against the dreaded cavalry. I call to the notice of the general commanding the district the handsome conduct of Colonel Mungen, Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, Captain Wilson, and others.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Fifth Division.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *A. A. G., Memphis, Tenn.*

JULY 1, 1862.—Action near Booneville, Miss.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi, with congratulatory order.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi, with congratulatory order.

No. 3.—Col. Philip H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi, with congratulatory order.

HEADQUARTERS, *July* 1, 1862.

The following dispatch has been received from Colonel Sheridan at Booneville:

I was attacked this morning by from eight to ten regiments of cavalry, under command of General Chalmers, and have driven them back. They attacked my advanced guard about 2 miles southwest of Booneville, on the Blackland road. I immediately supported it by one battalion of my own regiment, and then sent additional supports. I then directed Captain Alger, with two companies of the Second Iowa and two companies of my own regiment, to charge them in the rear—this was handsomely done—and at the same time Major Coon, of the Second Iowa, with his battalion, to make a dash in front and on their left. This haltered the enemy very much and enabled me to hold them during the whole day. About 3.30 p. m. they commenced retreating. I regret that I am not able to follow them up. I sent for Mizner's cavalry to Rienzi; also for artillery support from General Asboth. They have not arrived. I have just written to General Asboth that I will not need infantry support. You had better be the judge. The enemy will not again attack me to-day, and probably have retreated finally. My command behaved handsomely. I regret the loss of some officers and men; I do not as yet know how many. The enemy have been badly injured. This force came from Tupelo and Saltillo. I learn this, as well as their strength, from prisoners taken.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *July* 2, 1862.

The general commanding announces to this army that on the 1st instant Col. P. H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry, with eleven companies of the Second Michigan and eleven companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry, was attacked near Booneville by eight regiments of rebel

cavalry under Chalmers, and after an eight-hours' fight defeated and drove them back, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The coolness, determination, and fearless gallantry displayed by Colonel Sheridan and the officers and men of his command in this action deserve the thanks and admiration of the army.

The general commanding likewise takes occasion to signalize the gallantry of Colonel Minty, and the troops of the Third Michigan Cavalry, who under his command met and drove thrice their number of rebel cavalry toward Baldwyn, on the Blackland road, on the 14th ultimo; and to Major Moyers, Third Michigan Cavalry, of his command, with Company K, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, who attacked a rebel advance on Blackland and chased their cavalry to within 4 miles of Ellistown, on the 28th ultimo, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners.

He compliments Brig. Gen. G. Granger for the signal services the cavalry under his command have been and are still rendering to this army, and trusts that increasing ambition, care, watchfulness, and zeal for instruction, discipline, and order may add more to its efficiency and renown.

By order of General Rosecrans, U. S. Army:

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi, with congratulatory order.

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS., *July* 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on July 1 the Second Brigade of my division, composed of the Second Iowa and Second Michigan Cavalry, under the command of Col. P. H. Sheridan, was attacked by a force of the enemy's cavalry numbering 4,700 men. The engagement lasted from 8.30 a. m. until 3.30 p. m., when the enemy retreated, and were pursued by our troops for 4 miles. Our whole number engaged was but 728. Our loss was 41 killed, wounded, and missing. From many sources of information I learn the loss of the enemy was very severe, no less than 65 dead rebels having been picked up in front of our lines.

It affords me great pleasure to bring to your notice the excellent management of the troops by Colonel Sheridan and the bravery and coolness displayed by his officers and men. Their resistance to overpowering numbers was most stubborn, and I commend them to your especial consideration.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS., *July* 3, 1862.

The general commanding refers with pride to General Orders, No. 81, Headquarters Army of the Mississippi, July 2, 1862, which he directs to be published at the head of each company in this command.

A soldier's dearest meed is the consciousness that his duties to his country have been well and worthily performed, and next to this is the reflection that his conduct is rightfully appreciated by his country and his superiors in command.

The commanding general is happy to know that this meed of commendation was never more nobly earned or better deserved than by the soldiers of this division, and no greener laurels have been won in this great struggle by the hardy sons of the West than those of the cavalry division of the Army of the Mississippi.

By order of General Granger:

R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Philip H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp on King's Creek, Miss., July 2, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I established my brigade, consisting of the Second Michigan and Second Iowa Cavalry Regiments, at Booneville, Miss., June 28, and threw out strong pickets on the numerous roads approaching that place.

On the morning of July 1 a cavalry command of between 4,000 and 5,000 men, under General Chalmers, advanced toward Booneville on two converging roads. The head of their column on the Booneville and Blackland road came in contact with my pickets 3¼ miles southwest of Booneville. This picket, under command of Lieutenant Scranton, Second Michigan Cavalry, fell back slowly, taking advantage of every tree to fire from, until they came to the point where the second road on which the enemy was advancing intersected this road. At this point our pickets had a strong position and good cover, and were presently re-enforced by a second company and subsequently by three companies more, all of Second Michigan, under command of Capt. Campbell.

The enemy had up to this time only shown the heads of his columns. At this point our resistance was so great that the enemy was obliged to deploy two regiments on the right and left of the road. Information was then sent to me that the enemy was in force. I sent word to Captain Campbell to hold the enemy until I could support him, and if necessary to fall back slowly. Previous to this time I had stationed one battalion Second Iowa in Booneville. I then directed Colonel Hatch to leave one company of his regiment in camp and take the balance of his regiment and the battalion in Booneville, except two saber companies, and form in rear of Captain Campbell, cover his flanks, and support him by a charge should the enemy break his lines.

While this was being done the enemy attempted to drive Captain Campbell from his position by a charge through the open field. In this they did not succeed, but were gallantly repulsed with great loss, my men reserving their fire until they were within 25 or 30 yards, when they opened on them with their Colt's revolving rifles. They then commenced turning the flanks of Captain Campbell's position, when he retired to another strong position in his rear. As soon as the enemy saw him retiring they again charged him, but he succeeded in repelling them, by collecting his men together in groups, when a hand-to-hand

conflict took place, the men in some cases using the butts of their guns. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa, came up with his supports, and this position was maintained for a considerable length of time. The enemy again commenced his flanking movements, passing around our left, crossing the railroad, and approaching the left of our camp. I then determined to turn their left flank, and made a bold dash at their rear. This was handsomely executed by Captain Alger, Second Michigan, with four saber companies, two from Second Michigan and two from Second Iowa. The captain passed around their left flank, by a circuitous route, until he came directly on their rear, on the Blackland road. He then charged the enemy with sabers and drove them until their overwhelming numbers obliged him to retire.

At the same time that I gave the order to Captain Alger to attack their rear I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa, to move a portion of his regiment to their left flank, and if a good opportunity occurred to make a charge. This movement was finely executed and a dash made successfully at their left flank. The charge of Captain Alger directly in their rear and the dash made at them on their left by Major Coon, of the Second Iowa, together with the determined and stubborn resistance of Captain Campbell with his 160 riflemen in front, so much disconcerted the enemy that they commenced falling back, leaving a large number of their dead and wounded officers and men on the field and were followed up a distance of 4 miles. At this point the enemy crossed a difficult swamp, and night coming on, the pursuit was abandoned and the troops ordered to return to camp.

Our loss in this affair was: Killed, 1; wounded, 24; missing, 16. Total casualties, 41. The loss of the enemy must have been severe, as we were occupying good positions all the time and well covered, while they used the open ground for their deployment. They have taken a number of wagons from the people to carry off their dead and wounded. Among the wounded that fell into our hands are two lieutenants, who will die.

I respectfully bring to the notice of the general the good conduct of the officers and men of my command. Colonel Hatch, Major Coon, Captains Gilbert and Queal, Second Iowa; Captain Campbell, Captain Alger, Captain Wells, Captain Schuyler, and Lieutenants Scranton, Hutton, and Nicholson, of the Second Michigan, all behaved with great gallantry. Major Hepburn, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Lee, and Lieutenant Thatcher, who acted as aides during the day, are deserving of great praise.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

Capt. R. O. SELFRIDGE, *A. A. G., Cav. Div., Army of the Miss.*

JULY 1, 1862.—Skirmish near Holly Springs, Miss.

Report of Brig. Gen. James W. Denver, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIFTH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENN.,
Moscow, Tenn., July 15, 1862.

GENERAL: Having on the 1st instant crossed Coldwater Creek on the road from this place to Holly Springs, Miss., in obedience to orders

received from your assistant adjutant-general, I pushed on with my brigade and the Morton (Indiana) Battery, Captain Mueller, the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry being in advance, until arriving about 2½ miles from Holly Springs, where a sharp skirmish was going on with the enemy's cavalry. The enemy had fired from ambush on our cavalry at very short range, but only killed 1 man and wounded 3 others. Our cavalry dismounted, and very gallantly entering the bushes, although greatly outnumbered, drove the enemy from the ground. The firing still continuing pretty sharp in front, and three considerable bodies of the enemy's cavalry having shown themselves near the town, I ordered up the Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Parker commanding, to re-enforce the cavalry, still engaged as skirmishers, when I received your orders to halt and not advance any farther. The regiment was halted, and soon afterward the cavalry retired to the rear. I was very much embarrassed at the moment, believing as I did that if I should retire it would be an invitation for the enemy, still in sight, to attack us. I could see no infantry, however, in the enemy's lines, and although the distance was near or quite 1½ miles, I determined if possible to drive them away with artillery. I therefore brought up a section of Captain Mueller's battery, which opened on them, when, after the firing of a few rounds, they fled through the town and disappeared from our view.

In this little affair the only troops actually engaged with the enemy were the small remnant of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Major Gibson, and no troops could have behaved better.

The enemy, as we afterward learned, were about 1,500 strong; but at the first discharge of Captain Mueller's guns they began to move off, and by the third discharge they were in full flight.

After sending the cavalry and some of my staff through the town I returned to Coldwater with my command, in accordance with your orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

JULY 5, 1862.—Skirmish on the Hatchie River, Miss.

Report of First Lieut. Daniel M. Caldwell, Third Michigan Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

RIENZI, MISS., *July 5*, 1862—10 p. m.

CAPTAIN: Major Nelson, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, reports the enemy, 411 strong, occupying the Hatchie Bottom. One hundred of their force were at Nolin's this morning. Want of water compelled the major to return to his camp here. He had a slight skirmish with the enemy's advance; killing 1 man, taking 1 prisoner, and losing 1 horse killed.

D. M. CALDWELL,
First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Cavalry Division.

JULY 10–11, 1862.—Expedition to Guntown, Miss.

Report of Capt. Robert O. Selfridge, U. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS., *July* 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition with a flag of truce to Guntown, Miss., by Col. P. H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry, and myself:

Leaving Colonel Sheridan's camp, between Rienzi and Booneville, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant, we proceeded by the Jacinto road to Booneville; thence in a southwesterly direction, via Crockett's and Tate's, on the Carrollville road. Learning at Tate's of a picket being stationed at Carrollville we turned eastward for 2 miles, thence southward for 2 miles farther, to Baldwyn. Learning at this place of a picket on the right-hand road quite near to Baldwyn we turned off to the eastward across the railroad, and proceeded in a southeastwardly direction, intending to pass to the eastward of Guntown and strike Tupelo from the Fulton road; but the absence of water and the suffering condition of our animals precluded this idea, and we were reluctantly compelled to turn back to Guntown after striking the Fulton road 1 or 2 miles south of that place.

In the village of Guntown we found the first picket of the enemy, who received us most cordially, and by whom we were provided with an excellent camp for our escort and most hospitable quarters for ourselves at the house of a Mr. Thomas. On the morning of the 11th we were waited upon by Cols. J. Wheeler and Tracy, of the Nineteenth Alabama; Captain Lenoir, of General Bragg's staff, and Captain Robertson, of the artillery, who received our dispatches, and with whom we exchanged newspapers and discussed in the most friendly manner the various topics of the day, from which we gathered:

First, that their main force is now at and near Tupelo and numbers from 70,000 to 75,000 strong. Second, that the army, since the evacuation of Corinth, has been thoroughly reorganized, and is now under the sole command of General Bragg. Third, that General Beauregard is in disgrace, and is charged with the loss of victory at Shiloh and with want of success at Corinth. Fourth, that no movement is contemplated by them until the maturing and gathering of the present corn crop. Fifth, that when they do advance it will be upon our right flank and as far to the westward as Holly Springs.

We returned, by a circuitous route, through Carrollville and Blackland, leaving Baldwyn and Booneville to the right, and reached camp at midnight on the 11th.

The country, after leaving Twenty Mile Creek, is entirely destitute of water, and even this stream is rapidly failing, and will be entirely dry in two weeks. The roughness of the country about Booneville becomes still more rough and rugged beyond Baldwyn, the hills even in many places approaching the mountainous, covered by a vegetation so dense as to completely cover the ground. The character of the country precludes the passage of troops, unless at vast labor and expense. We found none of the enemy's pickets after passing 2 miles north of Guntown.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. O. SELFRIDGE,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General Cavalry Division.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT, *Chief of Staff, Army of the Miss.*

JULY 13, 1862.—Skirmish near Wolf River, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

MOSCOW, *July* 14, 1862.

Yesterday one of our forage trains, guarded by 50 cavalry, was fired on by a party that immediately fled, having killed 1 man and wounded 3 of ours. The attacking party was composed of horsemen, but their dress was not clearly seen in the ambush. I believe they were citizens, hastily called together to fire on the train as it was returning loaded, and have sent a strong party to bring in 25 of the most prominent of the vicinity, each with a horse, saddle, and bridle, whom I wish to send to La Grange and thence under guard to Columbus by to-morrow's train. I am satisfied we have no other remedy for this ambush firing than to hold the neighborhood fully responsible, though the punishment may fall on the wrong parties. The scene of the occurrence was 7 miles out south of Wolf River, and 2½ miles from where I have a regiment on picket.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

General HALLECK.

JULY 20, 1862.—Affair at Hatchie Bottom, Miss.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert H. G. Minty, Third Michigan Cavalry.

RIENZI, MISS., *July* 20, 1862.

Company H, on picket at Hatchie Bottom, cut off this morning at 2 o'clock. I fear that Lieutenant Scheffler and 29 men have been taken prisoners.

R. H. G. MINTY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Michigan Cavalry.

General GRANGER.

JULY 25–AUGUST 1, 1862.—Expedition from Holly Springs, Miss., to Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn.

Report of Col. Joseph Wheeler, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 19th ultimo I received orders to relieve General Chalmers in command of the Cavalry Brigade. I learned from him that part of the brigade had been ordered to select some point in Mississippi to recuperate their horses and the balance were then marching by regiment toward Tupelo. Every possible exertion was used to intercept the command and order it back toward Holly Springs; but on account of the regiments being much separated it was impossible to concentrate sufficient force to accomplish any object before the 25th ultimo, at which time I started toward Tennessee with parts of Jackson's, Wade's, Pinson's, and Slemons' regiments—in all about 1,000 men.

On my first arrival at Holly Springs, in accordance with instructions,

I called upon General Villepigue for some infantry to aid in attacking the garrison at Grand Junction and destroying the railroad above that place; but as the enemy left Grand Junction on the night of the 23d and 24th ultimo, the same night our troops left Abbeville, I ordered the infantry to return as soon as they had created the impression that a general advance of our forces was intended in the direction of West Tennessee. The enemy left about 200 bales of cotton at the Junction, which was destroyed the next day.

My plan was to menace the enemy at Bolivar, burn the railroad bridges between that place and Jackson and above Jackson, then concentrate at Wellwood and attack Jackson, destroying the stores and cotton at that place. Before reaching Bolivar by about 10 miles Colonel Jackson's regiment was ordered back by General Villepigue, leaving me with but 500 men. All the ferries over the Hatchie River had been destroyed by the enemy, which obliged our troops to swim or ford.

While driving in the enemy's pickets on the northwest and south of Bolivar we so thoroughly shut them in as to enable us to send out a large number of squads of men to burn cotton which had been seized or purchased by the enemy. This we continued to do during the entire expedition, burning in all about 3,000 bales, a great part of which had been sold to the enemy and much of which had been transported to their strong posts; but so great was their alarm that they allowed us to burn cotton undisturbed almost within sight of their intrenched positions.

I sent a man into Bolivar before attacking their pickets to inform the commanding officer that a large force was advancing, which so increased their alarm as to cause General McClernand to re-enforce Bolivar from Jackson and Humboldt with about 3,000 men and to call for further re-enforcements from Corinth, which were promptly sent to him, and also to keep their troops under arms for more than two days and nights. A few hours after the Federals had passed from Jackson to Bolivar the railroad bridge and telegraph wire across Clover Creek were burned and the Federal guard kept at bay by a detachment under Colonel Pinson, and the next night we so succeeded in drawing off the enemy as to enable another detachment to drive off the guard above Jackson and burn a high trestle work for a distance of 20 yards at a point about 8 miles above the said place. The telegraph was also destroyed a considerable distance. In this we were aided by a company of 23 Partisan Rangers under Captain Henderson, who reported to me for duty as I entered Tennessee. In crossing the river this detachment was attacked by the enemy and at first thrown into confusion, but they soon rallied and drove the enemy from the field.

In this engagement some men and horses were taken by the enemy, but they were recaptured by us in an engagement the following morning, at which time we thoroughly defeated the enemy, capturing 40 prisoners, with their arms and horses. We also attacked the enemy near Middleburg, drove them from the field, capturing prisoners, horses, arms, wagons, and 300 bales of cotton *en route* to Bolivar. The cotton was burned and other property brought to our lines. We also captured the block-house and destroyed several large railroad trestles and tore up the railroad for many miles.

Having received orders from department headquarters to return with all the command except one small regiment, I was obliged to abandon my intention of making a demonstration upon Jackson, and therefore returned immediately by way of Somerville to this place, arriving on the evening of August 1.

With but 500 cavalry, much worn and jaded by previous service and privation, we penetrated some 70 miles behind the enemy's lines, destroyed the railroad bridges in his rear, and met him in eight separate engagements, in all of which, except the skirmish of Captain Henderson, he was thoroughly defeated, many of his horses and men being killed, wounded, or taken prisoners by our troops, who were only prevented from continuing their pursuit by the close proximity of large bodies of the enemy.

With respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Colonel, Commanding.

JULY 27, 1862.—Affair near Toone's Station, or Lower Post Ferry, Tenn.

Report of Capt. James J. Dollins, Stewart's Battalion Illinois Cavalry.

BOLIVAR, *July* 27, 1862.

GENERAL: I am at this place. I reconnoitered the ground where I had the fighting to-day. About 1 p. m. found the enemy's cavalry posted on your side of the river. They are about 200 strong. I learn from a reliable source that some had crossed the river by swimming at Estanaula Ferry, where I destroyed the boats yesterday. I have just seen General McClernand's dispatch to General Ross, saying Major Stewart is sent to re-enforce me. After reconnoitering to-day I fell back to Toone's Station, 6 miles. They followed us to within 3 miles of that place.

Major Stewart had better come there, as I think their intention is to overpower the guards and burn the cotton at that place. What shall I do? Will wait your orders. All here on hand and will wait a few minutes for an answer. My dead are yet on the field.

JAMES J. DOLLINS,
Captain.

General LOGAN.

JULY 27–29, 1862.—Expedition from Rienzi to Ripley, Miss.

Report of Col. Albert L. Lee, Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR RIENZI, MISS.,
July 29, 1862.

SIR: I would respectfully report that on the 27th instant, at 7 p. m., pursuant to orders, I left my camp with a command of 400 cavalry, moving on the town of Ripley. I arrived at the crossing of the Hatchie River and Bottom at 11 o'clock; found the bridges destroyed and was obliged to turn back, effecting a crossing 2 miles above.

At daylight I was 14 miles from Ripley. Approaching that town, I learned from a negro that the enemy had then in camp, 5 miles beyond and southwest of the town, a regiment of cavalry 600 strong. The negro had left the camp that morning. Taking him as guide, I passed on through Ripley toward the camp. Arriving within a mile, I met a negro, who stated that the enemy had hurriedly left his camp an hour before. Entering at a gallop, we captured, as they were leaving, 3 soldiers of the enemy. Two were armed with Sharps rifles, Colt's navy

revolvers, and sabers. All were mounted. A small party sent ahead soon reported that the enemy had already advanced so far that it would be impossible for us with our jaded horses to pursue successfully. I placed my force in camp for rest and feed, returning to Ripley with one company to take possession of the town. I found there Colonel Hatch, with the Second Iowa Cavalry, just arrived. I arrested Judge Thompson, as ordered, and handed him over to Colonel Hatch. Davis, whom I was instructed to arrest, had escaped at daylight that morning, having been informed of our approach. Allen could not be found.

At 2 o'clock the Second Iowa left town. I ordered my command back to Ripley. While awaiting it I arrested the postmaster of the town and seized a considerable mail. This, with the prisoners and their horses, I have already reported at headquarters.

At 6 p. m. I left Ripley with my whole command; encamped near the Hatchie, and entered my own camp about noon this day.

Information obtained regarding movements and position of the enemy, &c., I have already communicated to the brigade commander.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Kansas Volunteers.

Lieut. GEORGE LEE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Second Brig., Cav. Div.

JULY 28, 1862.—Skirmish near Humboldt, Tenn.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Trenton, Tenn., July 28, 1862.

The attack was made early this morning about 8 miles south of Humboldt on two companies of my cavalry. They attacked in front and rear, and I have no doubt but our cavalry behaved badly, scattered and ran. Bryant immediately made preparation for them, and is now pushing through to connect with the Jackson forces. There is no doubt of there being a large body of the enemy south of the Hatchie, and that these attacks are made by parties from that force. They took Brownsville two or three days ago and are destroying immense quantities of cotton. I am posted on all their movements so far, but I cannot get a satisfactory account of the strength of the band north of the Hatchie. All my cavalry are under Bryant, and have gone with instructions to open the road to Jackson at all hazards. Loss this morning 10.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. I. F. QUINBY, *Columbus, Ky.*

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Trenton, Tenn., July 29, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of troops in my division for the past few days:

After the attack on my forces near Humboldt and their dispersion of the enemy I ascertained that a force had been sent from Jackson to attack the enemy near Ripley, Lauderdale County; also that a force

of the enemy was threatening Bolivar. I ordered Colonel Bryant to take all the cavalry, with a force of infantry, to follow up the enemy's forces north of the Hatchie River and toward Brownsville, at the same time starting a force from here toward Dyersburg.

Last night Colonel Bryant encamped in rear of the enemy's forces at Poplar Corners and is still following them. I trust, in connection with the Jackson forces, he will cut off their retreat across the Hatchie and thereby bag them. The enemy's forces are on the increase both north and south of the Hatchie. Those north I believe I shall be able to attend to, but they are so slippery and dodge through such small holes that they may evade me.

As I have taken charge of the bridge south of Humboldt I shall endeavor to so guard it that no small band of the enemy can take or destroy it. I have in process of erection there a strong block-house, which when finished will add greatly to the strength of the position. The bridge burned I have had rebuilt, and one hour after we obtained possession of the road had telegraphic communication south.

I must say that the strain upon my health and nerves lately has not added much to the state of my health, though I have full faith I shall weather it and get through safe. I would be glad to visit Columbus, as the general suggests, but it is not best just at this time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.

JULY 29, 1862.—Affair at Hatchie Bottom, near Denmark, Tenn.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army.

JACKSON, *July* 29, 1862.
(Received at Corinth July 29, 1862.)

My cavalry, 75 in number, under Major Stewart, overtook the enemy's cavalry to-day some 25 miles from here—down the Hatchie River—attacked and routed them, killing and wounding quite a number, taking 10 prisoners. Our loss, 1 killed 3 or 4 wounded. Our cavalry still in pursuit.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GRANT.

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JACKSON, *July* 30, 1862.
(Received at Corinth July 30, 1862.)

Yesterday evening Major Stewart and cavalry were defeated, having met a large force near Denmark, some 15 miles from here. Our loss considerable in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He thinks the force was about 400.

My information is that Jackson has crossed the greater part of his regiment over the Hatchie on this side, having crossed in squads for several days.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GRANT.

AUGUST 4–7, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Jacinto to Bay Springs, Miss., and skirmish.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Mississippi.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Iuka, Miss., August 9, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from your headquarters, I proceeded on the morning of the 4th instant with all my command, excepting the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and one section of the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, in the direction of Iuka, Miss., 12 miles.

Having dispatched a messenger to that point, he returned during the night with a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, commanding the post, stating that no danger was apprehended in that quarter; whereupon, in accordance with previous advice with you and believing the enemy were concentrating a large force in that locality, I determined to make a reconnaissance in force toward Bay Springs, thereby cutting off any force that might be approaching Iuka.

Upon the road to Bay Springs, about 12 miles out, we came upon the enemy's scouts, and pressed them so closely that they left their horses, horse equipments, coats, and accouterments, and took refuge in the brush and made their escape. It is proper here to state that I made my marches in the night, in consequence of the extreme heat during the day. I bivouacked that night at 1 o'clock about 10 miles from Bay Springs, hoping to reach them by daylight, but the infantry was so exhausted by the previous night's march that it was impossible for me to do so. After resting two hours I moved on as rapidly as possible, and within about 2½ miles of Bay Springs the enemy's pickets fired upon my advance. I immediately deployed two companies of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers as skirmishers and scoured the brush until the pickets were discovered. Lieutenant Hunt, who had kindly volunteered his services as aide-de-camp, being near by on horseback, followed them up rapidly, wounding 1 severely and took the other prisoner. Here the roads forked, and I sent Colonel Post, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, with five companies of the Twenty-fifth Illinois and one section of Carpenter's (Wisconsin) battery, with two companies of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Captains Swoyer and Gregory, to Bay Springs, going myself with the balance of my command to Rogers', 2½ miles south of the Springs, where the main encampment was said to be, attacking the enemy in the rear. My skirmishers followed them up closely, but I found them experts on a retreat. After driving them some 3 miles and scattering them in every direction I concluded, in consequence of the exhausted condition of the men, to abandon the pursuit. Shortly after I had ordered in my skirmishers a small party showed themselves in the timber near half a mile distant. Captain Carpenter unlimbered a 12-pounder howitzer and gave them a few shells, killing 2 men and 1 horse at the second shot.

Colonel Post, on his approach to Bay Springs, had quite a lively fire opened on his advance, but it took but one volley from his gallant front to disperse the rebels and drive them to their favorite hiding place—the brush. We captured a number of prisoners, I think 15 in all, a list of which I have sent you with the prisoners, and, as far as can be ascertained, killed 2 and wounded several, 1 mortally. I rested for some time at Rogers', and dined my men on green corn, having no other

provisions; then returned by way of Bay Springs, disabling the cotton factory at that place in such a way as to require a communication between this country and New England in order to effect repairs.

On my way to Bay Mills I learned from a reliable source that the mills called Crippled Deer Mills, 6 miles south of this point, was supplying the rebels with a quantity of corn meal each week. I concluded the easiest and surest way to prevent these supplies going into the hands of the enemy was to disable the mill by breaking the machinery, which was accordingly done.

On leaving the Springs, on my return to camp, I looked around for transportation to carry off all contraband cotton in the neighborhood of the factory, but was unable to find a single team in that whole country. Having but few wagons myself I was unable to bring with me but 5 bales of cotton, all of which I have turned over to Captain Garrett, division quartermaster, leaving behind nearly 200 bales of contraband cotton belonging to the owner of the factory.

We captured 7 horses, with several sets of equipments, 10 stand of arms, and a variety of ammunition. The supposed force of the enemy was about 500, consisting in part of the Forrest cavalry, the balance irregular, some of all arms.

My officers and men behaved admirably. Without murmur they stood the fatigues of the march throughout, but were intensely disgusted when they found the enemy were retreating.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that our commissary of subsistence did not do his duty in the issue of rations for that expedition. Out of three days' bread issued a portion of the command could not find one day's good rations, the balance being totally rotten and unfit for use. Consequently I adopted the vigorous prosecution of the war policy, trying to live off the country. My soldiers say it was a pretty hard live in this God-forsaken country.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS,
Commanding Fourth Division.

AUGUST 7, 1862.—Skirmish at Wood Springs, near Dyersburg, Tenn.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Trenton, Tenn., August 8, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

Yesterday, August 7, between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., Captain Peck and 50 men attacked Faulkner's company of Jackson's cavalry 5 miles east of Dyersburg, in the river bottom, and completely surprised them. They report that they killed some 25 to 30, took 53 horses, a large number of guns, arms, &c. The dispatches taken show that this company crossed the Tennessee line five days ago, with orders to get into Kentucky to recruit and to burn all cotton they could find. At the time they left, Colonel Jackson was in Senatobia, Miss. Most of Faulkner's men who escaped left without their clothes, arms, or horses. They

were receiving recruits in large squads from Dyer, Lauderdale, and Hickman Counties.

I believe our only policy is to burn up these counties. They pay no attention to the oath, feed and guide the rebels. Two negroes led our cavalry to them, guiding them around their pickets. No white man had the pluck to do it. Most of Faulkner's company were asleep. They travel in the night and sleep day-time. North of Dyersburg is another band, 100 strong, waiting to join Faulkner. I expect to trap them before to-morrow morning unless the news of Faulkner's rout gets to them. Faulkner's horse and equipments were taken, and one of the prisoners says he was killed or wounded.

The three prisoners taken are Fielding Bland, who lives within 7 miles of Blandville; Henry Torpley, 6 miles from Feliciana, Hickman County, Ky., and W. S. Bennett, 3 miles from Batimore, Hickman County, Ky. Our loss was 7 men wounded, 2 mortally. Our cavalry under Major Bush is now following up the scattered band.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.

HEADQUARTERS,
Trenton, Tenn., August 10, 1862.

Captain Peck with 53 men of Sixth Illinois Cavalry attacked Faulkner's company of Jackson's cavalry on Thursday between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., 5 miles east of Dyersburg, completely surprising and routing them. He reports 20 killed; has sent in 53 of their horses, most of their arms and ammunition, with 3 prisoners. Those that escaped left without their clothes, arms, or horses. Their company roll showed them to be 127 strong. Our loss was 7 wounded, 2 mortally. Their dispatches taken show they, with Porter's band, crossed the Tennessee line five days ago; left rest of Faulkner's cavalry at Senatobia, Miss. They were ordered to burn all cotton west of Tennessee River, and if possible get into Kentucky to recruit their commands. One of the prisoners taken says he saw all of Cheatham's army on their way to Richmond via Chattanooga.

I forwarded dispatches by telegraph and letter to the district headquarters promptly. Will hereafter forward to you as directed. Faulkner's band is used up and we are catching the stragglers from it.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Corinth, Miss.*

AUGUST 11, 1862.—Skirmish at Saulsbury, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Leonard F. Ross, U. S. Army.

BOLIVAR, *August* 12, 1862.

GENERAL: Captain Funke of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry has just returned from Saulsbury. On yesterday morning they attacked and dispersed guerrilla band organized at Saulsbury. The captain of the

company, with 27 horses and mules and equipments, was taken. The expedition was decidedly successful. The boat at Simon's Ferry is destroyed and that at Holton's brought down.

L. F. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

General McCLERNAND.

AUGUST 13, 1862.—Skirmish near Medon, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Leonard F. Ross, U. S. Army.

BOLIVAR, *August* 13, 1862.

A skirmish took place at 1 o'clock to-day between a guerrilla band and a company of 18 Home Guards about 8 miles southeast of Medon, near the residence of Green Holton, and about 15 miles south of Jackson. One Union man died. Loss of enemy not known.

ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General McCLERNAND.

AUGUST 16, 1862.—Skirmish at Meriwether's Ferry, Obion River, Tenn.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

TRENTON, TENN.

Colonel Harris of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, with Captain Fullerton's company of the Second Illinois Cavalry, attacked a rebel force from Kentucky, 150 strong, at Meriwether's Ferry, in Dyer County, completely routing and driving them into the river. The fight lasted thirty minutes, and Captain Fullerton's officers and men fought with great gallantry and bravery. His force was only 60.

The enemy's loss was large in killed, wounded, and drowned. We took 10 prisoners, 40 horses, and a large number of arms, ammunition, &c. Our loss, Lieutenants Terry and Goodheart and 1 private killed and 6 wounded.

Several companies of cavalry from Kentucky are trying to push through south. This was the first that crossed the line. They are well armed and fought desperately.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GRANT.

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Trenton, Tenn., August 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The fight at Meriwether's Ferry was much more decisive than I telegraphed. So far as ascertained the enemy had 37 killed. We have taken 16 of their bodies out of the river. They lost everything. We got their horses, arms, and baggage. Some got away naked. Colonel Harris' conduct in the fight is spoken of highly. It was well planned and finely executed. The cavalry, after following

them 30 miles, overtook them at Meriwether's Ferry and charged down a hill, the enemy lying behind logs. The two lieutenants fell at the first fire, when the boys jumped from their horses and fought a hand-to-hand fight, driving the enemy into the river.

The enemy tried to re-enforce this party on the north side of the river by crossing men in a boat and on a raft. Our boys killed every man in the boat and on the raft, shooting down all those on the north side as they tried to swim the river. Our men fought bravely, and, considering that they lost both officers in the first charge, I think with great credit. The enemy were commanded by Captain Binford, formerly of Hickman. I must say that I am very much gratified and disappointed with the behavior of all my cavalry in these fights. They do much better than I expected. In only one case have they backed from any force, and I think I then gave them a lesson that will cause them to always stand hereafter. I dislike very much to part with them, as I have just got them fairly to work. They are well acquainted with the country, need no guides, and have learned to scout without giving me trouble from unauthorized depredations. You can readily see the disadvantage I shall labor under hereafter, using cavalry that are entirely unacquainted with the country.

I will endeavor to have my forces ready to move on the day you designate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.

AUGUST 16, 1862.—Skirmish at Horn Lake Creek, Miss.

Report of Corpl. John S. Bowles, Company D, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

CAMP OF FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Fort Pickering, Tenn., August 18, 1862.

SIR: Having been requested by my captain to furnish you with an account of the skirmish that took place at Horn Lake Creek on Saturday, the 16th instant, between a body of our cavalry under command of Major Ricker and a few of the enemy's guerrillas, I proceed to do so to the best of my ability.

On the morning of the 16th we left our camp at Nonconah Creek and started out on the Hernando road, Company A acting as the advance guard and Company C taking the advance of the main body. Company D was on picket on the preceding night, and therefore did not go out, but I, having been excused from picket, went out of my own accord, intending to join in Company C's ranks, but finding they had even pairs and I would have to ride in the rear by myself, I rode at the side of the company, but toward the rear. I merely mention this fact to account for my place at the time of the skirmish.

We proceeded on the Hernando road without any interruption till we came to the hill, about one-third of a mile from Horn Lake Creek, that overlooks the valley. Before ascending this hill, so as to place ourselves in view should there be any of the enemy on the other side where we found them on a previous expedition, our major halted the

column, dismounted from his horse, and went forward to see if he could see anything in the valley beneath him. After looking and, I suppose, seeing nothing, he again ordered us forward; but previous to this he detached the advance guard from us, and sent them around by a lane which came out on the right of the main road and led into it again a little piece below ——— Creek. On this lane we had fallen in with two guerrillas on the previous day, who made their escape, and the major's idea appeared to be to let the advance guard attack them and make them retreat, when they would run right into our main body at the intersection of the roads.

We were proceeding slowly toward the creek and had got about half way to it when we heard quite a number of shots fired at the place where we supposed the advance guard would be. We were immediately ordered into a smart gallop and kept on until we reached the bridge over Horn Lake Creek. Here we dropped into a walk and were slowly crossing the creek when I heard a shot from somewhere and immediately afterward heard a man cry with pain. I, being toward the rear of Company C, was at that time behind the fill of the bridge and therefore did not see him shot. I at that time thought the shot was an accidental one from one of our own men. I, however, immediately rode up the opposite bank of the creek, when I heard two or three more shots. I saw the wounded man as I rode past, but being anxious to get a shot at the enemy, did not take much notice of him. However I noticed a man get off his horse and take the wounded man in his arms. At this time a shot was fired behind me by one of our own men. I afterward found it was Lieutenant Penn of Company L whose horse was badly wounded, and he pulled off his pistol without intending it.

I was now aware that the firing came from the enemy, either at the corner of the wood on our left or else from the adjoining corn field close to the wood. Our major now ordered us forward by companies till we got formed and then halted us. He then ordered Captain Halsey of Company C to send 4 of his men and a horse to take the wounded man back to camp. By this time the horse of the man who first assisted the wounded man had run off into the wood, some 200 yards. Seeing this, the major ordered Captain Halsey to send a man after him. Captain Halsey ordered one of his company to do so, but he declined, saying, "Which is the most value, that horse or a man's life?" Captain Halsey replied, "It is the major's orders;" but made no further effort to have the horse caught.

We were now, after I suppose about five minutes' waiting, ordered back in column on the other side of the creek. I now heard the major ask Captain Halsey where the 4 men were that he ordered him to send to the assistance of the wounded man, as there were only two there. Captain Halsey now ordered some other man to go and help bring the dead man, but he begged to be excused, saying he could not bear to look on him. He then called on some one else, who also begged to be excused, and as he now seemed to be at a loss who to send I volunteered my services, and went back to the bridge, where I found the man was already loaded on a horse. I, however, was needed to lead the horse and take turns at holding the man on, so I was not in the ranks again.

The "rally" had now been sounded, and the advance guard came up across the bridge, having come around as they first intended. It appears the enemy had simply shot at them and then ran away in the wood. Major Ricker made no attempt whatever to follow up the enemy. After the first firing he merely drew us up in companies to receive them

should they charge on us in front, and when he found they did not come his only efforts seemed to be to get the dead man and go to camp at once. I did not see any of the enemy myself, but have been told by some of the men who rode close to the man who was shot that the shots came from the corn field and the men who fired were on foot, and that there was not many of them, not more than half a dozen anyhow, and that they ran away as soon as they fired. The advance guard say there was a greater number fired on them, say, from a dozen to twenty. They were also on foot and ran away as soon as they fired.

When the advance joined us the major talked with them several minutes (at least the column remained halted). We then went on to the top of the hill, where we found a buggy, and put our dead man into it, and thus brought him to camp. The loss with us was 1 man killed, 1 horse badly wounded, 1 slightly wounded, and 1 ran away into the wood, and no attempt was made to save him.

I have made out this report exclusively from my own observation, except when I have mentioned otherwise. I may state that the men who were out were generally surprised that the major did not order them to charge into the corn field immediately after the shots were fired.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN S. BOWLES,
Corporal Company D, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

General HURLBUT,
Comdg. Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

AUGUST 18, 1862.—Capture of steamboats on Tennessee River.

Report of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

TRENTON, *August* 21, [1862.]

Captain Dougherty, Captain Gilliam, and Captain Napier, with about 500 rebels, were on the Tennessee River, in Benton County, on Monday night last. They captured and burnt two steamboats, and attacked another, but failed to get it. This occurred between Waggoner's and Walker's Landing.

There was a force on the opposite side of the river, but could get no information as to their number.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 18, 1862.—Skirmish near Dyersburg, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Trenton, Tenn., August 18, 1862.

Captain Lynch of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry attacked a small band of rebels this morning on the Obion River, 6 miles from Dyersburg,

taking all their horses, arms, and ammunition. They abandoned everything. No report of killed and wounded.

Large numbers of rebels are flocking into this county from Missouri and Kentucky, well armed, and forming bands under leaders from Jackson's and Morgan's cavalry. The draft drives them over.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Corinth.*

AUGUST 19–21, 1862.—Expedition from Rienzi to Marietta and Bay Springs, Miss., and skirmishes.

Report of Col. Albert L. Lee, Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
Camp near Rienzi, Miss., August 21, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I would respectfully report that I left camp on Tuesday, the 19th ultimo [instant], at 5 o'clock p. m. with 300 men. Passing one mile east of Booneville I approached Marietta at daybreak. A half mile from Marietta my advance drove in the enemy's pickets, they firing on us and retreating rapidly. My advance discharged their rifles and wounded one of the flying pickets, who fell from his horse, but hid in a corn field adjacent before we could secure him, and no search was made. His horse and arms were taken. We pressed the pickets closely through Marietta and down the road running west from that town. They were joined by others and made a stand, firing again on our advance. As we formed and charged on them they fired and fled. This running fire was continued for 3 miles. When we arrived at the enemy's camp, which they had just evacuated, fires were burning, preparations for breakfast were in progress, haversacks, canteens, and blankets were strewn all over the ground. They had no tents. We continued the pursuit; about 12 to 20 of the enemy turning at every half mile, deploying in the woods in front, and firing on us as we came up. At one of these stands we shot another of his force, who was picked up and carried off after falling from his horse. Having conducted this fruitless chase to a point 5 miles from Marietta I abandoned it. On my return I destroyed the abandoned equipage of the enemy's camp. This camp consisted in force of two companies of the Mississippi cavalry, Colonel Adams commanding. The companies were commanded by Captain Barnett and Lieutenant Booker, together numbering about 130 men. I judge them to be the main guard of the enemy's pickets. From information which I consider reliable I learn that two brigades are camped 3 miles northeast of Guntown, on the road leading into that which connects Baldwyn and Marietta. Armstrong's headquarters are there. He is said to be their chief of cavalry. I was at a point 3 miles from the reported location of this camp.

Returning to Marietta, I passed on toward Bay Springs, halting 5 miles from that place, feeding men and horses and remaining in camp till 4 p. m. I then moved rapidly on Bay Springs. As I entered the town my advance was fired on by pickets, who rapidly retreated down the road leading south. Leaving two companies in town I pursued with the remainder of my force. Their camp, 3 miles from Bay Springs, on Rogers' Creek, I found recently abandoned.

My advance pursued 2 miles beyond, and I learned that their camp was still three-fourths of a mile distant, but that they, alarmed at our approach, were leaving. It then being nearly dark, my horses jaded, and the disposition of the enemy to run clearly established, I deemed it best to retire, and accordingly turned back, passing north on the Jacinto road and camping for the night 7 miles north of Bay Springs. This morning I passed through Jacinto and arrived in camp at 12 m.

On my march from Bay Springs to Marietta my advance guard had several skirmishes with the enemy's pickets, who seemed to be falling back before my front.

The force near Bay Springs was commanded by Captain Sanders. Captain Hill has not recently occupied that place.

I wish in conclusion to say that to fight small forces of the enemy in the region immediately below this point I consider impracticable unless they desire to fight. The posting and vigilance of their pickets is perfect, and their knowledge of the country enables them to evade an attack when evasion is desirable.

By an accidental discharge of a pistol one of my men was mortally wounded; since died.

I turn over herewith to brigade quartermaster 3 horses, 3 guns, and 1 saber captured.

I am, respectfully, yours,

A. L. LEE,
Colonel.

Lieut. GEORGE LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 23, 1862.—Skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn.

Report of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

FORT HENRY, [*August*] 24, 1862.

I have the honor to report that a detachment of 12 men of Company D of my regiment, under Sergt. [Charles R.] Gray, yesterday engaged a band of rebels—whether regulars or guerrillas is not known—about half way between the two rivers, and after a short skirmish succeeded in killing 2. A large party is said to be in the vicinity, and I now have troops after them. This detachment under Sergeant Gray has been scouting several days from Fort Donelson.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

AUGUST 23, 1862.—Affair near Trinity, Ala.

Report of Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi.

IUKA, *August* 24, 1862.

GENERAL: Report from Colonel Roberts gives details of destruction of train day before yesterday 1 mile from Trinity. Eleven companies of Roddey's rebel cavalry appeared at that point, where they had

placed a rail across the track to throw the train off. They succeeded in this. The guard accompanying, under Lieutenant Granger, who fought them bravely, killed and wounded 25 of them and came off, having lost 8 men. Re-enforcements from Courtland hurried the rebels and killed 4 more of them, but before these re-enforcements came the rebels burned the train.

No further news, except that I am seeking routes and information to strike Columbus. It works well so far.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Major-General GRANT.

AUGUST 25, 1862.—Skirmish at Fort Donelson, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.
No. 2.—Maj. James H. Hart, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

FORT DONELSON, *August* 25, 1862—10 p. m.
(Via Fort Henry, August 26, 1862.)

This post was attacked to-day by a force under Colonel Woodward. They were repulsed by the command at this post at one by the remnant of the Seventy-first Ohio, under Major Hart. A flag of truce was sent in before the attack, demanding the surrender *à la* Clarksville. This was promptly refused by Major Hart. Soon after, they made the attack. I started for this point as soon as the news of the attack reached me with all the force I could bring, but the affair was ended before my command got in—about sundown. We are now fixed for them, and I start at daylight in pursuit of them. None of the re-enforcements have arrived.

I had an interview with Colonel Woodward. No one hurt on our side. Ten or a dozen of the rebels killed and wounded.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. James H. Hart, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT FORT DONELSON, TENN.,
August 26, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on Monday, the 25th instant, the forces under my command at this post, consisting of parts of Companies A, B, G, and H, of the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were attacked by the rebel forces, under command of Colonel Woodward, at about 1.30 p. m. Before an attack was made a flag of truce was sent in to us, demanding a surrender of the post. I demanded time to consider the proposition, and thirty minutes were

given me. I immediately called my commissioned officers into council, submitted the proposition of Colonel Woodward, and put the question: "Shall we fight?" The unanimous vote was, "Fight them," and this vote of the officers was but the reflected sentiment, purpose, and determination of the entire command. After negotiations had ended between Colonel Woodward (who bore himself as a gentleman) and myself they made a charge with their cavalry. We repulsed and drove them off, with a loss to them of 5 to 10 men, killed and wounded, and 4 horses killed. On our part we met with no loss in killed or wounded. After about half an hour's fighting the enemy retreated in confusion, and were no more seen during the day or night.

I cannot close this brief and hasty report without expressing to you, colonel, and through you to the commanding general, the warmest and most earnest approval of the conduct of all officers and men engaged in the battle. Each and every one of them did his duty and did it well.

I have the honor further to report that when I found a battle inevitable I directed several buildings to be set on fire, to prevent the enemy's taking cover behind them or in them. Of the prudence of this course I have no doubt. It in my judgment contributed greatly to the confusion of the enemy's cavalry, which was represented to be 335 strong, supported by 450 infantry and one 6-pounder. Neither infantry nor cannon were brought into action.

I am, colonel, with sentiments of regard, yours,

JAS. H. HART,
Major, Commanding.

Col. W. W. LOWE, *Commanding.*

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

The attacking force at Donelson, it should be remembered, was the same (increased) to which Clarksville was surrendered. In justice to Major Hart and his command I respectfully suggest that his report be made public. The remnant of the Seventy-first Ohio and its gallant commander deserves, under all the circumstances, more than a passing notice.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

AUGUST 26, 1862.—Skirmish at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn.

Reports of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

HDQRS. FORTS HENRY, HEIMAN, AND DONELSON,
August 30, 1862.

SIR: On the 25th instant, at about 1.30 p. m., I received a dispatch from Major Hart, commanding at Fort Donelson, stating that he was being attacked. I immediately started over with all the cavalry force I could collect without delay and arrived at the fort about sunset. I found that the enemy had been repulsed by Major Hart's command, as stated in his report, to which I beg leave to refer you.* It then being too late to make any move that night I immediately took steps to make everything secure and awaited the movements of the enemy. Nothing being heard from him during the night I started the next morning at

* See p. 37.

daylight with 120 men of my regiment to ascertain his whereabouts and strength. At a point known as the Cumberland Iron Works he was found to be in strong position. I at once had a few men dismounted to act as skirmishers, who speedily drove in the pickets, and, following up with two companies, it was soon ascertained that most of the enemy's force were dismounted, and using, at a distance of from 10 to 20 yards, the muskets recently captured at Clarksville. A 6-pounder was also brought to bear upon us, and finding it somewhat annoying I ordered Company B, under Lieutenants Summers and McNeely, to charge and take the piece. This was done in the most gallant style, the piece being upset and the carriage broken to pieces and rendered perfectly useless. Parts of Companies A and L, under Captain Lower and Lieutenant Gallagher, were started forward to the support of Company B, while Company D, under Captain Baird, was held in reserve. The enemy's cavalry was at once put to flight, but finding that with cavalry alone the infantry could not be dislodged from their hiding places, I reformed my command in an open space and waited for more than an hour for his appearance. Failing to draw him out, and both men and horses suffering much from fatigue and want of food, I returned to Fort Donelson. During the skirmish all behaved with the utmost coolness.

I lost in killed 1 officer (Lieut. Summers) and 3 men; wounded, 1 officer (Lieut. McNeely) and 13 men, of whom 6 were captured, and 5 men captured who were not wounded. The enemy's loss is not known.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. LOWE.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of Western Tennessee, Corinth, Miss.

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FORT DONELSON, *September* 2, 1862.

I now have reliable information that the loss of the enemy in fight of Tuesday, 26th, at Cumberland Iron Works, was 35 killed and wounded. I have twice made a reconnaissance beyond the Iron Works. All is going well; am almost ready. Can I be furnished with a small amount of secret-service money? I have some valuable spies who ought to be paid. Answer at once.

W. W. LOWE.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

AUGUST 26, 1862.—Skirmish near Rienzi, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry.
No. 3.—Col. Philip H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, *Rienzi, Miss., August* 28, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose a report from Colonel Sheridan, commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, of skirmish with

and pursuit of a party of guerrillas on the 26th instant, on the Rienzi and Ripley road.

From a deserter and the prisoners taken I learn that eleven companies, under Falkner, left Ripley on Sunday, the 24th instant, and passed north near Corinth, avoiding all roads and traveling principally nights. They skulked and spied about through the woods, captured 7 of our men, who had straggled out from Corinth, and then approached this place with great caution, supposing it to have been evacuated except by a small cavalry force.

That morning three battalions of our cavalry had gone on a scout to the southeast, south, and southwest, and it is probable that Falkner's party had been apprised of this through spies. This led them to suppose our camp was vacated and that they would be able to dash in and destroy it. The result of their audacity you will learn from the accompanying report.

Our pickets on the Ripley road I fear did not exercise proper vigilance, although they were attacked and nearly surrounded by a superior force. I have arrested the officer, and he is now on trial.

The rebel scouts to the south as far as Twenty Mile Creek seem to have disappeared of late. Our patrols in that direction on the 26th neither saw nor heard anything of them. They have I think changed their base of operations to the west, either for the purpose of covering some movement or foraging. Is it not possible for Kossuth to be held by either infantry or cavalry from Corinth?

The front I am trying to cover extends from Bay Springs to Ruckersville, and the enemy have five cavalry to my one; know every cow-path and water-hole, and the country is filled with their friends, from whom they can obtain every kind of information as to our whereabouts, movements, and strength. Further, they travel no more on roads unless it is a short distance in the wrong direction to deceive us; shirk about in the night and lie hidden in the day-time. There is no doubt but what every man in this State who has a gun is a guerrilla, and would shoot any of us down whenever he thought it safe to murder us without risking his own neck.

Two things are most necessary and important: First, there must be some definite and fixed policy on our part to combat and break up this most infernal guerrilla system of theirs; it is bound soon to waste our entire army away and for no equivalent. We must push every man, woman, and child before us or put every man to death found in our lines. We have in fact soon to come to a war of subjugation, and the sooner the better. Second, it is now becoming apparent to every one that our present cavalry force must be quintupled and armed to the teeth. The small cavalry we have is not properly armed, and the extraordinary hard duty it is called to do is fast breaking it down. The way I am forced to use it on our present extended front through the terrible heat, dust, and want of water will in one month more dismount a large portion of it.

Our duties have been so laborious of late that this morning I was only able to send out a single battalion, so much jaded and reduced are our horses. However, with what we have we will do our best and husband our resources as much as possible. If we break down we belong to "Uncle Sam," and he must take the consequences.

The race and drubbing Sheridan gave them day before yesterday you don't seem to think much of; and perhaps my first telegram was a little too highly colored, but it was the most disgraceful route and scatteration on their part I ever heard of, and that a goodly number were killed

and wounded (sabered) I cannot doubt. Orders were given to take no prisoners. I report to you all I know. Of course the first reports, like camp stories, are always more or less exaggerated.

The only thing that could look like a surprise was the running away of Captain Eaton, Second Iowa Cavalry, at the head of his men, instead of patrolling the country as he was ordered to do. He is being tried on charges which will cost him his life if proven. Of course you can't blame Sheridan for the willful neglect and cowardice of one of his officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT,
Chief of Staff, Army of Mississippi.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,
Camp near Rienzi, Miss., August 27, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report:

Learning the pickets of my command had been driven into the camp on adjournment of court-martial at Rienzi, Miss., I rode to that post, where I found four companies of my regiment awaiting orders.

Complying with order from General Sheridan to move forward and attack and drive the enemy as far as Hatchie River, moved forward rapidly, came up with the enemy about 2 miles from there, drove in his rear guard, and at Harris', 5 miles from camp, found the enemy drawn up in battle line, about 250 to 300 cavalry; charged them immediately, breaking their line and routing them. Kept up a running fire upon their retreating columns as far as B., about 8 miles from camp, where the enemy again formed, and were again charged and broken. The enemy then fled by three routes in great disorder. Dispatching Companies E and M, under command of Lieut. A. Scherer, on the Dry Creek and Ripley road by the way of Skerrell's Mill, pushed forward on the main Ripley road, dismounted Companies C and G, attacked the enemy in Hatchie Bottom, driving them out rapidly and putting them to flight.

The enemy being utterly routed, our horses breaking down from a run from 12 to 20 miles and excessive heat, night coming on, I was obliged to sound the recall.

Please find report marked A, Lieutenant Scherer, of operations on the Dry Creek and Ripley road after leaving me.* Returned to camp same night, having had 6 men wounded, 4 horses killed and badly wounded by the enemy, and having lost 4 from fatigue and the excessive heat. We destroyed a very large amount of arms and ammunition and captured 8 prisoners.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

First Lieut. GEORGE LEE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

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*Not found.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Philip H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., CAV. DIV., *Aug.* 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my cavalry pickets on the Ripley road were attacked about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a large force of the enemy, say 700 to 800. The pickets were rapidly driven in, followed by a small detachment of the enemy to the vicinity of my camp. The command was quickly turned out, and Colonel Hatch, of the Second Iowa, was directed to attack the enemy with two battalions of his regiment, supported by Colonel Lee with two battalions of the Seventh Kansas, the Second Michigan being held in reserve, upon the approach of this force. The enemy, after exchanging a few shots, broke and ran, closely followed by Colonels Hatch and Lee, who were directed to drive them beyond the Hatchie. The enemy made a second stand at Howland's Store, but were so vigorously attacked that they again broke and fled, this time scattering in every direction. From this point to within 5 miles of Ripley there was a complete rout. The road was strewn with shot-guns, hats, coats, blankets, dead horses, &c.

Colonel Falkner, commanding this rebel force, was so hard pushed that he separated from his command on one of the little by-paths and made his escape. He left us his hat, however, as did nearly the whole of his command. The pursuit was continued to within 5 miles of Ripley and until after dark, when the command was ordered to return to camp with their jaded and worn-out horses.

Our loss in this affair is 2 badly and 4 slightly wounded, and 4 or 5 missing, some of whom I think will come in. The loss of the enemy I am unable to state. It was understood that they were guerrillas. Unfortunately 11 prisoners were brought in. Two hundred shot-guns, 20 horses, and a large number of pistols were also brought in.

The effect of this rout must be very discouraging to the enemy. I doubt if they will ever fully collect together again. All but three companies were raw levies. The effect of the pursuit on the part of our own men was fine, adding still to their confidence in each other, which has already been inspired by past successes.

I cannot speak too highly of the promptness with which the command turned out, being ready and in pursuit of the enemy in fifteen minutes after the first information of their approach was received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

Capt. W. C. RUSSELL, *A. A. G., Cav. Div., Army of the Miss.*

AUGUST 27, 1862.—Skirmish near Kossuth, Miss.

Report of Col. Albert L. Lee, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., CAV. DIV., *Rienzi, Miss., Sept.* 27, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I received to-day the following telegram:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

Colonel LEE:

The general commanding is informed by General McArthur that in the skirmish your men had with guerrillas some time ago on the Kossuth road your men left their

dead and wounded on the field in a shameful manner. He wishes an investigation and report through Colonel Mizner and copy sent to these headquarters.

H. G. KENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

On the 27th of August a battalion of Seventh Kansas and a battalion of Second Iowa Cavalry were ordered to scout the country about Kossuth, under command of Major Coon, of the Second Iowa Cavalry. Arriving at Kossuth, Major Coon directed Captain Malone, of the Seventh Kansas, to proceed with two companies of that regiment in a northwesterly direction toward or to the Hatchie River. He proceeded to the river, a distance of 10 miles, and saw no enemy. Returning, when distant from Kossuth 5 miles, and passing a ravine, he was fired on from an ambuscade. Four men were killed and 8 wounded. The column immediately recovered from the confusion consequent on this volley and charged on the enemy, driving them from their shelter and scattering the force, killing 2 and wounding several. A messenger was sent to Kossuth to inform Major Coon of the occurrence. He soon came up. Meanwhile an ox wagon had been procured, in which were placed our dead and such wounded as could not mount their horses. The column soon after moved to Kossuth. Captain Malone there placed (with a family) one of his men so badly wounded that he could not travel. (This man died that night.) He also dug graves for his dead and placed them in the graves, when Major Coon ordered him to move forward, fearing an attack. He employed a citizen to fill the graves, which was immediately done. A messenger in the mean time had reached camp, and I had sent ambulances to bring in the wounded. These met the column a short distance this side of Kossuth and relieved the ox wagon, which was still doing duty. A short time afterward I was myself at Kossuth with my regiment. The graves I found. A funeral service was performed, and a head-board marks the place.

Of course General McArthur cannot be personally cognizant of the assumed facts he reports. His informants are guilty of propagating a vile slander. The Seventh Kansas in their history of a year have never left on a field their dead or wounded or left a field before an enemy.

I am, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

Lieut. W. S. BELDEN, *A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Cavalry Division.*

AUG. 30–SEPT. 1, 1862.—Operations on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Aug. 30, 1862.—Skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn.
31, 1862.—Skirmishes at Medon Station, Tenn.
Skirmish near Toone's Station, Tenn.
Sept. 1, 1862.—Skirmish at Britton's Lane, near Denmark, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Leonard F. Ross, U. S. Army, commanding District of Jackson, Tenn., of operations August 30–September 1, 1862.

No. 2.—Col. Marcellus M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Division, District of Jackson, Tenn., of skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn., August 30, 1862.

No. 3.—Col. Mortimer D. Leggett, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn., August 30, 1862.

No. 4.—Col. Michael K. Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, of skirmishes at Medon and near Toone's Station, August 31, 1862, and at Britton's Lane, near Denmark, Tenn., September 1, 1862.

No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, C. S. Army, of skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn., August 30, 1862, and at Britton's Lane, near Denmark, Tenn., September 1, 1862.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Leonard F. Ross, U. S. Army, commanding District of Jackson, Tenn., of operations August 30–*September* 1, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF JACKSON,
Jackson, Tenn., September 7, 1862.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of troops under my command during August 30 and 31 and September 1 instant:

On the morning of August 30 I received a dispatch from Col. M. M. Crocker, commanding at Bolivar, that that post was threatened by a large force advancing from the south, and subsequently that Colonel Leggett had been sent out to make an attack on the advancing column of the enemy; that a skirmish had taken place with a force supposed to be about 4,000 strong and that re-enforcements had been asked for and sent forward. Feeling that an attack was being made on Bolivar I took the first train for that place. On arriving I ascertained that a severe skirmish had taken place 4 miles south of Bolivar between the forces under Colonel Leggett, consisting of the Twentieth and Seventy-eighth Regiments of Ohio Volunteers; four companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg; two companies of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under Major Puterbaugh, and one section of artillery, and the whole rebel force.

After a skirmish of about seven hours by our infantry, our artillery was brought to bear upon the enemy; this, followed by a gallant charge of our cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, drove the enemy from the field. In this charge Colonel Hogg fell, while engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with Colonel McCulloch, by a shot fired by one of McCulloch's men. Night coming on, our forces fell back to within supporting distance of the balance of the division, formed a line of battle, and awaited a renewal of the attack. In the morning the enemy was nowhere in sight, but I heard that his main force had moved to our right and had gone north. Fearing an attack on Jackson in force, the place being but weakly garrisoned, without fortifications, I directed that Colonel Dennis, stationed at Estanaula, with the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteers, two companies of cavalry, under Captain Foster, and one section of artillery, return at once to Jackson, for which place I took the first train.

Within an hour of my return I was informed that the telegraph wires were cut and the railroad bridges fired between here and Bolivar, and that four companies of the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers at Medon, under Captain Palmer, were attacked by superior numbers. Six companies of the Seventh Missouri Volunteers, under Major Oliver, were at once sent forward to re-enforce Medon. Orders were also dispatched to Colonel Dennis, who was moving toward this place, to change his direction toward Medon, attack the enemy in the rear, and if possible cut them to pieces and capture them.

Major Oliver, with his six companies of the Seventh Missouri, moved at once to Medon by railroad, and attacked the enemy vigorously and drove him from the field. The enemy had previously taken prisoners some 40 of our pickets along the line of the railroad, but being driven from Medon and the line of the railroad and closely pursued he retired on the road leading to Denmark. When about 6 miles from Denmark, on the following morning, the enemy's advance was met by the advance forces of Colonel Dennis' command, 800 strong. Both parties prepared for action. Colonel Dennis, selecting a strong position for resisting a cavalry charge, awaited the attack. The forces of the enemy numbered some 6,000. The engagement resulted in a victory to our arms, the most brilliant of the war. The enemy left on the field 179 dead; wounded not known. Our loss is 5 killed and 51 wounded. After this engagement the enemy retired beyond the Hatchie toward La Grange.

For particulars in regard to the above engagements and for lists of killed and wounded I beg leave to refer you to the reports of Colonel Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, and Colonel Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers, inclosed herewith.

In each of these engagements the skill and gallantry of the officers and the cool determined courage of the men deserve the highest commendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. ROSS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Marcellus M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Division, District of Jackson, Tenn., of skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn., August 30, 1862.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF JACKSON,
Bolivar, Tenn., August 30, 1862.

Colonel Leggett, commanding the First Brigade, was sent out by me this morning on the Grand Junction road, with one regiment of his brigade; four companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg; two companies of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major Puterbaugh, and one section of artillery, with instructions to drive off a force of the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be 150 strong, and reconnoiter the country. Upon arriving at the ground Colonel Leggett at once became engaged with a large force of the enemy's cavalry. The engagement lasted about seven hours, mostly skirmishing, but occasionally becoming a hand-to-hand fight, our forces repelling charges of the enemy's cavalry. About 4 p. m. the enemy drew back, and Colonel Leggett, receiving re-enforcements about that time, did not renew the attack. I then ordered Colonel Leggett to fall back with his entire force to a position inside our picket lines, where he is now stationed, expecting a renewal of the attack at daylight.

We have lost in killed and wounded about 25, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, among the number.

During the engagement to day all the men (infantry, cavalry, and

artillery) behaved with the greatest gallantry and, though opposed by largely superior numbers, not only maintained their ground but drove the enemy back. The force of the enemy engaged was seven regiments of cavalry.

Yours, respectfully,

M. M. CROCKER,
Colonel Thirteenth Iowa Vols., Comdg. Second Division, District of Jackson, at Bolivar, Tenn.

Capt. A. H. RYAN,
Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Mortimer D. Leggett, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn., August 30, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Bolivar, Tenn., September 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that about 7 o'clock a. m. of August 30 I received from you orders to take a portion of my command, one section of the Ninth Indiana Battery and two companies of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and drive back a force of rebel cavalry, reported to be about 400 strong, upon the Grand Junction road and near our lines.

Colonel Force, of the Twentieth Ohio, having received information that a small rebel force was menacing our pickets, very properly took the responsibility in my absence of sending out two companies, under Major Fry, of his command, to guard the lines and feel of the enemy. On arriving at my headquarters I immediately sent 45 of my mounted infantry to support the two companies sent out by Colonel Force, and followed as rapidly as possible with the balance of the Twentieth Ohio and three companies of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, leaving orders for the remainder of the Seventy-eighth Ohio to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

The cavalry and artillery had orders to meet me at the picket post at the Grand Junction road, but on arriving at that point I found that neither had got there. I left the infantry at that point under command of Colonel Force to escort the artillery when it should arrive. With my staff I pressed rapidly on to the front to prevent, if possible, an engagement until my main force could come up.

When I reached the advance I found the two companies of the Twentieth Ohio and the mounted infantry deployed in a piece of woodland on the Van Buren road, about 5½ miles from Bolivar, and briskly skirmishing with the enemy. I immediately discovered that we had been deceived as to the number of the rebels, and sent back for the balance of my command to come forward as rapidly as possible. Shortly afterward two companies of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under Maj. S. D. Puterbaugh, numbering in all 40, came up.

The nature of the ground being such that cavalry could not be used, some 12 or 14 of those who had carbines dismounted and formed with the infantry. After driving the enemy steadily but slowly for three-fourths of a mile I gained a position where I had a distinct view of the foe and found that I was contending with a force of over 6,000 instead of 300 or 400. I then notified you of the fact and asked for re-enforce-

ments, which were promptly supplied, but the distance from camp being over 6 miles, it necessarily took several hours to get infantry re-enforcements upon the ground.

At this time I would have withdrawn my little force from the contest, having less than one man to twenty of the enemy, but the nature of the ground over which I would have been obliged to retreat was such, that my force must have been annihilated had I attempted to escape from such overwhelming numbers. I had not men enough to retreat, and consequently had no choice left but to fight until support could reach us.

After we had been engaged about two hours six companies of the Twentieth Ohio, under Colonel Force, came up; also two pieces of artillery under Lieut. W. Hight, of the Ninth Indiana Battery. Two of these companies were immediately deployed to relieve the cavalry and mounted infantry, that they might be held in readiness to meet any flank movement of the enemy. There being no adequate support for the artillery I dared not bring it into action, but sent it about a mile to the rear, to take position at the junction of the Van Buren and Middleburg roads and await re-enforcements.

About noon I discovered that the enemy were making a determined effort to flank us upon the right and get to our rear upon the Middleburg road. Leaving Colonel Force in command on the Van Buren road, I took the two companies of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and mounted infantry and passed over the Middleburg road, where we found the enemy advancing in large numbers. The infantry immediately dismounted and engaged the enemy with great vigor and determination, and after a desperate struggle of over an hour drove them back. Just at the close of the struggle Captain Chandler, of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, came upon the ground with the remaining two companies of the Twentieth Ohio and two companies of the Seventy-eighth Ohio. These four companies were at once deployed upon the right and left of the Middleburg road and engaged the enemy's skirmishers.

The firing having ceased on the Van Buren road I sent orders to Colonel Force to leave a sufficient guard to protect our left from a surprise and bring the balance of his command to the Middleburg road, where it was evident that the enemy were organizing for the purpose of making a determined effort to break our lines to reach our rear.

The infantry re-enforcements had not arrived. The balance of the Seventy-eighth Ohio was reported close by, but not near enough to support the artillery, hence it could not be used. At this moment Lieut. Col. Harvey Hogg, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, came up, with orders from you to report to me upon the field with four companies of his command. I immediately assigned him a position on the right of the road, but discovering that the enemy would probably make a cavalry charge upon us before Colonel Force could reach me from the Van Buren road, I asked Colonel Hogg if he could hold a position on the left of the road and a little to the front of where he then was against a charge from the rebel cavalry. He promptly said he could and besought me to give him the position, which was done.

He had not completed his change of place before the enemy charged down the line of the road in vast numbers, but meeting the deadly fire of the four infantry companies under command of Captain Chandler they were compelled to retreat, leaving many of their horses and men strewn upon the ground.

They twice repeated their attempt to get possession of the road and were both times repulsed by the companies under Captain Chandler.

They then threw down the fences and entered the field upon our left and opened fire upon Colonel Hogg's cavalry and the two companies of the Twentieth Ohio attached to Captain Chandler's command. The infantry and cavalry returned the fire briskly and with terrible effect. I then discovered that a full regiment of cavalry was forming in the rear of those firing upon us, evidently with the determination of charging upon our cavalry and that portion of the infantry on the left of the road. I said to Colonel Hogg if he had any doubt about holding his position he had better fall back and not receive their charge. He promptly replied, "Colonel Leggett, for God's sake don't order me back." I replied, "Meet them with a charge, colonel, and may Heaven bless you." He immediately ordered his men to draw their sabers, and after giving the order to "Forward" he exclaimed, "Give them cold steel, boys," and darting ahead of his men he fell pierced with nine balls.

The next instant the two maddened lines came together with a clash of arms sublimely terrible. The enemy wavered and gave partially away, but Colonel Hogg having fallen in full view of his men, and no other officer for the moment assuming command, our cavalry became partially disorganized and fell back a short distance, when Capt. M. H. Musser, of Company F, Second Illinois Cavalry, took command and soon put them in shape for fighting again.

The struggle between the rebel cavalry and Companies G and K, of the Twentieth Ohio Infantry, who were deployed on the left of the Second Illinois Cavalry, was if possible still more determined and angry. Our men engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, and in fighting fifty times their own number they displayed a determined, persistent courage seldom exhibited upon the battle-field.

Seven companies of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, under Maj. D. F. Carnahan, and Colonel Force's command from the Van Buren road coming up at this time, they formed in line to support the artillery. I ordered a slow retreat of the advanced line and brought the enemy within range, when Lieutenant Hight, of the Ninth Indiana Battery, opened upon them with shot and shell and caused them to break and disperse in great disorder.

Thus ended a contest of seven and a half hours, in which less than 900 of our brave soldiers met and drove from the field over 6,000 well-officered and well-armed rebels.

To make mention of all who distinguished themselves for courage and gallantry on the battle-field would require the naming of every officer and man engaged. Every one did his full duty; more than could be reasonably asked. Not a man faced to the rear until he was ordered or carried back. Several fought after they were wounded until the loss of blood rendered them unable to stand. It would be unjust, however, not to name Col. M. F. Force, of the Twentieth Ohio, whose coolness and courage inspired all who saw him; Major Fry, of the Twentieth Ohio, who commanded the advance when the attack was first made in the morning, was in the thickest of the fight all day; Lieutenant Ayres, of the Twentieth Ohio, and Lieutenant Munson, of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, who together commanded the mounted infantry, and without whose efforts we must have lost the day; Lieutenant Hills, Twentieth Ohio, displayed great energy and bravery in snatching our dead and wounded from the very hands of the enemy; Captain Kaga and Lieutenant Melick, of the Twentieth Ohio, for the adroit management of their companies and their indomitable courage; Captain Chandler, of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, whose coolness and bravery in maneuvering the four companies under his command were observable by all who saw

him. Capt. G. F. Wiles, Lieut. W. W. McCarty, and Second Lieutenants Roberts and Scales, all of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, are deserving of the highest praise for their personal valor and for their skill in extricating their companies when entirely surrounded by the enemy. Maj. S. D. Puterbaugh and Capt. Otto Funke, of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, were in the fight nearly all the time and exhibited great courage and gallantry. The Second Illinois Cavalry was on the field so short a time I can only particularize their commander, the lamented Colonel Hogg. A braver, truer man never lifted his arm in defense of his country. He was brave to a fault, and fell while leading one of the most gallant cavalry charges of the present war.

It is proper that I should make special mention of Adjt. E. N. Owen, Twentieth Ohio, and Adjt. H. S. Abbott, of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, who acted as my aides-de-camp during the day, and regardless of personal danger frequently went through showers of bullets in executing their orders. I may also say that the mounted infantry or "Mule Cavalry" proved an entire success. They prevented the enemy from flanking us at least twice during the battle. They move with the celerity of cavalry, yet fight as infantry.

Our loss was 5 killed, 18 wounded, and 64 missing. The enemy's loss was far greater, but as they were seen to pick up and carry to the rear their killed and wounded as fast as they fell their loss is not known to us. It is reported over 200.

I inclose the report* of officers commanding regiments and detachments in the battle.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. D. LEGGETT,

Col. Seventy-eighth Ohio Vol. Infantry, Comdg. First Brigade.

Col. M. M. CROCKER, *Commanding Post.*

No. 4.

Report of Col. Michael K. Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, of skirmishes at Medon and near Toone's Station, August 31, 1862, *and at Britton's Lane, near Denmark, Tenn., September* 1, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER OF THE POST,
Jackson, Tenn., September 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following concerning the recent engagements along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad and in the vicinity of Medon Station:

Immediately after the repulse of the enemy at Bolivar large bodies of his cavalry attacked the different detachments stationed along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad between Medon and Toone's Stations. The detachments being small, consisting at most of single companies, after sharp skirmishing retired to Medon Station, at which point, at and near the railroad depot, a barricade was constructed of cotton bales, under the direction of Adjutant Frohock, of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry. At 3 p. m., August 31, the enemy attacked the defenses at Medon in force, estimated to be 1,500 strong, but were gallantly held at bay by about 150 men of the Forty-fifth Illinois. Being informed of the attack on Medon I immediately sent six companies of the Seventh

* Not found.

Missouri Infantry, under the command of Maj. W. S. Oliver, by railroad, with instructions to re-enforce our men at that place. On the arrival of the train at Medon the Seventh immediately formed line and charged the enemy, driving him from the town and inflicting considerable loss upon him, also taking a number of prisoners. As soon as I was informed of the demonstration on Bolivar I ordered the force stationed at Estanaula, and under the command of Col. E. S. Dennis, of the Thirtieth Illinois, to return to this post. The command of Colonel Dennis consisted of the Thirtieth Illinois, commanded by Maj. Warren Shedd; the Twentieth Illinois, commanded by Captain Frisbie; a section of two pieces of Gumbart's artillery and two companies of cavalry, commanded by Captain Foster.

Colonel Dennis struck tents on the morning of August 31, destroying such stores and baggage as he was unable to carry, and marched to within 12 miles of this post, where he was met by an order from me, directing him to march for Medon Station, to intercept the enemy near that point. Colonel Dennis countermarched his command, arriving in the vicinity of Denmark that night. About 10 o'clock on the morning of September 1 his advance guard reported the enemy in strong force at Britton's Lane, near the junction of the Denmark and Medon roads.

The enemy's force consisted of seven regiments of cavalry, viz: Barteau's, Adams', Slemons', Jackson's, Forrest's, Wheeler's, and Pinson's, amounting in the aggregate to 5,000 men, under the command of Brigadier-General Armstrong. The aggregate of Colonel Dennis' force was about 800. Discovering that he was outnumbered, Colonel Dennis immediately selected the best position the ground would admit of and formed in line of battle. His position was in a large grove, surrounded by farms, all the fields being in corn, the woods and some broken ground being in the rear and corn fields in front, the line being on a ridge. The greatly superior force of the enemy enabled him to entirely surround the command of Colonel Dennis, and early in the engagement to capture the transportation train, taking with it the teamsters and sick as prisoners. The enemy also captured the two pieces of artillery, but were unable to get possession of the caissons and ammunition. During the engagement the artillery and train were recaptured by Colonel Dennis, the enemy having destroyed four of the wagons by fire. The enemy made many determined charges. Dividing their force and dismounting a part they attacked both as infantry and cavalry, the cavalry charging so close as to fall from their horses almost within the ranks of our men.

The battle was of four hours' duration, at the end of which time the enemy left Colonel Dennis in possession of the field, leaving 179 of his dead on the field and also a large number of wounded. The total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is over 400. The loss of Colonel Dennis in killed was 5—buried on the field immediately after the action. His wounded numbered about 55, who were brought to the general hospital at this post the day after the battle. Great praise should be given to the admirable generalship and ability displayed by Colonel Dennis, and in fact every officer acted with the greatest bravery. Where all did so nobly it would perhaps be invidious to particularize. Great credit is due Captain Frisbie, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, and to Major Shedd, commanding the Thirtieth Illinois; also to Adjutant Peyton, of the Thirtieth, who, severely wounded, refused to leave the field. Major Shedd was also wounded. Great praise is due Captain Foster, commanding the cavalry, he rendering Colonel Dennis impor-

tant aid on every part of the field. The men acted with the most veteran courage. Surgeon Goodbrake, of the Twentieth Illinois, was untiring in attention to the wounded, and for skill is deserving of great praise. Accompanying this report I send a list of the wounded, as furnished by him.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

M. K. LAWLER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Capt. M. S. KIMBALL, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 5.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, C. S. Army, of skirmish near Bolivar, Tenn., August 30, 1862, *and at Britton's Lane, near Denmark, Tenn., September* 1, 1862.*

MIDDLEBURG, TENN.,
Five miles south of Bolivar, Tenn., September 1, 1862.

Just finished whipping the enemy in front of Bolivar; ran in town. I believe they will leave the country. West Tennessee is almost free of the invaders. All needed is advance of the infantry. They estimate their force at 10,000. I believe they have only about 6,000. Captain Pryor will give you the details. I send 71 prisoners to General Villepigue; 4 commissioned officers.

There are strong works in rear of Bolivar, and I did not enter the town, as it would only cause them to shell it without giving me any advantage. You will hear of us again in a day or so.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

Major SNEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAV. BRIG., DISTRICT OF THE TENNESSEE,
September 2, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that since my dispatch from Middleburg I have crossed the Hatchie; passed between Jackson and Bolivar; destroyed the bridges and one mile of trestle work between the two places, holding for more than thirty hours the road.

On my return, while marching toward Denmark, I encountered two regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, in which we captured two pieces of artillery, destroyed a portion of the train, and took 213 prisoners, killing and wounding, by their own statement, over 75 of the enemy. My loss was small. I recrossed to the south side of the river this morning and have this evening paroled the prisoners.

Among the killed before Bolivar a few days ago were 2 colonels and in the fight at Denmark 1 lieutenant-colonel; 8 officers taken prisoners.

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*See also Price's report of the battle of Iuka.

During the entire expedition I have had the co-operation of Colonel Jackson, whose command deserves an equal share of credit with my own. Our commands were in the saddle for nearly forty-eight hours, and some of them longer, without food, but neither hunger nor fatigue could daunt them. They are ever ready when an opportunity offers to punish the insolent invaders.

I am more firmly than ever convinced that the enemy are prepared to evacuate Bolivar whenever an advance of our army is made.

I move southward toward Somerville in the morning. Dispatches via Holly Springs will reach me. I can strike across whenever needed.

It would be unjust to make distinctions. Each one has nobly done his duty during this expedition.

I have gone further probably than my instructions, but I hope my anxiety to render service and my success will be an excuse for my doing so.

I am, major, with respect, your obedient servant,

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. THOMAS L. SNEAD,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Tennessee, Tupelo, Miss.

AUGUST 31, 1862.—Capture of U. S. transport W. B. Terry on the Tennessee River.

Report of Leonard G. Klinck, master U. S. transport-steamer W. B. Terry.

The above-named steamer left Paducah, Ky., Saturday, August 30, at 1 a. m., bound for Hamburg, Tenn., with a cargo of coal, for the use of gunboats on the Tennessee River. Arrived at foot of Duck River Sucks same day at dark, where we lay anchored in the middle of the river until daylight Sunday morning. Worked all day trying to get over the shoals without success. Finding it impossible to get over, concluded to return to Paducah and report. Started down about sundown, hoping to reach a safe anchorage before dark, but unfortunately missed the narrow and difficult channel and ran hard onto the lower ledge of rocks, under a bluff high bank, with her stern only 20 feet from shore, and with less than 2 feet of water from boat to shore. Finding it impossible to get off without assistance, and being in hourly expectation of the arrival of steamer Des Moines City, which was to follow us up, thought best to await her arrival as long as there was any chance to save the boat and cargo, and then abandon and burn her, if necessary, to keep her out of the hands of the Confederates.

We had on board for the protection of the boat two 6-pounder Parrott rifled guns, with a sergeant and 6 gunners, and also 10 sharpshooters, all belonging to the Eighty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. From our position the cannon were entirely useless, unless the enemy were within 50 feet of the boat. I sent out five of the sharpshooters as pickets, with instructions not to fire, but report immediately to me if they saw or heard any cause for alarm; and if they had obeyed orders I believe we could have destroyed the boat and guns; but the first intimation we had of attack was a discharge at daylight of about 200

guns into the broadside of the boat, many of the balls going entirely through and out at the opposite side. Not a single state-room escaped being pierced through. Our pickets had fired on their reconnoiterers and then ran. This precipitated an attack by their whole force, which took us by surprise. From what I afterward saw I put their force at 200, although they claimed to have a much larger force. I was in the after-cabin when the firing commenced, and went immediately through the cabin and down the forward gangway onto the lower deck to see about the cannon. Before reaching the after-deck, where they were placed, both were discharged and deserted without spiking. I found every man lying flat down behind the ice-box and coal pile. I do not accuse them of cowardice for this, because no set of men on earth could have loaded the guns in their exposed position amidst such a perfect hail-storm of bullets as was being poured through the cabins and deck. Their discharges were mingled with the wildest shouts I have ever heard. All of them were within 60 yards of the boat. Being satisfied that any further attempt at resistance would be worse than folly, and believing it my duty no longer to hazard the lives of my passengers and crew (not forgetting myself), I called with all the power of voice I could command for them to cease firing until I could show a flag of truce. I do not know that they heard me, but they did not cease firing. I then went up into and through the cabin, got a broom-handle, put a small sheet on it, went out on the guard in front of them, and waved it. There were as many as fifty shots fired by them after I presented my extempore flag of truce, four of which went through it. Their officers say that they ordered firing to cease the moment the flag was shown, but that some of their men did not hear it and could not see the flag. Captains Napier and Algee came immediately on board and took formal possession in the name of the Confederate States of America.

All forces were then set at work throwing overboard the coal and everything that would lighten her, and in a few hours succeeded in hauling her over the rocks. They used her that evening to ferry some troops across the river, and the next morning stripped her of all furniture and stores and burned her about 10 o'clock. The Terry had 8 officers, including myself. Her deck and cabin crew numbered 17 (all negroes), and we had 5 passengers, all of whom, with officers and crew, were taken prisoners. The soldiers were taken, excepting two of the pickets, who are missing (probably in the woods). The passengers were immediately paroled. My officers and myself were detained to work the boat until she was burned. We were then paroled and allowed to construct a raft out of the spars and stages and turned loose on the river, without provisions of any kind, to make our way to Fort Henry as best we could.

In the attack there were none killed, unless it might possibly be the two missing pickets. One passenger was seriously wounded in the knee; another, the only lady passenger, received a painful, though not dangerous, wound in her thigh. One of the gunners and one negro received two wounds each, not dangerous. The soldiers and negroes, some of whom were free, were all sent back in the country immediately after capture. With Captains Napier and Algee we have no fault to find while prisoners with them. They treated us gentlemanly and respected our rights to private property of all kinds, but some of their men pilfered much of our clothing that was not under lock and key.

LEONARD G. KLINCK,

Master U. S. Transport-Steamer W. B. Terry at time of capture.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.—Skirmish at Burnt Bridge, near Humboldt, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army.

JACKSON, *September* 5, 1862.

At 4 o'clock this a. m. a force of 200 cavalry attacked the guard at the Burnt Bridge, this side of Humboldt, drove off the guard, and set fire to the bridge. The guard renewed the fight, repulsing the enemy and saved the bridge. Our force consisted of 28 men under a lieutenant. Our loss 1 killed and 8 wounded. The enemy's loss not known. Lieutenant commanding the enemy's force is here a prisoner, not seriously wounded. Our cavalry are in pursuit.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Brigadier-General.

General GRANT.

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JACKSON, TENN., [*September*] 5, 1862.

All damage repaired on the road to Humboldt. We have Lieutenant-Colonel Borup prisoner, wounded. We have 8 wounded and 1 killed. No credit claimed on our side for the difference against us.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Brigadier-General.

General GRANT.

—

JACKSON, *September* 5, 1862.

I am induced to believe that my information this a. m. about the bridge is not wholly correct. I got my information from Colonel Bryant, Humboldt. I have, however, sent re-enforcements to the guard; also sent cavalry and infantry to try to intercept the rebels in their retreat.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. GRANT, *Major-General.*

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Trenton, Tenn., September 5, 1862.

The raid of the rebel cavalry this morning intended mischief to the through freight train, which they intended to capture. The rebels left Poplar Corners at 2 o'clock a. m. and struck the road a short time before the arrival of the train, driving off the guard, some 40 strong, burning their camp, and setting the bridge on fire, then waited for the approach of the train. It was the same bridge burned before. Two

negroes left Poplar Corners before the cavalry and notified the guards at the big bridge south of Humboldt, reaching there about one hour before the cavalry got to the bridge below. Colonel Bryant, by his promptness, got to the bridge about the time the train did and saved it. The guerrillas fired at the train but did no damage. The guards retreated toward Humboldt, thus giving the train no notice. I think they must have been surprised.

I am rather astonished that no block-houses are built at any of those bridges for the protection of the guard.

Colonel Bryant followed them with his mounted infantry. They are at least 200 strong, and if he overtakes them before they reach their main body he will whip them. I am supporting him from this place. I trust you will do all in your power to get horses for my cavalry. I suffer every day for want of them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.

SEPTEMBER 5–6, 1862.—Scout toward Holly Springs and skirmish at Olive Branch, Miss.

Report of Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., September 8, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with your letter of instructions of September 4 I left camp with 160 mounted men of my command and proceeded on scout. After crossing the Nonconah I could hear of no force of the rebels to the east of that neighborhood, but upon receiving information that there were two companies of cavalry at Hernando I moved upon that place, arriving a little before daylight upon the morning of the 5th.

We immediately dashed into the town, picketing the approaches thereto, but upon investigation found that the enemy had left a day or two before for Coldwater Bridge. Here I arrested 12 men, and having 15 of my command whose horses were unfit for further rapid travel I sent them with the prisoners, under Lieut. Nathaniel B. Cunningham, of Company G, to Memphis, who, however, were subsequently fired upon by a party of guerrillas when within about 12 miles of that place. Lieutenant Cunningham was immediately killed, but his death was avenged by a detachment sent out under Major Loomis by your order.

After seeing the departure of the detachment with the prisoners I started toward Holly Springs. Soon after leaving Hernando, receiving information that 20 guerrillas were concealed in a large field near by awaiting our departure, we drove them from their hiding place toward Coldwater, after which we bore off to the left from Holly Springs road by a by-lane until we came upon a road leading toward Pigeon Roost road, passing Robinson's Cross-Roads and moving toward Olive Branch. We encamped 1 mile west of that place for the night. Our rations having given out, I sent Major Stacy with about 80 men toward Germantown, about a mile, to procure breakfast, I with the balance of the men remaining near the place of encampment, where we had break-

fast prepared for us. I had previously ordered Major Stacy to be very cautious and to place pickets out, which he did, and not allow his men to quit their arms. I also threw out my pickets, and as fast as the men had eaten ordered them to remain near their horses with their arms, in readiness to repel any attack. When, however, not more than half our men had eaten an alarm was given. Our pickets were being driven in from the direction of Olive Branch and closely pursued by a large force of the enemy, who upon approaching us closely rapidly dismounted two companies.

Seeing from our position that it was impossible to secure our horses I immediately gave the order to fight on foot. Some of my command, not hearing the order, created some confusion by approaching the enemy too closely in their efforts to secure their horses. I soon succeeded, however, in getting our men into line and fell back to a better position some 30 feet opposite the barn-yard, where the most of our horses were hitched, the enemy in the mean time briskly firing and advancing upon us in force. It is but justice for me here to mention the valuable services of Captain Peck, Company A, and Lieutenant Hazzard, Company C, who ably assisted me in getting and keeping the men in line and throwing out skirmishers to the right and left of the road, where they were partially sheltered by the fences. And here I cannot refrain from mentioning the pride I feel at the marked coolness and braveness of my command at this time engaged. They stood their ground like brave men that I now know them to be, never faltering, but standing firmly and manfully at their posts, pouring the shots thick and fast into the ranks of the enemy, who outnumbered us four to one. After twenty minutes' constant firing, the lines of the enemy being greatly threatened, they began to waver and fall back, our boys advancing on them. Seeing their lines giving way, I ordered a portion of my men to mount, the balance keeping up a brisk fire on the retreating enemy. We then charged, routing and driving them back upon their reserve, fully one-third of a mile. I had previously sent a messenger to Major Stacy to attack them in the flank and rear, and hoping that the force under Major Stacy would soon arrive we pressed our advantage, but owing to the large force of the rebels' reserve, who at once threw out two companies, one to the right and one to the left, to flank us, we were reluctantly obliged to fall back, at the same time throwing out skirmishers to the right and left to watch the movements of the enemy, who we found were not advancing on our flanks as we expected, we still moving back slowly until we came to a cross-road, when we halted and threw our men into line.

The enemy not coming in sight we again moved forward. At this moment we heard the firing in the advance of us, which announced the arrival of Major Stacy's command. Moving more rapidly forward, we saw that he had attacked the balance of the reserve, routing and driving them from their position. We rapidly joined our forces and pursued the retreating enemy toward Robinson's Cross-Roads, everywhere seeing evidence of a hasty retreat.

Following as far as I deemed it prudent, we returned to the battle ground and gathered up the scattered arms, horses, and equipments. In the engagement we succeeded in killing 23 and wounding between 30 and 40 and capturing 20. We also captured over 30 horses, and between 30 and 40 shot-guns, with which they were mostly armed.

With a portion of my command I returned by way of White's Station, and arrested in that neighborhood Dr. Moore, Mr. Rosechella, Mr. Trotter, Dr. Todd, and Robert Goodwin.

Inclosed I hand you a list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

Hoping what I have done may meet your approbation, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Memphis.

[Inclosure.]

Major Stacy has handed me the following list of those who came particularly under his notice as acting bravely and coolly:

Captain Davis, Company F; Lieut. C. Baker, Company K; Lieutenant Ball, Company E; Jeff. Spray, first sergeant; John H. Casson, third sergeant; John D. Kelly, corporal Company K; A. Daily, Company K.

SEPTEMBER 8–13, 1862.—Expedition to the Coldwater and Hernando, Miss., and skirmish (9th) at Cockrum's Cross-Roads and (12th) at Coldwater Railroad Bridge.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 2.—Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
Memphis, Tenn., September —, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance to the orders of the major-general commanding I left Memphis at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 7th instant, with detachments from all the regiments of the First Brigade, for the rendezvous of the cavalry and artillery beyond Nonconah Creek, on the Pigeon Roost, or Holly Springs, road. I proceeded in the morning with the whole force toward Holly Springs, Sixth Illinois Cavalry leading, with orders entirely discretionary, except to communicate with me at Hernando and advise me of anything important that might come under his observation. As the expedition advanced it became evident that the partisan-ranger "trade" had received a new impetus from late news received, and was very brisk. Fences recently let down and the evidence of horsemen just having passed through met the eye in every direction.

Colonel Grierson, commanding cavalry, hearing of a cavalry force of the enemy on Coldwater, about 18 miles east of Hernando, pushed on in that direction. He encountered them in superior force to his own, and completely routed them, with considerable loss.

I now swung around to the west to accomplish the principal object of the expedition, the destruction of the railroad bridge across Coldwater, between Hernando and Senatobia, which was done effectively. It had evidently been guarded by a considerable force, but their defense was

* Nominal list shows 1 officer killed, 18 men wounded, and 2 men missing.

very feeble. A couple of shells put an end to a brisk skirmish of some twenty-five minutes, and the bridge (the break in which, of 30 feet, was just completed) was abandoned to its fate.

The trestle work on both sides of Coldwater is very heavy. About half a mile from the stream on this side was more of the same. It, as well as some of the road, was totally destroyed. Railroad men in the command assert that, with a full supply of mechanics, the damage cannot be repaired in less than six weeks, and with their facilities three months. The saw-mill at which the lumber was sawed was also burned.

I then returned to this post, marching at the rate of 20 miles per day from the time of starting.

I have to return my sincere thanks to Captain Taylor, and Lieutenant Pitzman, topographical engineer of General Sherman's staff, for the great assistance they so willingly rendered me. The Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Grierson, behaved admirably. Inclosed please find Colonel Grierson's report and list of killed and wounded. The First Brigade sustained no loss. Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, Captain Wood, is unexceptionable.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Comdg. Detachment.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., September 13, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with Major-General Sherman's instructions I left camp Monday evening, 8th instant, at 6 o'clock, with 350 men, and reported to you on the Pigeon Roost road, beyond Nonconah Creek, and by your order encamped 1 mile southwest of your line for the night. On the morning of the 9th proceeded to Olive Branch, Miss., made a number of arrests, sending the arrested back to you; then moved on toward Holly Springs. When 2 miles from Olive Branch my advance came upon 10 or 12 of the enemy, firing upon and pursuing them. After a distance of about 1 mile was passed they turned to the right. Following them in this direction with my entire command succeeded in killing 1, wounding several, and capturing 1.

After a forced march of some 4 or 5 miles we halted a few minutes and then moved forward more cautiously, the rebel pickets being frequently in sight. Soon they bore off to the left upon a road leading southwest, crossing Coldwater in the direction of Cockrum's Cross-Roads, we following them closely, and when within 2 miles of the latter place came upon the enemy in force, consisting of portions of Jackson's and Pinson's regiments of cavalry and two companies of Mississippi mounted infantry, numbering in all between 800 and 1,000 men, strongly posted in a well-chosen position, guarded by broken ground and heavy timber, leaving a deep ditch or gully between them and us.

Directing portions of my command to the right and to the left, throwing out skirmishers, moving at the same time 100 yards to the ditch or gully in front of the rebels—who poured a heavy volley upon them as they advanced, their shot fortunately passing harmlessly over our heads—dismounting a portion of my men, they gained the protection of the ditch before mentioned, and we opened a vigorous fire upon the enemy from all points, which proving destructive, they soon wavered and fell back. We pressed them closely through the woods for a mile to a large field, at the edge of which they rallied, endeavoring to make a stand. That portion of my force who were dismounted and fighting on foot having remounted, with our entire force directed an impetuous charge upon their flanks, preventing them forming into line and drove them in confusion across the field, a distance of quite a mile. Here, gaining the protection of heavy timber and fence and the advantage of rising ground, gathering their scattered forces, they attempted to make another stand. Pushing forward the center, frequently admonishing my men to keep in good order, press forward, and fire low, the rebels, yielding under this movement on their left and center, made a desperate effort to flank my left. I ordered the main portion of my force against their right, resulting in the complete rout of their entire command, they scattering and fleeing in every direction. We pursued them as far as we could see any of them; then halting, reformed, congratulated each other upon our signal success, sent three rousing cheers for the Stars and Stripes reverberating through the woods after the skedaddling foe, which may have been heard in Grenada, and returned through the battle ground, gathering up the arms, horses, and equipments which in their rout and disorder the enemy had abandoned, bringing with us our few wounded to Coldwater Bridge.

The enemy were well armed with breech-loading carbines and revolvers, a portion (the mounted infantry) having muskets and rifles, but failed from some cause to use their arms to advantage. We killed of the enemy during the engagements 41, wounded between 70 and 80, and took 4 and killed 15 of their horses. (The enemy admit a loss of over 100 in killed and wounded.) We lost in the fight 1 man killed and 4 wounded; also 7 horses killed.

At Coldwater Bridge, the command having mostly crossed, an alarm was caused by stragglers (who may not have participated in the fight) that the enemy were following us in force to attack again. I soon formed my men in position to receive them, but upon investigation the alarm proved to have been given without cause.

I regret the necessity of referring to an order given at the time of this false alarm by an officer of my command which occasioned much useless marching for your command as well as mine under you, the responsibility of which I trust may rest where it should.

Joining you on the morning of the 10th, by your order I afterward took the advance, proceeded to Hernando, and camped for the night. During the day a detachment from my cavalry which had remained with you had a skirmish with a party of mounted rebels, resulting in the killing of 1 man and 1 horse and the capture of 18 or 20 by the infantry among whom they were driven.

On the morning of the 11th followed you toward Coldwater, pressing to the front when within 2 miles of Coldwater Bridge, which, upon approaching, we discovered to be on fire and guarded by a force of rebel cavalry stationed on the opposite side. Of these we killed 1 and drove the balance away, and succeeded in saving the bridge from destruction. From this point, the bridge having been repaired, I proceeded under

your orders to Coldwater Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, but on arrival found that the enemy were retreating in the direction of Senatobia. After burning the depot and contents and three railroad cars we pushed on after the retreating rebels, driving them before us, and certainly (kicking up a dust in their rear) to within 2 miles of Senatobia; not having time under your orders to pursue them farther, returned and joined you at Coldwater Bridge.

One of my men who had straggled behind was fired upon between Coldwater Station and the bridge by guerrillas and wounded, and 1 man accidentally shot himself after our return to the bridge, causing his death in a short time. Returning to Hernando encamped for the night. On the morning of the 12th, after your departure for Memphis, I moved by your order out upon the Holly Springs road 5 or 6 miles. Coming upon the enemy's pickets, we fired upon them several times and drove them beyond Coldwater, returning through Hernando. I there heard that the enemy had felled trees in a number of places across the road we had marched over in our approach to that place the day previous.

Passing you on the Hernando and Memphis road, leaving a portion of my force with you, I pushed on to Memphis. During the day's march we were twice fired upon by guerrillas, but without injury. For the names of killed and wounded I refer you to inclosed list.* All persons arrested by my command were sent to you.

Where all acted so praiseworthy it would seem invidious to particularize. Both officers and men obeyed orders cheerfully and promptly, bearing themselves gallantly, bravely fighting against superior numbers.

Hoping our service has met with your approbation, I am, general, with respect, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.—Skirmish near Iuka, Miss.

Report of Col. Robert C. Murphy, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

IUKA, MISS., *September* 13, 1862—10 a. m.

We have been attacked by the enemy's cavalry. Have taken two prisoners. They report the enemy to be Armstrong's brigade of cavalry, and say the infantry is one or two days' march behind them. We have repulsed them this morning. The wires are reported cut. I send this by cavalry express to Burnsville, to be telegraphed there if possible; if not, to be taken through by express.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. MURPHY,
Colonel, Commanding.

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi.

*Nominal list omitted.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Burnsville toward Iuka, Miss., and skirmish.*

Report of Capt. Alexander W. Dees, Third Battery, Michigan Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR JACINTO, MISS.,
September 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the part my battery took in the reconnaissance toward Iuka, Miss., under command of Colonel Mower, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Mississippi, on September 16, 1862:

The force, consisting of three regiments of infantry, two companies of Sharpshooters, several companies of cavalry, and my battery, left Burnsville early in the forenoon. About 6 miles from Iuka the command was met by the enemy's pickets, which were driven in, and the force advanced. Continued reports of musketry were heard to within 2 miles of Iuka, where a line of battle was formed on a hill, commanding the ground for about a mile. In accordance with Colonel Mower's orders I placed two of my guns (one 10-pounder Parrott and one 12-pounder howitzer) on the brow of the hill, throwing shell to the right, left, and front, where heavy clouds of dust, moving toward Iuka, led me to suppose the enemy to be. The other two guns of the battery were soon after brought in position, and the firing continued for about fifteen minutes. The force now advanced through the open field below the hill, reaching the wood on the other side, turned to the right; whereupon our infantry and cavalry advancing opened fire on the enemy. The firing was brisk on both sides for a short time, when the colonel commanding, finding the enemy's intentions to flank us on the right, ordered a retreat, which was done in good order. I covered the retreat. The narrow road did not allow me to deploy more than one gun (the howitzer, loaded with canister, and moving by a fixed prolonge). After reaching the above-named hill we again halted, and I was ordered to place the howitzer and one Parrott gun in position on the hill and reopen fire. I again shelled in several directions for a short time, and, everything quiet, I was ordered to cease firing, and Colonel Mower threw out the Sharpshooters as skirmishers in the field below the hill. Opposite our position, on the end of the open field, a distance of about a mile, was a wood. On the advance of our skirmishers the enemy opened a brisk fire from the edge of this wood, whereupon I reopened fire from my 10-pounder Parrott gun, shelling the enemy with such good result that they very soon retreated from the wood, and, being ordered to cease firing, again the whole force advanced in line of battle. The skirmishers on both sides continued firing for a short time, when, night approaching, the darkness prevented us continuing the fight. It was concluded we should encamp on the battle ground for the night; but a deserter coming in from the enemy informed the colonel commanding that General Price was in Iuka with at least 12,000 men, and that he intended to send out a force to flank us during the night; whereupon the colonel commanding ordered the whole command back to Burnsville, which place we reached about 11 p. m.

No casualties whatever occurred in the battery during the fight. It

* See also Maury's report of the battle of Iuka.

gives me great pleasure to say that the officers and men under my command acted with great bravery and coolness.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. W. DEES,
Captain, Comdg. Dees' Battery, Third Michigan Light Artillery.

W. DEAN COLMAN,
Major, and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Army of the Miss.

SEPTEMBER 18–23, 1862.—Operations about Forts Henry and Donelson, Tenn., and skirmishes.

Reports of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

FORT HENRY, *September* 23, 1862.

SIR: One of my scouting parties, under Lieutenant Waters, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, on the 18th captured near Huntingdon 8 horses, 8 mules, 1 wagon and harness, 4 barrels salt, 1 rifle, 1 common pistol, and 4 revolvers. Another party, under Captain Wilcox, yesterday had a skirmish, in which 1 guerrilla captain was killed and 4 of his men captured. I now have Colonel Harding out after Woodward with a fair prospect of overhauling him. I would like to get the remainder of Stenbeck's and Flood's batteries, having but one section of each. If the Thirteenth Wisconsin can be replaced by another regiment I would wish to have it returned.

LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

FORT HENRY, *September* 23, 1862.

SIR: A scouting party sent from Fort Donelson, under command of Captain Croft, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, yesterday had a fight with rebels, killing 2 and capturing 1. He burned their stores and threw their ammunition into the river.

LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Jackson.*

SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.—Engagement at Iuka, Miss.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi, with congratulatory orders.

No. 3.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.

No. 4.—Surg. Archibald B. Campbell, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

No. 5.—Capt. William M. Wiles, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, Provost-Marshal.

No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Warren L. Lothrop, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

No. 7.—Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 8.—Col. John W. Fuller, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 9.—Maj. Zephaniah S. Spaulding, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry.
No. 10.—Lieut. Col. Edward F. Noyes, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 11.—Col. J. L. Kirby Smith, Forty-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 12.—Capt. Thomas D. Maurice, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery.
No. 13.—Col. Joseph A. Mower, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 14.—Maj. Robert A. Gillmore, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 15.—Lieut. Col. William A. Thrush, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
No. 16.—Lieut. Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry.
No. 17.—Maj. Andrew J. Weber, Eleventh Missouri Infantry.
No. 18.—Lieut. Col. George W. Robbins, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 19.—Capt. Nelson T. Spoor, Second Iowa Battery.
No. 20.—Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, with congratulatory orders.
No. 21.—Col. John B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 22.—Col. Norman Eddy, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry.
No. 23.—Lieut. Col. De Witt C. Rugg, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry.
No. 24.—Col. Charles L. Matthies, Fifth Iowa Infantry.
No. 25.—Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.
No. 26.—Capt. Ebenezer Le Gro, Fourth Minnesota Infantry.
No. 27.—Col. George B. Boomer, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry.
No. 28.—Lieut. Col. John H. Holman, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry.
No. 29.—Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 30.—Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Twelfth Wisconsin Battery.
No. 31.—Col. Nicholas Perczel, Tenth Iowa Infantry.
No. 32.—Capt. John L. Young, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.
No. 33.—Col. Samuel A. Holmes, Tenth Missouri Infantry.
No. 34.—Lieut. Col. Matthias H. Bartilson, Eightieth Ohio Infantry.
No. 35.—Col. John K. Mizner, Third Michigan Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 36.—Lieut. Col. Edward Prince, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.
No. 37.—Capt. Lyman G. Willcox, Third Michigan Cavalry.
No. 38.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing, Army of the Tennessee.
No. 39.—Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, commanding Army of the West, including operations since July 25.
No. 40.—Brig. Gen. Louis Hébert, C. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 41.—Col. Elijah Gates, First Missouri Cavalry (Confederate), commanding First Brigade.
No. 42.—Casualties and Strength of Second Brigade.
No. 43.—Col. W. B. Colbert, Fortieth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 44.—Col. J. W. Whitfield, First Texas Legion.
No. 45.—Lieut. J. L. Faris, Clark (Missouri) Battery.
No. 46.—Capt. William E. Dawson, Saint Louis (Missouri) Battery.
No. 47.—Col. John D. Martin, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 48.—Lieut. J. W. McDonald, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.
No. 49.—Col. Robert McLain, Thirty-seventh Mississippi Infantry.
No. 50.—Col. F. W. Adams, Thirty-eighth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 51.—Lieut. Col. P. Brent, Thirty-eighth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 52.—Brig. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Division.
No. 53.—J. W. Gillespie, Ordnance Officer.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding District of West Tennessee.

IUKA, MISS., *September* 20, 1862.

General Rosecrans, with Stanley's and Hamilton's divisions and Mizner's cavalry, attacked Price, south of this village, about two hours before dark yesterday, and had a sharp fight, until night closed in. General Ord was to the north, with a mixed force of about 5,000 men. Had some skirmishing with rebel pickets. This morning the fight was renewed by General Rosecrans, who was nearest the town, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going south. Hamilton and Stanley, with the cavalry, are in full pursuit, and will no doubt break up the enemy badly, and possibly force them to abandon much of their artillery.

Loss on each side is from 400 to 500 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in arms, tents, &c., will be large. We have about 250 prisoners.

I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by General Rosecrans in this attack and of the endurance of the troops under him. General Ord's command showed untiring zeal, but the direction taken by the enemy prevented them taking the active part they desired.

Among the enemy's loss are General Little, killed, and General Whitfield, wounded. I have reliable information that it was Price's intention to move over east of the Tennessee. In this he has been thwarted. Price's force consisted of about 18,000 men.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, Miss., September 22, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: In my dispatch of the 20th our loss was overestimated and the rebel loss was underestimated. We found 261 of the rebel dead upon the field, while our loss in killed will be less than 100.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Jackson, Tenn., October 22, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the battle of Iuka, and to submit herewith such reports of subordinates as have been received:

For some ten days or more before the final move of the rebel army under General Price eastward from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad it was evident that an attack upon Corinth was contemplated or some change to be made in the location of that army. This caused great vigilance to be necessary on the part of our cavalry, especially that to the southern front, under Colonel Mizner. The labor of watching, with

occasional skirmishing, was most satisfactorily performed, and almost every move of the enemy was known as soon as commenced.

About the 11th of September Price left the railroad, the infantry and artillery probably moving from Baldwyn, and their cavalry from the roads north of Baldwyn, toward Bay Springs. At the latter place a halt of a few days seemed to have been made, likely for the purpose of collecting stores and reconnoitering our eastern flank.

On the 13th of September the enemy's cavalry made their appearance near Iuka, and were repulsed by the small garrison, under Colonel Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, still left there to cover the removal of stores not yet brought into Corinth. The enemy appearing again in increased force on the same day, and having cut the railroad and telegraph between there and Burnsville, Colonel Murphy thought it prudent to retire to save his forces. This caused a considerable amount of commissary stores to fall into the hands of the enemy which properly should have been destroyed. Price's whole force then soon congregated at Iuka. Information brought in by scouts as to the intention of the enemy was conflicting. One report was that Price wanted to cross Bear Creek and the Tennessee River for the purpose of crossing Tennessee and getting into Kentucky. Another, that Van Dorn was to march by the way of Ripley and attack us on the southwest, while Price would move on us from the east or northeast. A third, that Price would endeavor to cross the Tennessee, and if pursuit was attempted Van Dorn was in readiness to attack Corinth.

Having satisfied myself that Van Dorn could not reach Corinth under four days with an army embracing all arms, I determined to leave Corinth with a force sufficient to resist cavalry and to attack Price at Iuka. This I regarded as eminently my duty, let either of the theories of the enemy's plans be the correct solution. Accordingly on the 16th I gave some general directions as to the plan of operation. General Rosecrans was to move on the south side of the railroad to opposite Iuka and attack from that side with all his available force after leaving sufficient force at Rienzi and Jacinto to prevent a surprise on Corinth from that direction. Major-General Ord was to move to Burnsville, and from there take roads north of the railroad and attack from that side. General Ord having to leave from his two divisions, already very much reduced in numbers from their long-continued service and the number of battles they had been in, the garrison at Corinth (he also had one regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry at Kossuth, one regiment of infantry and one company of cavalry at Chewalla, and one regiment of infantry that moved under Colonel Mower and joined General Rosecrans' command), reduced the number of men of his command available for the expedition to about 3,000. I had previously ordered the infantry of General Ross' command at Bolivar to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning; had also directed a concentration of cars at Jackson to move these troops. Within twenty-four hours after the time a dispatch left Corinth for these troops to "come on" they had all arrived, 3,400 in number; this notwithstanding a locomotive was thrown off the track on the Mississippi Central road, preventing the passage of other trains for several hours. This force was added to General Ord's command, making his entire strength over 6,000 to take into the field. From this force two regiments of infantry and one section of artillery were taken (about 900 men) for the garrison or rear guard to be held at Burnsville. Not having General Ord's report, these figures may not be accurate. General Rosecrans was moving from Jacinto eastward with about 9,000 men, making my

total force with which to attack the enemy about 15,000. This was equal to or greater than their numbers, as I estimated them. General Rosecrans, at his suggestion, acquiesced in by me, was to move northward from his eastern march in two columns. One, under Hamilton, was to move up the Fulton and Eastport road; the other, under Stanley, on the Jacinto road, from Barnett's.

On the 18th General Ord's command was pushed forward, driving in the enemy's pickets and capturing a few prisoners and taking a position within 6 miles of Iuka. I expected from the following dispatch that General Rosecrans would be near enough by the night of the 18th to make it safe for Ord to press forward on the morning of the 19th and bring on an engagement:

SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

General GRANT:

One of my spies, in from Reardon's, on the Bay Springs road, tells of a continuous movement since last Friday of forces eastward. They say Van Dorn is to defend Vicksburg, Breckinridge to make his way to Kentucky, and Price to attack Iuka or to go to Tennessee. If Price's forces are at Iuka the plan I propose is to move up as close as we can to-night and conceal our movements; Ord to advance from Burnsville, commence the attack, and draw their attention that way, while I move in on the Jacinto and Fulton roads, massing heavily on the Fulton road, and crushing in their left and cutting off their retreat eastward. I propose to leave in ten minutes for Jacinto, from whence I will dispatch you, by line of vedettes, to Burnsville. Will await a few minutes to hear from you before I start. What news from Burnsville?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

To which was sent the following in reply:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Burnsville, Miss., September 18, 1862—6.45 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

General Ross' command is at this place. McArthur's division is north of the road, 2 miles to the rear, and Davies' division south of the road near by. I sent forward two regiments of infantry, with cavalry, by the road north of the railroad, toward Iuka, with instructions for them to bivouac for the night at a point which was designated about 4 miles from here if not interrupted, and have the cavalry feel where the enemy are. Before they reached the point of the road (you will see it on the map, the road north of the railroad) they met what is supposed to be Armstrong's cavalry. The rebel cavalry was forced back, and I sent instructions then to have them stop for the night where they thought they could safely hold. In the morning troops will advance from here at 4.30 a. m. An anonymous dispatch, just received, states that Price, Magruder, and Breckinridge have a force of 60,000 between Iuka and Tupelo. This I have no doubt is the understanding of citizens, but I very much doubt their information being correct. Your reconnaissances prove that there is but little force south of Corinth for a long distance and no great force between Bay Springs and the railroad. Make as rapid an advance as you can and let us do to-morrow all we can. It may be necessary to fall back the day following. I look upon the showing of a cavalry force so near us as an indication of a retreat and they a force to cover it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

After midnight the following dispatch was received:

HEADQUARTERS ENCAMPMENT, *September* 18, 1862.

GENERAL: Your dispatch received. General Stanley's division arrived after dark, having been detained by falling in the rear of Ross through fault of guide. Our cavalry is 6 miles this side of Barnett's; Hamilton's First Brigade 8 miles, Second Brigade 9 miles this side; Stanley's near Davenport's Mill. We shall move as early as practicable, say 4.30 a. m. This will give 20 miles' march for Stanley to Iuka. Shall not therefore be in before 1 or 2 o'clock, but when we come in will endeavor to do it strongly.

* * * * * * *

W. S. ROSECRANS.
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Receiving this dispatch as I did late at night, and when I expected these troops were far on their way toward Iuka and had made plans accordingly, it caused some disappointment and made change of plan necessary. I immediatly dispatched to General Ord, giving him the substance of the above and directions not to move on the enemy until Rosecrans arrived or he should hear firing to the south of Iuka. Of this change General Rosecrans was promptly informed by dispatch sent with his return messenger. During the day General Ord returned to my headquarters at Iuka [Burnsville ?], and in consultation we both agreed that it would be impossible for General Rosecrans to get his troops up in time to make an attack that day. The general was instructed, however, to move forward, driving in the enemy's advance guards, but not to bring on an engagement unless he should hear firing. At night another dispatch was received from General Rosecrans, dated from Barnett's, about 8 miles from Iuka, written at 12.40 p. m., stating that head of column arrived there at 12 m. Owing to the density of the forest and difficulty of passing the small streams and bottoms all communications between General Rosecrans and myself had to pass far around near to Jacinto, even after he had got on the road leading north. For this reason his communication was not received until after the engagement. I did not hear of the engagement, however, until next day, although the following dispatch had been promptly forwarded:

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, TWO MILES SOUTH OF IUKA, MISS.,
September 19, 1862—10.30 p. m.

GENERAL: We met the enemy in force just above this point. The engagement lasted several hours. We have lost two or three pieces of artillery. Firing was very heavy. You must attack in the morning and *in force*. The ground is horrid, unknown to us, and no room for development. Could not use our artillery at all. Fired but few shots. Push in onto them until we can have time to do something. We will try to get a position on our right which will take Iuka.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

This dispatch was received at 8.35 a. m. on the 20th, and the following immediately sent:

BURNSVILLE, *September* 20, 1862—8.35 a. m.

General ORD:

Get your troops up and attack as soon as possible. Rosecrans had two hours' fighting last night and now this morning again, and unless you can create a diversion in his favor he may find his hands full. Hurry your troops all possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

The statement that the engagement had commenced again in the morning was on the strength of hearing artillery. General Ord, hearing the same, however, pushed on with all possible dispatch without waiting orders.

Two of my staff, Colonels Dickey and Lagow, had gone around to where General Rosecrans was and were with him during the early part of the engagement. Returning in the dark, and endeavoring to cut off some of the distance, they became lost and entangled in the woods and remained out overnight, arriving at headquarters next morning about the same hour that General Rosecrans' messenger arrived. For the particular troops engaged and the part taken by each regiment I will have to refer you entirely to the accompanying reports of those officers who were present.

Not occupying Iuka afterward for any length of time, and then not with a force sufficient to give protection for any great distance around

(the battle was fought about 2 miles out), I cannot accompany this with a topographical map. I send, however, a map showing all the roads and places named in this report. The country between the road traveled by General Ord's command to some distance south of the railroad is impassible for cavalry and almost so for infantry. It is impassable for artillery southward to the road traveled by General Rosecrans' command. Soon after dispatching General Ord word was brought by one of my staff (Colonel Hillyer) that the enemy was in full retreat. I immediately proceeded to Iuka, and found that the enemy had left during the night, taking everything with them except their wounded and the artillery (captured by them the evening before), going south by the Fulton road. Generals Stanley and Hamilton were in pursuit. This was the first I knew of the Fulton road being left open to the enemy for their escape. With it occupied no route would have been left them except east, with the difficult bottom of Bear Creek to cross, or northeast, with the Tennessee River in their front, or to conquer their way out. A partial examination of the country afterward convinced me, however, that troops moving in separate columns by the routes suggested could not support each other until they arrived near Iuka. On the other hand, an attempt to retreat would, according to programme, have brought General Ord with his force on the rear of the retreating column.

For casualties and captures see accompanying reports.

The battle of Iuka foots up as follows:

On the 16th of September we commenced to collect our strength to move upon Price, at Iuka, in two columns. The one to the right of the railroad, commanded by Brig. Gen. (now Maj. Gen.) W. S. Rosecrans, the one to the left commanded by Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

On the night of the 18th the latter was in position to bring on an engagement in one hour's march. The former, from having a greater distance to march and through the fault of a guide, was 20 miles back.

On the 19th, by making a rapid march, with hardy, well-disciplined, and tried troops, arrived within 2 miles of the place to be attacked. Unexpectedly the enemy took the initiative and became the attacking party. The ground chosen was such that a large force on our side could not be brought into action, but the bravery and endurance of those brought in was such that with the skill and presence of mind of the officers commanding they were able to hold their ground until night closed the conflict. During the night the enemy fled, leaving our troops in possession of the field, with their dead to bury and wounded to care for. If it was the object of the enemy to make their way into Kentucky, they were defeated in that; if to hold their position until Van Dorn could come up on the southwest of Corinth and make a simultaneous attack, they were defeated in that. Our only defeat was in not capturing the entire army or in destroying it, as I had hoped to do. It was a part of General Hamilton's command that did the fighting, directed entirely by that cool and deserving officer. I commend him to the President for acknowledgment of his services.

During the absence of these forces from Corinth that post was left in charge of Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean. The southern front, from Jacinto to Rienzi, was under the charge of Colonel Du Bois, with a small infantry and cavalry force. The service was most satisfactorily performed, Colonel Du Bois showing great vigilance and efficiency. I was kept constantly advised of the movements of flying bodies of cavalry than were hovering in that front.

The wounded, both friend and enemy, are much indebted to Surg.

J. G. F. Holston, medical director, for his untiring labors in organizing hospitals and providing for their every want.

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to all the officers and soldiers composing this command. Their conduct on the march was exemplary, and all were eager to meet the enemy. The possibility of defeat I do not think entered the mind of a single individual, and I believe this same feeling now pervades the entire army which I have the honor to command. I neglected to mention in the proper connection that to cover our movement from Corinth and to attract the attention of the enemy in another direction I ordered a movement from Bolivar toward Holly Springs. This was conducted by Brigadier-General Lauman, whose report is herewith submitted. Before completing this report the report of Major-General Ord was received and accompanies this.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *A. A. G., Washington, D. C.*

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
September 19, 1862—6 a. m.

General GRANT: Troops are all on the way, in fine spirits by reason of news. Eighteen miles to Iuka, but think I shall make it by the time mentioned—2 o'clock p. m. If Price is there he will have become well engaged by time we come up, and if so twenty regiments and thirty pieces cannon will finish him. Hamilton will go up Fulton and Iuka road; Stanley up Jacinto road from Barnett's; when we get near will be governed by circumstances. Cavalry will press in on the right to cut off their retreat. If you can spare any of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry send them up to report on front as soon as possible. Country on our side is open; closed on yours.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Barnett's, September 19, 1862—12.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Burnsville:*

GENERAL: Reached here at 12. Cavalry advance drove pickets from near here; met another stand at about 1 mile from here. Hamilton's division is advancing; head of column a mile to the front now. Head of Stanley's column is here. Hatch at Peyton's Mill; was skirmishing with cavalry; killed orderly-sergeant and brought up his book; belongs to Falkner, numbered 45 men for duty. Cavalry gone east toward Fulton road one hour. One of Hamilton's brigades went over to Cartersville. It will turn up into Jacinto and Iuka road above Widow Moore's. Colonels Dickey and Lagow arrived here half an hour ago. Say you have had no skirmishing since 3 o'clock.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Iuka, Miss., September 20, 1862—9.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding District:*

GENERAL: Rebels left all their sick and wounded at this place; part of their little camp equipage. They are retreating with all possible speed. Stanley follows them directly and Hamilton endeavors to cut them off from the Bay Springs road. The men double-quick with great alacrity. General Little killed, General Whitfield wounded. The rebel loss estimated by themselves 400 to 500 killed and wounded; they have left many in the hospitals, many on the ground, which is covered with their dead—some fully three-fourths of a mile from where engagement took place. We shall bring our wounded into the town at once. Please order hospital stores and attendants for 500 sick and wounded. Why did you not attack this morning?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

P. S.—Could you re-enforce if necessary at Barnett's. It is now said that he gave orders to the colonels of his regiments to cut their way at all hazards to a point 35 miles from Iuka. It is said he expected Tilghman, with a command of released prisoners of about 7,000 strong who were to have joined, but he sent word to them not to come up, as he was in "a tight place."

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

GENERAL: I have opened this and read and communicated the contents to General Ord.

JAS. B. McPHERSON.

GENERAL: We are out of rations to-night. We didn't hear any sounds of the battle last p. m. Started with sounds of first guns for town. General McArthur got tangled up among the hill roads and caused me some delay, but I was within 3½ miles at 7 a. m. Took position there as per order till I could hear from General Rosecrans.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Volunteers.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Iuka, September 20, 1862.

GENERAL: The enemy, occupying a tongue of land between two roads skirted by woods, made great demonstrations of flanking us right and left; appeared to be establishing batteries in front, halting and dressing up. Meantime their train was moving to the rear, but could not tell in what direction. About 4 a. m. it began to be obvious that a movement of great magnitude to resist your or my attack was going on. I watched their movements all night, but the fastnesses of their position prevented my learning anything definite until daylight, when skirmishers were ordered forward and soon ascertained they were retreating. Stanley, with Thirty-ninth Ohio, section of artillery, and Mizner's cavalry are pushing them rapidly. Mizner has ordered up cavalry on the Russellville road, while his main force is pushing in on an oblique road leading

from battle-field to Fulton road. The sound of their trains had not died away when we began to move. What sort of a rear guard they have cannot say. Men are pushing forward as fast as excessive fatigue will admit.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
One mile south of Iuka, September 20, 1862—8.45.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Booneville:*

GENERAL: Dispatched you this morning at 7 o'clock to go by Iuka, but orderly said rebels were there; have sent it by courier line.

Night closed on us before we had more than six regiments engaged, some of them but slightly. The rebels were in a position on a high ridge running to a point at the forks of the roads, where we had to attack them, and commanding the only cross-road connecting Fulton and Jacinto roads. The fight was sharp at the point where they captured the battery (reported now not to have been carried off, but left in the woods). Our loss will probably amount to 400 killed and wounded. Rebels were obliged to leave many of their dead on the field. They made great noise of establishing batteries in the woods during the night and massing troops. It excited my suspicions. I watched the movements all night, but could do nothing until daylight, when skirmishers going out reported enemy retreating. Cavalry and infantry were promptly put in motion to pursue. Cavalry just report seeing rebel train and infantry on Fulton road moving south. General Stanley has reached Iuka, I believe, but having received no report from him I can give no orders. Should it prove so, I shall order Hamilton's division to face about and march to Barnett's; Stanley's to follow, and endeavor to cut off his retreat south and drive him into the defiles of Bear Creek. Iuka is deserted. Column retreating on Fulton toward Russellville road.

Have ordered Hamilton to go to Barnett's; will order Stanley to follow. Cavalry will go in advance, supported by a fresh regiment.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

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ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM IUKA.

General Ord is moving on Iuka as rapidly as possible and will wait orders there.

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General, Volunteers.

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JACINTO, *September* 21, 1862—1 a. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Jackson:*

If you can let me know that there is a good opportunity to cross the railroad and march on Holly Springs to cut off the forces of Buck Van Dorn I will be in readiness to take everything. If we could get them across the Hatchie they would be clean up the spout.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1862.

Major-General GRANT:

Your dispatch received.* I have already ordered Mizner to mass his cavalry at Peyton's Springs and south of Jacinto; Hamilton's division to take post on the Jacinto and Booneville road. Stanley camps 1 mile east of Davenport's Mill. My headquarters will be in Jacinto to-night.

Price, short of provisions, retreats toward Fulton.

Breckinridge and Van Dorn were certainly destined to some kind of co-operation in this move; what they are about I cannot tell, but we will try to whip them in detail if we can catch them.

Have ordered four days' supplies for our army to be at Jacinto to-night if possible.

The rebels killed were far more than we thought yesterday; they had collected 162 dead for burial 200 yards in rear of their little hospital, where they were found yesterday covered with tarpaulins. Those 16 where Colonel Stanton, [?] Third Arkansas, was lying were collected by the rebels to be carried down to the same point. My count was 99. These with the 162 make 261 rebels killed. This, at the usual allowance, would make them 944 wounded. Our men found bloody rags, &c., along the line of their march.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
THIRD DIVISION, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Corinth, Miss., September 29, 1862.

MAJOR: Having received the reports of the commanders of the troops, list of stores and prisoners captured, I hasten to lay before the major-general commanding the following report of the battle of Iuka:

Mower's able reconnaissance, on the 15th, on the Burnsville road, to within 2 miles of Iuka, with other information, having established the fact that Price occupied that place with a force of about twenty-eight regiments of infantry, six batteries and a strong body of cavalry, you resolved to attack, and gave orders for Ord's and Ross' commands to concentrate at Burnsville, while I prepared to do the same at Jacinto. I telegraphed you, proposing that the force from Burnsville should attack the rebels from the west and draw them in that direction, and that I would move in on their rear by the Jacinto and Fulton roads and cut off their retreat. Your approval of the plan having been received, I ordered Stanley to concentrate his division at Jacinto on the 18th, where they had all arrived by 9 p. m. I dispatched you that evening from Jacinto of the arrival of Stanley's troops, jaded by a long march, and that in consequence of it we would not be able to reach Iuka until 2.30 o'clock of the 19th. The whole column, consisting of Stanley's and Hamilton's divisions, with five batteries, moved by daybreak of the 19th on the Tuscumbia road toward Barnett's. I dispatched you at 7 a. m. that it had moved forward in good spirits and time and that I had hoped to reach Iuka by 2.30 p. m. We reached Barnett's, a distance of 12 miles, by noon, having driven the enemy's cavalry pickets some 2 or 3 miles. Here Sanborn's brigade of Hamilton's division took the lead; the rest of Hamilton's division came next, and Stanley's division followed. The advance drove the enemy's cavalry skirmishers steadily before them until we arrived within 1½ miles of Iuka, near the forks of the

* Not found.

Jacinto road and cross-roads leading from it to the Fulton road. Here we found their infantry and a battery, which gave our advance guard a volley. Hamilton, pushing his First Brigade rapidly forward up the narrow road on the right hand, leading from the church at the forks, formed them astride it, amid the brush on the rough, wooded knoll (see accompanying map), placing Sands' battery on the only available ground. The action opened immediately with grape and canister from the enemy's battery directed at ours, and sharp musketry fire from his skirmishers. Having inspected General Hamilton's dispositions on the front and found them good, I ordered Colonel Mizner to send a battalion of the Third Michigan Cavalry to reconnoiter our right, and Colonel Perczel, with the Tenth Iowa Infantry and a section of artillery, to take position on our left, on the road leading north. The remainder of Hamilton's division formed in rear of the first line, and the head of Stanley's division stood in column below the hospital awaiting the developments on the front before being moved into line. The position of the troops at this time, say 5 p. m., is shown very nearly on the map. The enemy's line of infantry now moved forward on the battery, coming up from the woods on our right on the Fifth Iowa, while a brigade showed itself on our left and attempted to cross the road toward Colonel Perczel. The battle became furious. Our battery poured in a deadly fire upon the enemy's column advancing up the road, while their musketry, concentrated upon it, soon killed or wounded most of our horses. When within 100 yards they received a volley from our entire line, and from that time the battle raged furiously. The enemy penetrated the battery, were repulsed; again returned, were again repulsed, and finally bore down upon it with a column of three regiments and this time carried the battery. The cannoneers were many of them bayoneted at their pieces. Three of the guns were spiked. In this last charge the brigade of Texans which had attempted to turn our left, having been repulsed by Perczel, turned upon the battery and co-operated in the charge. The Forty-eighth Indiana, which lay in its track, was obliged to yield about 100 yards, where it was supported by the Fourth Minnesota, and held its position until relieved at the close of the fight by the Forty-seventh Illinois. The Fifth Iowa maintained its position on the right against a storm of fire from the rebel left and center, and even when the battery was carried its left yielded but slightly, when Boomer with a part of the Twenty-sixth Missouri came up to its support, and maintained its position to the close of the fight. About this time it was deemed prudent to order up the First Brigade of Stanley's division, which went forward with a shout. The Eleventh Missouri, filing into the woods, took its position on the right of the Fifth Iowa, slightly in its rear. Here the rebels made a last desperate attempt with two Mississippi brigades. As the first came bearing down upon the Eleventh Missouri, and when within 20 paces, an officer of the rebel ranks sprang forward and shouted, "Don't fire upon your friends, the Thirty-seventh Mississippi." He was answered by a volley which drove them back in confusion. The Second Brigade followed, and in the dusk of evening and the smoke of battle reached the very front of the Eleventh Missouri. The roar of musketry was terrific, but Mower met the shock and stood firm. The rebels recoiled and the firing ceased throughout the line. The troops rested on their arms. The Thirty-ninth Ohio and the Forty-seventh Illinois held the front, slightly in rear of the position of the advance regiments, which were withdrawn to replenish their ammunition. The Eleventh and Twenty-sixth Missouri took position in a depression of the ground in the open field in rear of the woods in which

the fight had occurred. The Tenth Iowa and the Eightieth Ohio held our left, on the road running north, at 8 p. m. During the early part of the night the enemy made great noise, as if chopping and constructing batteries. There was much moving of troops and commands of halting and aligning were heard, as if massing in our front.

Profoundly disappointed at hearing nothing from the forces on the Burnsville road, and not knowing what to expect, it became my duty to make dispositions for the battle next morning as if we were alone. To this end Stanley's batteries were brought into position in the field south of the hospital on advantageous ground, and a line was selected for the infantry in case the enemy should attack us in heavy force, while Hamilton's division, having borne the brunt of the battle, was ordered to the rear, in the next field below, with the intention of moving it thence across the field to the east, through the strip of woods, to attack the enemy's left. The enemy's trains were heard from at midnight, moving in a southeasterly direction, and it became evident that he was providing for their safety.

Day dawned. No firing on the front. Our skirmishers, advancing cautiously, found the enemy had retired from his position. Skirmishers were immediately pushed forward and Stanley's column ordered to advance upon Iuka. When within sight of the town, discovering a few rebels, he ordered some shells to be thrown. They were a few stragglers from the enemy's rear guard, his entire column having gone by the Fulton road.

Taking possession of the town and the stores left there General Stanley's column pushed on in pursuit. The cavalry advanced by the intermediate road between the Fulton and Jacinto roads. Hamilton's division faced about and marched by Barnett's, following the enemy until night, when finding themselves greatly distanced the pursuit was discontinued, and our troops returned the next day to Jacinto, while the rebel column continued its flight, by Bay Springs and Marietta, to its old position on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The enemy left his dead on the field, part of them gathered for interment, and his badly wounded in the hospital at Iuka.

His loss was: Killed, 265; died in hospital of wounds, 120; left in hospital, 342; estimated number of wounded removed, 350; prisoners, 361. Total, 1,438. Among his killed were General Little and Colonel Stanton. How many other officers we do not know. Among his wounded were 26 commissioned officers.

Our loss consists of: Commissioned officers killed, 6; commissioned officers wounded, 39; commissioned officers missing, 1. Total, 46. Enlisted men killed, 138; enlisted men wounded, 559; enlisted men missing, 39. Total, 736. Total officers and men, 782.* Some of the missing have since returned.

Among the ordnance stores captured were 1,629 stand of arms and a large number of equipments, a quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, and 13,000 rounds of ammunition.

Having thus given a detailed narrative of the battle, with sub-reports, appended statements, and a map,† I conclude with the following brief recapitulation:

We moved from Jacinto at 5 a. m. with 9,000 men on Price's forces, at Iuka. After a march of 18 miles attacked them at 4.30 p. m., and fought them on unknown and disadvantageous ground, with less than half our forces in action, until night put a stop to the contest. Having lost about 265 killed, 700 or 800 wounded, 361 prisoners, over 1,600 stand

* But see revised statement, p. 78.

† To appear in Atlas.

of arms, and a quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, the rebels retreated precipitately during the night toward Bay Springs. Our troops pursued them for 15 miles, and finding themselves distanced, gave up the pursuit and returned to Jacinto.

After the detail of our operations it is with pride and pleasure I bear testimony to the cheerfulness and alacrity of both officers and men during the march and their courage and energy in action. With insignificant exceptions it was all that could be asked.

Among the infantry regiments deserving special mention are the Fifth Iowa, which, under its brave colonel (Matthies) withstood the storm of triple fire and triple numbers; the Twenty-sixth Missouri, which nobly sustained the Fifth Iowa; the Eleventh Missouri, which, under the gallant Mower, met and discomfited two rebel brigades, and having exhausted every cartridge, held its ground until darkness and the withdrawal of the rebels enabled him to replenish; the Sixteenth Iowa, the Fourth Minnesota, the Forty-eighth Indiana, and Tenth Iowa, who shared in the combat, and the Forty-seventh Illinois, the Thirty-ninth Ohio, and others, who fought in the front or supported the rest. Sands' Eleventh Ohio Battery, under the command of Lieutenant Sears, behaved nobly. The fearful losses sustained by this battery (16 killed and 44 wounded*) show their unyielding obstinacy in serving the battery. The cavalry (Third Michigan and Second Iowa) covered our flanks, reconnoitered our front, whipped the vastly superior numbers of Armstrong's cavalry under the protection of their infantry, and kept them there during the battle and retreat.

I must not omit to mention the eminent services of Colonel Du Bois, commanding at Rienzi, and Colonel Lee, who, with the Seventh Kansas and a part of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, assured our flank and rear during the entire period of our operation.

Among the officers of the command who deserve special mention are Brigadier-General Hamilton, commanding the Third Division, who took the advance and held the front in the battle; Brigadier-General Stanley, who never failed to yield the most efficient and unwearying support and assistance; Brigadier-General Sullivan, commanding the Second Brigade of Hamilton's division, whose determined courage rises with and has always proved equal to the occasion; Colonel Sanborn, commanding the First Brigade of the same division, whose conduct in his first battle was highly creditable; Colonel Eddy, Forty-eighth Indiana, and Colonel Matthies, Fifth Iowa; Colonel Boomer, Twenty-sixth Missouri, wounded in action; Colonel Mower, whose gallantry is equaled only by his energy, and numerous others, whose names appear conspicuously in the accompanying reports, are commended to the favorable notice of the major-general commanding. Besides officers of the line and their respective staffs I must not omit to acknowledge the services of the able and indefatigable chief of cavalry, Colonel Mizner. Colonel Lothrop, chief of artillery, also rendered services contributing much to the general strength and efficiency of his arm. Capts. Temple Clark, assistant adjutant-general, and Greenwood and Goddard, my aides, were very gallant and indefatigable in the discharge of their duties. The energy, painstaking, and care of Surg. A. B. Campbell, and the medical officers who attended the wounded, deserve most honorable mention.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of West Tennessee.

* But see revised statement, p. 78.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Corinth, September* 28, 1862.

The general commanding has forborne to notice in orders the facts and results of the battle of Iuka until he should have before him the reports of all the commanders who participated in the action.

Brothers in arms: You may well be proud of the battle of Iuka. On the 18th you concentrated at Jacinto; on the 19th you marched 20 miles, driving in the rebel outposts for the last 8, reached the front of Price's army advantageously posted in unknown woods, and opened the action by 4 p. m. On a narrow front, intersected by ravines and covered with dense undergrowth, with a single battery, Hamilton's division went into action against the combined rebel hosts. On that unequal ground, which permitted the enemy to outnumber them three to one, they fought a glorious battle, mowing down the rebel hordes until, night closing in, they rested on their arms on the ground, from which the enemy retired during the night, leaving us masters of the field.

The general commanding bears cheerful testimony to the fiery alacrity with which the troops of Stanley's division moved up cheering to support, when called for, the Third Division and took their places to give them an opportunity to replenish their ammunition, and to the magnificent fighting of the Eleventh Missouri, under the gallant Mower. To all the regiments who participated in the fight he presents congratulations on their bravery and good conduct. He deems it an especial duty to signalize the Forty-eighth Indiana, which, posted on the left, held its ground until the brave Eddy fell and the whole brigade of Texans came in through a ravine on the little band, and even then only yielded a hundred yards until relieved.

The Sixteenth Iowa, amid the roar of battle, the rush of wounded artillery horses, the charges of a rebel brigade, and a storm of grape, canister, and musketry, stood like a rock, holding the center, while the glorious Fifth Iowa, under the brave and distinguished Matthies, sustained by Boomer with part of his noble Twenty-sixth, bore the thrice-repeated charges and cross-fires of the rebel left and center with a valor and determination seldom equaled, never excelled, by the most veteran soldiers.

The Tenth Iowa, under Colonel Perczel, deserves honorable mention, for covering our left flank from the assault of the Texan Legion. Sands' Eleventh Ohio Battery, under Lieut. Sears, was served with unequaled bravery, under circumstances of danger and exposure such as rarely, perhaps never, has fallen to the lot of one single battery during this war.

The Thirty-ninth Ohio and Forty-seventh Illinois, who went into position at the close of the fight, and held it during the night, deserve honorable mention for the spirit they displayed in the performance of their duty.

The general commanding regrets that he must mention the conduct of the Seventeenth Iowa, whose disgraceful stampeding forms a melancholy exception to the general good courage of the troops. He doubts not that there are many good officers and men in that regiment whose cheeks burn with shame and indignation at the part the regiment acted, and he looks to them and to all its members, on the first opportunity, by conspicuous gallantry to wipe out the stain on their fair fame.

To the brave and gallant Hamilton, who formed and maintained his division under the galling fire from the rebel front, having his horse shot under him in the action; to the veteran and heroic Sullivan, young in years, but old in fight; Colonel Sanborn, commanding the leading brigade in his maiden battle; Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, indefatigable

soldier, ably aiding the advance division; to their staff officers, as well as to the regiments which have been mentioned in this order, the general commanding tenders individually his heartfelt thanks and congratulations. Their gallantry and good conduct commands his respect, and has added a page to the claims they have on the gratitude of a great people, now struggling to maintain national freedom and integrity against an unhallowed war in favor of caste and despotism.

To Colonel Mizner, chief of the cavalry division, and to the officers and men of his command, the general commanding here publicly tenders his acknowledgments. For courage, efficiency, and for incessant and successful combats he does not believe they have any superiors. In our advance on Iuka and during the action they ably performed their duty. Colonel Hatch fought and whipped the rebels at Peyton's Mill on the 19th; pursued the retreating column on the 20th, harrassed their rear and captured a large number of arms. During the action 5 privates of the Third Michigan Cavalry beyond our extreme right opened fire, captured a rebel stand of colors, a captain and lieutenant, sent in the colors that night, alone held their prisoners during the night and brought them in next morning.

The unexpected accident which alone prevented us from cutting off the retreat and capturing Price and his army only shows how much success depends on Him in whose hands are the accidents as well as the laws of life.

Brave companions in arms! be always prepared for action, firm, united, and disciplined. The day of peace from the hands of God will soon dawn, when we shall return to our happy homes, thanking Him who gives both courage and victory.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. G. KENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

No. 3.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Maj. Gen. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN W. FULLER.							
27th Ohio							
39th Ohio				6			6
43d Ohio							
63d Ohio				2			2
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery M							
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 5th Battery (section)							
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery F							
Total First Brigade				8			8

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH A. MOWER.							
26th Illinois			1	4			5
47th Illinois		1		5	1		7
11th Missouri		7	6	60		3	76
8th Wisconsin			1	1			2
Iowa Light Artillery, 2d Battery				3			3
Michigan Light Artillery, 3d Battery							
Total Second Brigade		8	8	73	1	3	93
Total Second Division		8	8	81	1	3	101
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. HAMILTON.							
Staff			2				2
Escort.							
5th Missouri Cavalry, Company C		1	2				3
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN B. SANBORN.							
48th Indiana		37	4	52		7	100
5th Iowa	3	34	10	169		1	217
16th Iowa	1	13	4	44		13	75
4th Minnesota		2	1	40		2	45
26th Missouri		21	5	70		1	97
Ohio Light Artillery, 11th Battery		16	2	33		3	54
Total First Brigade	4	123	26	408		27	588
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH C. SULLIVAN.							
10th Iowa				6		1	7
17th Iowa	1	3	3	35		4	46
10th Missouri				13			13
24th Missouri, Company F				1			1
80th Ohio			2	13			15
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 12th Battery		1		3			4
Total Second Brigade	1	4	5	71		5	86
Total Third Division	5	128	35	479		32	679
CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Col. JOHN K. MIZNER.							
2d Iowa				6			6
7th Kansas, Companies B and E							
2d Michigan			1	2			3
Total Cavalry Division			1	8			9
UNATTACHED.							
Illinois Cavalry, Jenks' company				1			1
Total Army of the Mississippi	5	136	44	509	1	35	790

Officers killed: Lieuts. Lafayette Shaul, Elvin M. Holcomb, and Stephen W. Smith, Fifth Iowa; Lieut. George M. Lawrence, Sixteenth Iowa; Lieut. O. H. P. Smith, Seventeenth Iowa.

No. 4.

Report of Surg. Archibald B. Campbell, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
September 28, 1862.

GENERAL: My report of the battle of Iuka has been delayed until all the sub-reports came in.

In accordance with your instructions all the sick of your command (900 in number) were disposed of comfortably in the general hospitals at Corinth, Miss., and Jackson, Tenn., by the 18th instant. The command commenced its march from Clear Creek in a rain-storm, which ceased about 9 o'clock in the morning, and left the roads a little muddy but free from the annoyance of dust. The column reached Jacinto without much fatigue.

On the 19th the roads were in splendid order, hard, and entirely free from dust. The men marched with ease and in fine order, none lagging and very few straggling. They reached the battle-field unwearied and in good spirits. As soon as it became known that an engagement was impending I established a field hospital at the only place within 2½ miles of the field where there was water to be obtained. As it was on the road-side all the men saw the locality. Immediately after firing commenced the wounded began to arrive, generally carried by two men. Those whose legs were nearly shot away were carried in some instances on blankets by 6 men. The details, previously made for the purpose, behaved admirably, depositing those brought off and immediately returning for others. The surgeons did their best, and everything moved on almost like clock-work. Finding the wounded becoming very numerous, a second depot was established about half a mile in the rear of the first, under the supervision of Surgeon Thrall, late medical director.

Very fortunately the night was calm and without a breath of air stirring, so that, as the battle raged until after night-fall, we were enabled to dress the wounded by candle-light as well as if we had been inside a house. At 11 o'clock all had been attended to, when your order came to transport the wounded to the rear. The ambulances were brought up by the aid of Captain Mott, acting commissary of subsistence, and were loaded under the energetic supervision of Surgeon Thornhill, and were received at the new depot, 2½ miles to the rear, by Surgeons Lynch and Ham. They had all reached the new depot by an hour after daylight, and the last were about to be unloaded when your order was received to move them into Iuka, the enemy having evacuated during the night. Surgeons Thrall and Ham attended to the reloading, assisted by all the surgeons present. It was found on reaching Iuka that the rebel wounded occupied our old hospital, the Iuka Springs Hotel, as well as the Seminary buildings. Upon consultation with Medical Director Holston it was determined to occupy the other, the Iuka Hotel, and turn over all the rebel wounded to their own surgeons, as they had enough, and give them the Seminary buildings. At this time I turned over the entire charge of the wounded to Surgeon Holston, and, in accordance with your order, reported back to your headquarters at Barnett's for duty. I cannot speak too highly of the surgeons nor discriminate between them. I doubt if the wounded of so great a carnage were ever taken care of more gently and more expeditiously. They sustained their removal with fortitude and with but little apparent fatigue.

Appended is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, amounting

to 108 killed, 611 wounded, and 17 missing.* The rebel loss was very much greater, amounting to over 520 killed, 1,300 wounded, and 181 prisoners, not including the wounded. I am satisfied that these figures are within bounds from personal inspection and what I consider reliable information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CAMPBELL,
Medical Director, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 5.

Report of Capt. William M. Wiles, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, Provost-Marshal.

Number killed, found upon the field and buried by our men, 265; number died of wounds since battle, 120. Total number killed, 385. Number of wounded carried off by the enemy, according to best information, not less than 350; number of wounded found at Iuka, 342; prisoners not wounded, 361. Total loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 1,438.

WM. M. WILES,
Capt. 22d Ind. Infty., Prov. Mar., Army of the Miss.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Warren L. Lothrop, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Corinth, Miss., September 28, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the part taken by the artillery under my command at the battle near Iuka on the 19th instant:

General Rosecrans' army left Camp Clear Creek, near Corinth, on the 18th instant, encamped at Jacinto that night, and left the next morning for Iuka. When within about 2 miles of the town the enemy was discovered in force, and Captain Sands' battery (Eleventh Ohio Volunteers, under command of First Lieutenant Sears) was ordered to the front and near the right of the line of battle. At the same time I was ordered by General Rosecrans to take one section of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery (under command of Lieutenant Immell, First Missouri Light Artillery), together with Colonel Perczel's regiment, Tenth Iowa Volunteers, and post them on the right of the enemy's line. This position was in an open field. The enemy was discovered in front, and I opened on them with shell. They left and disappeared in the woods. Soon after this they appeared in strong force, and pressed so hard upon the section and regiment that they were compelled to withdraw. At this time a general engagement occurred along the whole line and continued until late in the evening. We remained on the battle-field during the night

* But see revised statement, p. 78.

and advanced the next morning on the town. When within about a half mile the rear guard of the enemy was discovered leaving. One section of Captain Powell's battery was ordered forward, placed in position, and opened upon them with case-shot, causing a hasty flight and much confusion in their ranks.

I would call the attention of the commanding general to the manner in which Lieutenant Sears and his officers and men behaved during the battle. One officer and 16 men were killed at their pieces, several of them being bayoneted by the enemy. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bravery of the officers and men in this battery. Lieutenant Immell, First Missouri Light Artillery, and Colonel Perczel's regiment, Tenth Iowa, also deserve particular mention. They remained until they heard the roar from the enemy in the bushes on their right, and Colonel Perczel deemed it prudent to send the section back, fearing they would be cut off. Colonel Perczel remained with his command on the field during the night.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LOTHROP,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT,
Chief of Staff Army of the Mississippi.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Jacinto, Miss., September 24, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding the right wing, that the Second Division, consisting of the First Brigade, Colonel Fuller commanding, and the Second Brigade, Colonel Mower commanding, left our camp on Clear Creek on the 18th instant, with three days' cooked rations and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man, and marched the same day by the way of Patrick's, on the Burnsville road, when we turned and marched to within 1 mile of Jacinto.

Early the next morning we followed General Hamilton's division on the Tuscumbia road to Barnett's. At 2 p. m. the head of the column took the direct road to Iuka. At 4.30 p. m. the enemy opened fire, and the division was pushed rapidly to the front. Arriving under fire, we found General Hamilton's entire division engaged and hard pressed. Colonel Mower, commanding the Second Brigade, was ordered into immediate action by General Rosecrans, and by some mistake carried in only his own regiment, the Eleventh Missouri. They immediately became heavily engaged. The Forty-seventh Illinois, Colonel Thrush commanding, formed on the left of the Eleventh Missouri. The Twenty-sixth Illinois was formed on the right and retired. The Eighth Wisconsin and three Ohio regiments (the Twenty-seventh, Forty-third, and Sixty-third) were held in reserve. The Thirty-ninth Ohio was carried

* Nominal list of casualties omitted shows 16 killed, 38 wounded, and 3 missing; total, 57.

forward and posted close to the enemy on the right-hand road. This was the disposition of the troops of my division.

The only regiment that became heavily engaged was the Eleventh Missouri. This regiment stood its ground under a storm of musketry, which they repaid with double interest. The other regiments of the division were more or less engaged, the officers and men all behaving with great gallantry. The attention of the general commanding is called to the gallant conduct of Col. J. A. Mower, commanding the Second Brigade, and Major Weber, commanding the Eleventh Missouri.

It is a subject of regret to our officers and men that the coming on of darkness prevented their having the opportunity more fully to engage our wicked rebel enemy. During the night Col. J. L. Kirby Smith was very efficient in posting the artillery of the division, ready to renew the fight in the morning; but at dawn the enemy had entirely disappeared, leaving his dead and wounded. A pursuit of 1 mile brought us in sight of his rear guard in the village of Iuka. Colonel Fuller's brigade led, and I immediately made dispositions to attack; but a few rounds from Powell's battery sent the enemy flying, and no further sight of them was had that day, they being in full retreat on the Fulton road.

Inclosed you will find reports of brigade, regimental, and battery commanders; also lists of killed and wounded.* The latter have been duplicated by the division surgeon, Dr. Crane.

My obligations are due the members of my staff, Capt. W. D. Colman, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieuts. C. L. Smiedel and W. H. Sinclair, aides, for efficient and useful service on the field.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 8.

Report of Col. John W. Fuller, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
September 23, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to report that my command formed the rear of the column during the march upon Iuka, on the 19th instant, moving in the following order: The Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Colonel Gilbert; Light Company F, Second U. S. Artillery, Captain Maurice; Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, Major Spaulding; Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, Colonel Sprague; Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, Captain Powell; section of battery, Eighth Wisconsin, Lieutenant McLean, and Forty-third Ohio Infantry, Colonel Smith. When within about 3 miles of Iuka we were halted in the road, and the batteries were moved to the right of the road and placed in position near the edge of the woods and on the hill which overlooked the open field directly south of the scene of the action. At sunset I received orders to advance immediately to the front. As soon as the

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 77–78.

order "Double-quick" was given the infantry ran forward, swinging their hats and cheering lustily; but darkness brought a cessation of the firing just in time to prevent our taking a part in the action.

Soon after dawn it was reported that the enemy had left the field of battle and taken a position nearer the town. My command took the advance, and after passing the field three regiments formed in line of battle (the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-third, of my brigade, and the Forty-seventh Illinois, Colonel Mower's brigade) and moved forward upon the town. During the deployment Captain Powell's battery was brought forward and threw a few shots at a body of the enemy which appeared near the Fulton road. As we neared the town a flag of truce came out, borne by a citizen, saying the citizens desired to surrender the town, and that the soldiers (enemy) were all in the ditches dug by the Federal army. We then moved forward into the town and found that the enemy had evacuated the place, leaving by the Fulton road. My command went forward in pursuit till we reached Crippled Deer Creek. The statements of several prisoners, confirmed by a reconnaissance made by Captain Swoyer with two companies of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, proved that the enemy was several miles in advance and rapidly retreating; and in the exhausted condition of our men and the total absence of subsistence it was deemed impracticable to continue the pursuit farther. Resting near Crippled Deer Creek for the night, we commenced our return toward Jacinto about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 21st.

Herewith I send copies of reports of commanding officers which show that 6 casualties occurred in the Thirty-ninth Ohio and 2 in the Sixty-third Ohio.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FULLER,
Colonel Twenty-seventh Ohio, Commanding.

Maj. W. DEAN COLMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Report of Maj. Zephaniah S. Spaulding, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY,
In the Field, September 23, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this regiment was not called into action during the recent engagement before Iuka, and therefore met with no casualties in killed, wounded, or missing.

In accordance with orders I marched the command at double-quick time up to a point within half a mile of the scene of action and remained under arms during the entire evening and night. On the morning of the 20th instant we marched into the town, meeting with no resistance from the enemy.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

Z. S. SPAULDING,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. C. W. DUSTAN,
A. A. G., &c., First Brig., Second Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward F. Noyes, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH OHIO REGIMENT,
Camp near Jacinto, Miss., September 23, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Mississippi, that, in compliance with orders, the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment marched on the 19th instant from the place of bivouac near Jacinto to the battle ground of the battle of Iuka. When the regiment arrived in the immediate vicinity of the battle ground other troops, which had the advance, were already engaged, and before this regiment could be brought into action night had closed in and the darkness prevented further movements. The Thirty-ninth Ohio was ordered to the front and lay upon their arms during the night upon a portion of the ground covered by the fight. The enemy retreated during the night.

I have to report 6 persons wounded by stray shots. No other casualties.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. F. NOYES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. LATHROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Col. J. L. Kirby Smith, Forty-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Jacinto, Miss., September 22, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with general orders, dated Headquarters Department of the Mississippi, Barnett's, September 21, I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that my regiment, at the opening of the engagement near Iuka, was on the Jacinto and Iuka road, between 1 and 2 miles from the field of battle, being the rear regiment of the First Brigade, Second Division. During the action it was moved forward with the brigade to a point near the building used during the fight as a hospital, near the headquarters of the division commander. The regiment was here halted and moved a short distance out of the road to the left. It remained in this position during the action and the night following. The regiment having taken no part in the action, I have no casualties to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. KIRBY SMITH,
Colonel Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. W. H. LATHROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Thomas D. Maurice, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR JACINTO, MISS.,
September 22, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I herewith submit a report of the battery under my command at the battle near Iuka, Miss., on the 19th instant:

The battery marched from camp, on Clear Creek, September 16, attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Col. J. W. Fuller commanding.

On the evening of the 19th, when near Iuka, the firing commenced about 2 miles in our front. The battery was ordered forward, and placed in position on the right of the road and 1 mile from the battle-field. Remained in position during the night, and on the morning of the 20th moved up, passing the battle ground, and halted in sight of the town. The enemy having retreated during the night, the battery was ordered back on the road to Barnett's plantation and encamped, moving again Sunday evening to Jacinto, having taken no active part in the engagement. No loss or casualties to report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. D. MAURICE,
Capt. First Mo. Light Arty., Comdg. Co. F, Second U. S. Arty.

Capt. C. W. DUSTAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Joseph A. Mower, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Near Jacinto, Miss., September 22, 1862.

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, I moved forward on the evening of the 19th instant, at the head of my brigade, to a position in front of the enemy. On arriving at that point I halted the head of the brigade, when I found that I had only one regiment with me, the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers. I opened fire on the enemy, which they briskly returned. The engagement was kept up until the men had exhausted their ammunition and the enemy had ceased firing, when I ordered the regiment to fall back a short distance to prevent their being outflanked. The men fell back in good order, when I halted them and directed them to remain in that position, which they did through the night. The Eleventh behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination, both officers and men standing to their posts in the midst of a most deadly fire.

Where all did their duty so well I can hardly mention any particular persons, without appearing to be guilty of partiality. Major Weber encouraged the men by his presence and coolness under the fire of the enemy. I refer to his report for the particulars of the engagement.

Inclosed herewith find reports of the commanders of the several

regiments and the battery of the brigade; also list of the killed and wounded and missing.* I am unable to speak of what was done by the other regiments of the brigade, as they were detached from it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. W. DEAN COLMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. Robert A. Gillmore, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Camp near Jacinto, Miss., September 22, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit the following report of this regiment, under command of Maj. R. A. Gillmore, during the engagement on September 19, near Iuka, Miss.:

Were ordered forward from the road into a corn field, there to extend the line to the right, by General Stanley in person. After holding this position for about three-quarters of an hour Capt. Temple Clark, assistant adjutant-general, ordered us to move by the right flank, file left, into the woods in front of our former line; then move by the left flank forward to the brow of a hill, where we remained during the night. Kept skirmishers in front of our regiment all night. One lieutenant (J. B. Brown, Company K) was wounded in the hip by a spent ball. George Hall, private, Company K, was slightly wounded by a spent ball. Philip Hill, private, Company K, wounded by a ball passing through the back of the left hand and through the right wrist. Andrew Hughes and Charles J. Perkins, privates, Company G, slightly wounded with spent balls.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. GILLMORE,
Major, Commanding Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

E. A. TUCKER, *Adjutant.*

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Thrush, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Camp near Jacinto, Miss., September 22, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Forty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the battle of Iuka, fought on the evening of the 19th instant:

Arriving at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th within 4 miles of the town of Iuka, we heard indiscriminate firing in front, and proceeded in line of march by the flank to within 3 miles of the town, where our column was halted. At 4.20 p. m. heavy volleys of musketry and cannonading were heard in front, and immediately my regiment

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 78.

was ordered forward in double-quick time, following the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers. Arriving near the scene of action the Forty-seventh Illinois formed in line of battle on the left of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, when, by direction of General Stanley, my regiment was ordered to the front, to take position on the side of a hill and on both sides of the road leading to Iuka, and hold it, and not to attack the enemy, which position I occupied until about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant. At that time, by order of General Rosecrans, the right of my regiment was thrown to the rear in continuation of a line formed by the Thirty-ninth Ohio, and we remained in that line until about 5.30 o'clock, when we were ordered to proceed with the First Brigade into the town of Iuka. From the town we joined in the pursuit of the rebel army, following them to Crippled Deer Post-Office, on the Franklin road. The position of my regiment on the field was to the left of the severe fighting, and although we were all the time under fire opportunity did not offer to give the enemy more than four volleys. It gives me great pleasure to report the steady, cool, and soldier-like bearing of both officers and men of my command while occupying a position in which we were continually annoyed by the fire of the enemy without being able to respond to any purpose. We captured First Lieutenant Shehan, of the First Missouri Cavalry.

I append list of casualties* and submit this report for your consideration.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. A. THRUSH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Forty-seventh Illinois Vol. Infty.

Colonel MOWER, *Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Division.*

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp, September 22, 1862.

I have the honor to report that during the action of the 20th instant, near Iuka, Miss., the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry was detailed, by order of Brigadier-General Stanley, to guard the train of transportation wagons belonging to the division and was not brought into action. The regiment remained upon the duty assigned it as above until the morning of the 21st instant, when it was moved to the breastworks near Barnett's, by order of General Rosecrans.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Minnesota Volunteers.

No. 17.

Report of Maj. Andrew J. Weber, Eleventh Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
September 22, 1862.

COLONEL: In regard to the part taken by the Eleventh Missouri Vol-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 78.

unteer Infantry in the battle fought at Iuka, Miss., September 19, I have to report the following:

During the day the regiment had marched, as the third regiment of the Second Brigade, immediately in rear of the Third Division, Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General C. S. Hamilton. The enemy was first engaged by General Hamilton, but they were in such force that General Rosecrans deemed it necessary to order forward our brigade, which he did in person. For some reason the regiments in front of us did not move forward, and, by order of Colonel Mower, commanding the brigade, I immediately ordered my regiment to advance, which they did, taking the double-quick step and cheering vociferously. I advanced to General Hamilton's line of battle, and, hearing heavy firing on the extreme right, I hastened on in that direction. Owing to the density of the woods and briers immediately on the right of General Hamilton's, I formed in the open field on the right, and then moved forward in line of battle. Immediately on entering the woods we found ourselves face to face with the Fourth Mississippi Brigade and not more than thirty paces from their line of battle. We fired a volley into them, which must, in consequence of our close proximity, have done great execution. At this juncture a man ran into our ranks exclaiming: "For God's sake, stop firing into your own men; you are firing into the Thirty-seventh Mississippi." This information was promptly answered by a cheer and a volley more terrific than the first. The firing now became general on both sides, and the smoke of our and the enemy's guns was so dense that an object could not be seen five paces distant. We were charged upon three different times, and I am proud to report that each time the charge was equally unsuccessful. In several instances the enemy was received on the point of the bayonet and then shot off, and others were shot by officers, who placed their pistols in their very faces. A number of prisoners were taken who pressed into our lines, five by my color guard alone. After about an hour's firing the enemy fell back to the top of the ridge. When I found that my ammunition was entirely gone I reported the fact to Colonel Mower, who had just learned that an attempt was being made to turn our left flank, and he ordered us to fall back slowly, which we did in order for about eight or ten rods. The enemy did not follow. We received ammunition and remained in our new position until morning.

During the engagement we had 7 men killed, 64 wounded, and 3 missing.* Our loss was thus small from the fact that our men were below the enemy and they overshot us.

I could not speak too highly of the conduct of every officer and man of my command. I would desire to mention them by name, but brave and gallant conduct on the part of our officers was so universal that I cannot attempt it. Captain Singleton, one of our best officers, was, I regret to say, very dangerously, if not mortally, wounded, while bravely doing his duty. Lieut. W. W. Cleland, of the same company, who was acting regimental adjutant, was badly hurt by the fall of his horse, which was shot under him. Lieutenant Osgood, of Company I, was badly wounded while encouraging his men. Captain Warner and Lieutenants Cowperthwait and Foster were slightly wounded.

Respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

A. J. WEBER,

Major, Commanding Eleventh Missouri Volunteers.

Col. JOSEPH A. MOWER, *Commanding Second Brigade.*

* But see revised statement, p. 78.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Robbins, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

CAMP NEAR JACINTO, MISS., *September* 22, 1862.

I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken in the late engagement by the Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, near Iuka, Miss., September 19:

I was ordered with my regiment by General Stanley to take up a position in rear of the hospital, to support Captain Spoor's battery, which was posted on rising ground on my right and rear, my right resting on the road. We held this position during the engagement, exposed to a heavy fire from the infantry in our front, but not very destructive, as most of the shots passed too high. There were only two men wounded during the action (Capt. J. B. Redfield and Private John C. Green), both of Company A. Our regimental surgeons, S. P. Thornhill and J. E. Murta, were actively engaged at hospital taking care of the wounded of other regiments.

Yours, respectfully,

G. W. ROBBINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighth Wisconsin Regiment.

Col. JOSEPH A. MOWER, *Comdg. 2d Brig., 2d Div., Army of the Miss.*

No. 19.

Report of Capt. Nelson T. Spoor, Second Iowa Battery.

CAMP NEAR JACINTO, MISS., *September* 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows of the battery under my command in the action of September 19:

On the arrival of the brigade the battery was ordered by Major Colman to take position on the right of the road leading to Iuka, prepared to open fire if the enemy drove back our infantry in front. The battery remained in this position until 12 p. m., when, by order of Colonel Smith, it retired 600 yards, being replaced by Powell's battery.

Corpl. A. Atkinson and Privates William Eckles and Robert Rose were slightly wounded by spent balls. Three horses received flesh wounds, but were not disabled. The ambulance attached to the battery was engaged during the night in removing the wounded from the field, and six blankets were taken by the hospital department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. T. SPOOR,
Captain, Commanding Second Iowa Battery.

Lieutenant SPRAGUE, *A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., Army of the Miss.*

No. 20.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, with congratulatory orders.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
September 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my division, the First Brigade leading, marched from Jacinto on the morning of the 19th instant to

attack the enemy at Iuka. One-half mile west of Barnett's the advance pickets of the enemy were first encountered in a deep ravine. A battalion of the Third Michigan Cavalry, by dismounting a body of skirmishers, soon drove the enemy from his cover. Soon after passing Barnett's the cavalry were thrown to the rear and a battalion of the Fifth Iowa deployed as skirmishers. From this time out our advance was warmly contested. The enemy's sharpshooters occupied every position of defense, making the last 5 miles of the march a steady contest and a constant skirmish. At Mrs. Moore's house, 4 miles from the battle ground, the action became quite hot. Lieutenant Schraum, of the Benton Hussars (one of my body guard), was mortally wounded, and a number of skirmishers killed or wounded. The enemy was steadily driven before us and with constant loss. When within 2 miles of the battle-field the battalion of the Fifth Iowa skirmishers was relieved by an equal force of the Twenty-sixth Missouri, and the forward movements of the column pressed. When the head of the column had reached a point on the brow of a hill, at the cross-road, 2 miles from Iuka, it was halted for the purpose of reconnoitering, and the line of skirmishers pushed rapidly forward. This line had not advanced more than 300 yards when they came upon the enemy, drawn up in great force and occupying a strong position along a deep ravine running transversely with the main road and behind the crest of the hill. It was in position just behind the line of skirmishers, and saw at a glance that the moment for action had come. The skirmishers were driven back on the head of the column, and the attack by the enemy immediately began. The ground occupied by the head of the column was on the brow of a densely wooded hill, falling off abruptly to the right and left. The underbrush and timber were too thick to admit of deployments, and the most that could be done was to take a position across the road, by marching the leading regiments into position by a flank movement. This was done under a heavy fire of musketry and grape, canister, and shell. The Eleventh Ohio Battery was with difficulty got into position on the crest of the hill, where it could command the road in front of us. The Fifth Iowa, under the brave Matthies, being the leading regiment, was first in position in the woods to the right of the road, with its left resting near the battery. The Twenty-sixth Missouri, under the resolute Boomer, immediately took position on the right of the Fifth Iowa. The next regiment in the column, the Forty-eighth Indiana, under its brave colonel (Eddy), took position on the left of the road, a little in advance of the battery, and, with its left thrown forward, so as to cover the open field on their left with their fire. This was the position when the battle opened on our side. I directed each of these regiments into position myself, and they were taken by the troops, under a heavy fire, with the steadiness of veterans, determined to conquer. The battle thus opened with but three regiments in position. The rebels were commanded by Maj. Gen. Sterling Price in person, who had arrayed against us no less than eighteen regiments. I saw the importance of holding the position we had assumed, and gave each regimental commander orders to hold every inch of ground at every hazard. As the remaining regiments of the First Brigade came up the hill I threw them into position to protect the flanks of our little line of battle, the Fourth Minnesota, under Captain Le Gro, and the Sixteenth Iowa, Colonel Chambers, the former on the left and the latter on the right of the line, in rear, *en échelon*. The battle at this time had become terrific. The enemy in dense masses bore down in front on the right and left, showing a determined purpose to envelop and crush the little line in front.

The ground admitted of no more forces being brought into action in front, and our position must be held or, the enemy once forcing it, his overwhelming masses would have passed over the hill and fallen on our unformed column in the rear. Brigadier-General Sullivan, having reached the rear of the battle ground with the head of his brigade, placed one of his regiments (the Tenth Iowa, under the gallant Perczel), with a section of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, on the road across the ravine and open field on our extreme left, and finding no more of his forces could be brought into immediate action, placed them in position in reserve and came gallantly to the front, asking to be of service. I immediately placed him in charge of the right of the line in front, with instructions to hold the ground and see that the right flank was not turned by the heavy force of the enemy moving in that direction. Colonel Sanborn, in command of the First Brigade, most gallantly held the left in position until, under a desolating carnage of musketry and canister, the brave Eddy was cut down, and his regiment, borne down by five times their numbers, fell back in some disorder on the Eightieth Ohio, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bartilson. The falling back of the Forty-eighth exposed the battery. As the masses of the enemy advanced the battery opened with canister at short range, mowing down the rebels by scores, until, with every officer killed or wounded and nearly every man and horse killed or disabled, it fell an easy prey. But this success was short-lived. The hero Sullivan rallied a portion of the right wing, and, with a bravery better characterized as audacity, drove the rebels back to cover. Again they rallied and again the battery fell into their hands; but with the wavering fortunes of this desperate fight the battery again fell into our hands, and with three of its guns spiked and the carriages cut and splintered with balls it is again ready to meet the foe. While these events were transpiring along the road the brave General Stanley had come to the front, and joining his personal exertions to mine the regiments that had fallen into disorder were rallied and held in position to the close of the battle. One of Stanley's regiments, the Eleventh Missouri, coming up fresh and eager for action, was pushed in to the right, where, uniting its efforts with the Fifth Iowa and Twenty-sixth Missouri, it made a most gallant fight and aided much in first holding our ground against the enemy and afterwards in driving him back in confusion to the cover of the ravine from which the attack was begun. An attempt to turn my left flank by a heavy force of the enemy moving up the open field and ravine on my left, was most signally repulsed by Colonel Perczel with the Tenth Iowa and a section of Immell's battery. So bravely was this attempt repulsed that the enemy made no more attempts in that direction. After this repulse the Fourth Minnesota was withdrawn from the left and ordered to report to General Sullivan on the right, where it did good service to the close of the action. This completed the movements in the front, and the battle was fought and won in this position. The Thirty-ninth Ohio, of Stanley's division, coming up during the heat of the contest, could not be placed in position to take an active part owing to the want of ground, and was placed in reserve near the log church. From 5 p. m. until darkness prevented distinguishing friend from foe the battle was fought along the road and to the right of it by the Fifth Iowa and the Twenty-sixth and Eleventh Missouri with a bravery which scarcely admits of a parallel. The enemy, confident in the heavy forces they had deployed, pushed on with frantic desperation; but they were met by a greater heroism, and though often rallied and driven to the charge, they were as often met and hurled back to their cover. Against this

little front the fiercest of the battle was waged. Colonel Boomer was cut down by a terrible wound, but his regiment held their ground undismayed. The Fifth Iowa, under its brave and accomplished Matthies, held its ground against four times its numbers, making three desperate charges with the bayonet, driving back the foe in disorder each time, until, with every cartridge exhausted, it fell back slowly and sullenly, making every step a battle ground and every charge a victory. Night alone closed the contest, and left us in possession of the field so bravely won.

For a detailed report of the operations of each regiment I respectfully refer you to the reports of subordinate commanders, herewith submitted.

I am indebted for able and cheerful assistance rendered by Brigadier-General Stanley, whose division (with the exception of one regiment, the Eleventh Missouri), being in rear, could not take an active part. General Stanley had come to the front and tendered his services. To the commanders of brigades, Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan, whose personal exertions and bravery contributed very largely to our success, and to Col. J. B. Sanborn, who, in this his first battle, exhibited a coolness and bravery under fire worthy a veteran, I am greatly indebted. These commanders (Stanley, Sullivan, and Sanborn) I cordially commend to the favorable notice of the Government. The reports of brigade and regimental commanders do justice to those who were conspicuous in this daring contest. I cordially unite in all they have said, and were it in my power would do personal honor in this report to every hero. To my personal staff I am under the deepest obligations. Capt. R. M. Sawyer, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. D. P. Allen, assistant commissary of subsistence; Lieut. E. T. Pearce, and W. F. Wheeler, aides-de-camp, bore my orders through the thickest of the battle. Intelligent, capable, and brave, their gallant conduct is worthy of and will receive the honor rightly their due. My division surgeon, J. E. Lynch, was unceasing in his efforts in his own department, and to his energy and skill the greatest credit is due for the prompt and efficient care of the wounded. Captain Allen, in carrying orders along the line, came upon one of the enemy's regiments; but by his coolness and courage escaped from a murderous fire, though with a terrible wound. Lieutenant Wheeler received a slight but honorable wound while bearing orders in the face of the enemy. Captain Borcherdt, commanding my personal escort, did excellent and gallant service in rallying men to their standards. He was seriously hurt by the fall of his horse. Much of the time I was without a single officer of my staff, and was forced to send messages by orderlies. Two of these, Corporals White and Hill, did excellent service, and I beg to commend them to the notice of the general commanding. To the commanders of the batteries, Lieutenant Sears and Lieutenant Immell, the highest praise is due for unyielding bravery and the skill with which their pieces were handled. Lieutenant Sears was severely wounded, and left his guns only when his officers, men, and horses were nearly all killed and disabled, and when the battery was fairly in the enemy's hands.

In closing this report I shall be permitted to embody this summary:

On the 19th instant my division marched 19 miles, fought a desperate battle with seven regiments against a rebel force under General Price of not less than eighteen regiments, and won a glorious victory, lying at night on their arms on the field their valor had won, and the following morning chased the fleeing enemy for 15 miles, until, worn out with labor and fighting and famished for want of food, the pursuit was dis-

continued only when the powers of nature were exhausted. The records of war may well be challenged to produce a victory under circumstances and odds so desperate. No words of mine can add luster to the brilliancy of this victory, and no award of praise given to those who were miles away from the battle-field will detract from the glory justly due to those heroes who won this audacious victory.

The fearful list of killed and wounded in the few regiments actively engaged shows with what heroism and desperation this fight was won. I say boldly that a force of not more than 2,800 men met and conquered a rebel force of 11,000 on a field chosen by Price and a position naturally very strong and with its every advantage inuring to the enemy.

A list of casualties is herewith submitted. It is known that 263 rebel bodies were buried on and near the field. All their severely wounded, numbering over 400, fell into our hands. The number of able-bodied prisoners who fell into our hands is large. I report, with the greatest satisfaction, but 26 missing from my command. Over 800 stand of arms were gathered on the battle-field, mostly of improved patterns, showing that the rebels are not wanting in this essential means of making war. The dead of my division number 135, the wounded 527, and the missing 26. Of my staff and escort, officers, wounded, 4; private, killed, 1. Total, 693.*

Respectfully submitted.

C. S. HAMILTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. HDQRS. THIRD DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS., *Jacinto, Miss., September* 23, 1862.

The general commanding the division offers his most sincere congratulations to the brave men under his command for the victory won by their heroism and daring over the combined forces of the rebel General Sterling Price, near Iuka, on the 19th instant, against more than treble your numbers, on a difficult and unknown battle ground, chosen by the enemy, with every advantage on his side. You have fought with a heroism and desperation which wrested from our enemy a glorious victory. The history of this war shows thus far no record of such prowess. It is a record which bears the stamp of truest heroism, and is a sacred pledge that in every encounter we shall be victorious. To the commanders of brigades, General J. C. Sullivan and Col. John B. Sanborn; to the commanders of regiments, batteries, and to each and every hero of his command the general of the division tenders his heartfelt and grateful thanks.

To the brave dead we will offer the tribute of sacred memory, and to the wounded our tender sympathy and love. Henceforth we know what we can do, and let us swear that, by the blessings of God, we will do and dare until this unholy rebellion shall become as dead as the rebels who sleep under the sod of the battle-field of Iuka.

By command of Brig. Gen. C. S. Hamilton:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*But see revised statement, p. 78.

No. 21.

Report of Col. John B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
September 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of your orders of the 17th instant, I moved my command, consisting of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and Eleventh Ohio Battery, at 4 a. m., in an easterly direction, to a point on the Tuscumbia road 1 mile west of the junction of the Pontotoc road with the same without meeting with any opposition. At this point I disposed of my command in order of battle and posted a strong guard on my front and flanks and awaited further orders. In pursuance of your order of 2 a. m. of the 19th instant I moved my command in an easterly direction on the Tuscumbia road, preceded by the Third Michigan Cavalry. When I had advanced about 3 miles I fell upon the enemy's pickets, who fired briskly at the advanced cavalry and retired across a clearing into a thick growth of timber and brush, and continued their fire as the cavalry advanced so rapidly that it was deemed prudent to have a portion of the cavalry dismount and advance as infantry skirmishers. It being desirable at this time to conceal from the enemy all our force except the cavalry, I advanced in this manner to the point where the road leading from Iuka to Bay Springs crosses the Tuscumbia road and halted, disposing of my command in the best manner possible, in my judgment, to receive an attack from any quarter, and posted guards south, east, and north. I had hardly accomplished this when I received your further orders to move forward immediately toward Iuka. I at once drew in my guards and took up my line of march on the Iuka road, preceded, as before, by cavalry. When I had advanced about 2 miles the firing of the enemy's pickets was so rapid and well sustained that, under your orders, I threw out four companies of the Fifth Iowa Infantry as skirmishers. These companies moved forward to their task with great alacrity, and soon succeeded in driving the enemy's pickets from a strong position they had selected in a house by the road-side and advanced steadily, driving them for three hours, killing two of them and seriously wounding one at least. At this time (about 4 p. m.) I relieved the companies skirmishing from the Fifth Iowa by four companies of the Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, who went forward with the greatest cheerfulness, and continued to drive in the enemy's pickets rapidly till they reached a point a little more than a mile from Iuka, where they met the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, in strong force (about 18,000 infantry, with cavalry and artillery) and drew the fire from nearly his whole line. The enemy almost instantaneously opened his batteries upon us and commenced advancing his line, and rendered the most rapid movements and formation necessary to prevent him enveloping my whole command. I immediately caused the Fifth Iowa to file to the right of the road and form in order of battle, with the right wing slightly refused, to prevent it, as far as possible, from being flanked on that wing before other troops could be brought up. The Eleventh Ohio Battery was brought into position immediately on the left of this regiment, the Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry on its left, with the left wing slightly refused, and the Fourth Minnesota in the prolongation of this line. This line was on the crest of a ridge,

These regiments were ordered to hold their position at all hazards until further orders. The Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry was formed in order of battle below the crest of the ridge, with its left nearly in rear of the center of the Fifth Iowa and its right retiring from the front line, with orders to Colonel Boomer, commanding, to move immediately to the right of the Fifth Iowa should the enemy make his appearance in that direction, but with discretionary authority to move to the relief of any point the most strongly assailed. The Sixteenth Iowa Infantry was formed in order of battle below the crest of the hill with its right, in rear of the left of the Fifth Iowa and the battery and the three right companies of the Forty-eighth Indiana masking the balance of its front and about 20 yards in advance, this formation being made to support the battery. All these formations and movements were made under a steady fire of canister from the enemy's batteries, and hardly had the disposition of the troops been made when the enemy came forward with his whole force and formed in front of the battery three battalions deep. I immediately ordered the battery to open fire and the infantry to commence firing. The battery fired with great rapidity and with extraordinary accuracy of aim, which, in conjunction with the volleys of musketry from the regiments in the front line, threw the enemy into confusion; and thus in his first attempt to take the battery the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. The firing of his musketry during this advance was very rapid and quite destructive, and caused the battalion on the left of the battery to waver and the right to fall back. The enemy soon reformed, and with renewed vigor and cheers came on to the assault again and was again repulsed by the well-directed fire of the battery and the volleys and charges made by the Fifth Iowa. The three companies of the Fifth Iowa flanking the battery had by this time become so unmasked by the loss of men that it seemed impossible for the regiment or the battery to hold out, and Colonel Boomer, of the Twenty-sixth Missouri, immediately brought up four companies of his command, and formed them in line under the most galling fire on the right of the battery and left of the Fifth Iowa. The firing of the enemy at this time had become so destructive that Colonel Boomer promptly proceeded to bring up the balance of his command with great gallantry and personal bravery, but fell severely wounded before reaching his command and was carried from the field.

I had during this time been making the greatest efforts, in conjunction with the general commanding the division, members of the staff, and the field officers of the regiment, to bring back the regiment placed upon the left of the battery to its first position. During these efforts Colonel Eddy, commanding the regiment with the greatest valor, fell, severely wounded, and was carried from the field. The fire was so galling it was found impossible to bring this regiment again onto this line. Colonel Chambers, commanding the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, had already fallen and had been carried from the field, and it did not at this time seem prudent to move the second line of battle in rear of the battery. I proceeded to the left flank of the whole line, with a view of drawing in that battalion in support of the battery, but the enemy had then appeared in its front and was engaging it with musketry. There was no alternative but for the battery, the Fifth Iowa, and the four companies of the Twenty-sixth Missouri to fight the battle out with nearly the whole force of the enemy concentrated on that point, and nobly did they do this. The infantry on the right continued to fire and charge upon the enemy under their gallant leader, Colonel Matthies, until their whole 40 rounds of ammunition were exhausted and until

it was too dark to distinguish one object from another and until one-half of all the men that had been taken upon the line upon the right of the battery were killed or wounded. The battery at the same time, under command of the gallant Lieutenant Sears, held out, if possible, with still greater desperation, firing until all the canister-shot was exhausted and more than one-half of his men and nearly all his horses had been killed or wounded. After this the enemy came upon the ground where it was stationed, but did not remove the battery from the field. The position where the remaining companies of the Twenty-sixth Missouri was left had become very much exposed to the enemy's fire, and the lieutenant-colonel, in his discretion and without orders, removed them to an open field to the right of the Fifth Iowa, and then formed them in order of battle, where they remained for the night. The enemy making no further appearance on my left, I withdrew the Fourth Minnesota Infantry from that wing and ordered them to move forward and occupy the ground originally occupied by the battery and the left of the Fifth Iowa. They promptly moved forward to within a few yards of this position, when they received a heavy volley of musketry from one of the regiments of the Second Brigade, which caused them to halt and lie down. The regiment occupied this position until 8.15 o'clock, when it was relieved by General Sullivan with one of the regiments of the Second Brigade.

I am happy to report that, with the single exception of the battalion on the left of the battery, each regiment obeyed every order with alacrity, and held every position assigned them until directed to vacate them; and, in case of the exception above named, I deem it proper to state that the enemy's fire in that position was so severe that veteran troops even could hardly be expected to hold it. The brigade was in order of battle soon after the close of the engagement ready for action on the following morning. Every regiment conducted itself with coolness and deliberation, and in no case fired except when the enemy appeared in full view, and then with deliberate aim; but were subjected to four full volleys from regiments of other brigades of our own troops in the rear.

I forward herewith the reports of the commanders of the respective regiments of my brigade, containing full lists of casualties of the respective commands. The official report of the Eleventh Ohio Battery will be forwarded at an early day, the only officer able to be on duty since the battle having been constantly engaged in refitting his battery for service.

I regret that, in an action occupying a little more than an hour and a half, there were, out of about 2,100 men of my brigade engaged, 584 killed or wounded and 24 missing.* It will be a consolation to the friends of all to know that they died or were injured fighting manfully for their country, and in an engagement where the killed and wounded of the enemy were twice the number of our own.

All the commanding and field officers of regiments and detachments labored with equal zeal and courage to perform their whole duty. Colonels Matthies and Boomer made most extraordinary efforts and with measurably successful results. The former was more fortunate than the latter in being able to continue his efforts to the close of the engagement. They both deserve from the country the reward that a grateful people are always ready to confer upon faithful servants. Lieut. L. B. Martin, acting assistant adjutant-general on my staff, conducted himself with great gallantry, and labored incessantly and suc-

* But see revised statement, p. 78.

cessfully in rallying the men who had left their commands and bringing them into position to do good execution against the enemy. The line of officers deserving especial mention for gallantry in the field during the action are named and referred to in the reports of the commanders of their respective regiments, which reports are by me approved and confirmed, and to which attention is directed.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Army of the Mississippi.

No. 22.

Report of Col. Norman Eddy, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

HOSPITAL NO. 2, *Iuka, Miss., September* 21, 1862.

COLONEL: I respectfully report the part taken in the action by my regiment while I remained on the field near Iuka, Miss., on the 19th instant:

In pursuance to your orders and that of General Hamilton the regiment was formed on a line nearly with and to the left of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, Lieutenant Sears commanding, on the crest of a hill or ridge receding to the left and semicircular in form. In the rear was placed the Sixteenth Iowa for our support, and not more than 20 yards from us, and to the left was the Fourth Minnesota, in continuation of the front. The men were ordered to lie down and to hold their fire until they could make it effective. There was a deep gulch or ravine which it was impossible to reach with musketry as the line was then formed. To the right wing of the regiment the line of fire was much circumscribed, the range being confined to the sharp slope of the hill opposite and to a descending plane to the front of the line on which we were formed of not over 25 or 30 yards in width. On the left of the regiment the descent of the ground was less rapid and abrupt, but rolling, and at many points offered a cover to an enemy's approach. The fire opened upon us by their batteries at about 5 p. m., and at first seemed mainly directed at the battery on our right, but taking in its range the first and second companies of the regiment, who suffered early and severely in the engagement. The fire from the batteries was from converging points, and therefore enfilading, under which those troops to the front and to the right and left of our battery suffered severely. After their cannonading had lasted half an hour or more circumstances indicated the approach of an attacking column, of which I promptly informed you. They advanced in three lines, two deep each. As soon as they were perceived on the summit and descent of the hill on the opposite side, at about 250 yards distant, we opened our fire upon them and continued it until they were hidden by the declivity below, resuming the fire as soon as they came within reach. Here they met us with a volley, and our support having given away, with a force in our front at least four to one, the regiment followed. They fell back nearly 100 yards, where they were rallied, and although the line was irregular, they still showed a front to the enemy and continued to fire. By your direction I advanced to the support of the battery. When within about 40 yards of it I was wounded and compelled to retire to the rear. The command of the regiment then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg. His re-

port, which no doubt will accompany this, will embody all the essential facts connected with the regiment after I left the field.

Considering that it was the first time the regiment had been under fire and that it was outnumbered four to one by the veteran troops of the rebel army and that they remained in the battle to its termination, its conduct may be deemed satisfactory, though not in all respects what I could wish. To the officers especially much praise is due. They were prompt in the execution of every command, attentive to every duty, and remained with their men, encouraging them by word and example, to the last. To Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg I am under especial obligations. He gave me every aid and assistance while I remained on the field and contributed much to the order and good conduct of the men. His gallantry was conspicuous at every point of danger. I take pleasure in also mentioning with approbation the conduct of Adjutant Stanfield, and particularly that of Sergeant-Major Ellis. Other especial instances of meritorious conduct on the part of commissioned officers and enlisted men deserving notice will doubtless be mentioned by Colonel Rugg in his report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

NORMAN EDDY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Colonel SANBORN, *Comdg. First Brig., Third Div.*

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. Col. De Witt C. Rugg, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

The regiment was speedily reformed on the right of the road on which the battery was placed. Here Major Townsend and Captains Byrkit and Wilson rendered valuable assistance. Order being restored in the regiment, I held it in waiting for the orders of a superior, not feeling authorized to move it at my own discretion; but not being called upon for further service I moved it off the field in good order at the close of the battle. I may add that, considering the unusual fierceness of the fire of grape and musketry to which particularly the right wing was exposed in the position assigned it, it is not strange or discreditable to the men that they withdrew, knowing as they certainly did that it was impossible to withstand the murderous concentration of the enemy's fire upon it.

I take great pleasure in mentioning the name of Lieutenant White, commanding Company G, for the cool courage he displayed during the battle. He deserves great credit for his gallantry. Newton Bingham, first sergeant Company F, was also among the foremost of those who displayed remarkable bravery. There are other non-commissioned officers and privates, whose faces I remember well but whose names I cannot now recollect, who deserve and will receive advancement for their good conduct.

The regiment went into the battle 434 strong. Our loss was 37 killed, 56 wounded, and 8 missing.*

Respectfully submitted.

D. W. C. RUGG,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Colonel SANBORN, *Comdg. First Brig., Third Div.*

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*But see revised statement, p. 78.

No. 24.

Report of Col. Charles L. Matthies, Fifth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEERS,
September 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the engagement near Iuka, on the 19th instant, by the Fifth Iowa Infantry:

We left camp, 6 miles from Jacinto, early on the morning of the 19th instant, leading the column of the Third Division, and soon came onto the enemy's pickets, posted on the road. Three companies of my regiment, E, G, and D, were ordered forward as skirmishers, and succeeded in driving them from their position, and continued to drive them from one position to another, which they contested, for more than 6 miles, killing 3 and wounding a number, when these companies were relieved by the Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry. Our loss was 1 sergeant severely wounded. The skirmishers soon came onto the main force of the enemy, placed in a strong position, and received a volley from one or more regiments. My regiment was ordered into line on the right of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, which had just been placed in position, when I was informed that a large force was moving on my right, which compelled me to change front, and had just got into position on the crest of a hill when the enemy, in strong force (two brigades as I learned), under Generals Green and Martin, came up in front and poured a terrible fire of musketry into my line, which was promptly returned. The firing continued without cessation on both sides for more than a quarter of an hour, when I found the enemy was pressing my left wing, near the battery, and I ordered a charge, which was executed in the most gallant manner, every officer and man moving up in almost perfect line, cheering lustily. The enemy gave way before us, when we poured a most deadly fire into their ranks, causing them to fall back down the hill. They soon returned with renewed vigor on my front and left, cheering as they came, and were received with a steady fire from the gallant boys of my regiment, holding our position under the most terrific fire possible. I then gave the command "Forward," and the enemy were again driven over the hill, but not until they had come so near as to boldly reach out after our colors, thus showing the United States flag, and saying, "Don't fire at us; we are your friends." At this juncture the left wing of my regiment was suffering terribly from a cross-fire coming from the left of the battery, nearly every officer of the three left companies being either killed or wounded. At this moment four companies of the Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry came up to the support of my left, and nobly assisted in holding the ground more than an hour, until I found my ammunition exhausted, when I ordered my regiment to retire to a field about 100 yards distant, which was done in good order, and where it was reformed under a galling fire. At this time the Eleventh Missouri Infantry advanced in order of battle, and my regiment retired by the right of companies to the rear, passing the Tenth Missouri Infantry, which was advancing to take a position near the road. Under the direction of an aide-de-camp the regiment was here reformed in line, ammunition distributed to the men, and, the firing having ceased, the men rested upon their arms for the night.

The casualties in my regiment were, 7 commissioned officers killed and 8 wounded and 33 enlisted men killed and 168 wounded.*

* But see revised statement, p. 78.

In commanding my regiment before the enemy I was gallantly assisted on the right by Lieutenant-Colonel Sampson, and on the left by Adjt. R. F. Patterson, acting major, and Lieut. W. S. Marshall, acting adjutant, which officers, without leaving their places, repeated my commands and cheered my brave boys throughout the fierce engagement. The long list of casualties of both officers and men is ample proof of the noble manner in which all stood at their posts. The highest praise is due to all. A grateful country will reward them for their deeds of daring.

Very respectfully,

C. L. MATTHIES,
Colonel, Commanding Fifth Iowa Infantry.

Lieutenant MARTIN,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 25.

Report of Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY,
September 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, in your brigade, in the battle on the evening of the 19th instant, 1½ miles south of Iuka, Miss.:

The regiment, under command of Col. A. Chambers, was placed in position about 5.30 p. m. in rear of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, the left of the regiment extending across the road from which it had filed into position. Immediately after the regiment was formed in line a charge of grape and shell from a battery of the enemy cut down 6 or 7 men, including an officer, when the men were ordered to lie down. In this position but few or none were injured by the repeated discharges of canister and ball from the rebel battery. In probably half an hour from forming in line the enemy made a charge of infantry on the battery. Our fire was reserved till the last moment in the center of the regiment, for fear of killing those manning the battery or the horses of the same and in the two right companies, till a regiment which was lapping them was withdrawn; but when the enemy's lines were plainly or partially in sight (which, owing to the trees and thick underbrush, was not till they were very close), Colonel Chambers ordered the men to rise and fire, which order was instantly obeyed, for a time stopping the enemy's advance, but they again charged. The attack was evidently by a very heavy force and with the object of capturing the battery. Our men stood their ground manfully, and I am not aware that a single officer or man failed in any part of his duty. They were finally beaten back by the overwhelming force of the enemy, the center, in the rear of the left section of the battery, retiring first, but warmly contending with the enemy till they were almost in our ranks. The left, holding a comparatively safe position, did not retire till they were fired into by one of our own regiments in the rear. The entire right companies, although under a remarkably heavy fire, held their position longest and experienced the heaviest loss. Company A, Captain Smith, was the last to leave the field, and for a time held its ground alone, the regiment on its right having at an early hour been compelled to retire, and the remaining companies of its own regiment the same at a later hour.

Where all the officers did so well it seems scarcely fair to particularize the conduct or bearing of one from the other, yet I deem it my official duty to notice the fact that Captain Smith exhibited in this action bravery and gallant conduct for which he cannot receive too much praise. He brought out of the battle scarcely half the men he took in it, and the same may be said of Company F, Captain Fraser. The remaining portion of the regiment was immediately after reformed by myself and took a position near the battle-field, it then being nearly dark, and soon after, while changing to another position, was directed to rest on the right of an Ohio regiment, formed along the Iuka road, where it remained during the night.

I regret to report the severe wounding of Colonel Chambers by gunshot wounds in the shoulder and neck toward the close of the action. He was taken prisoner at the time of receiving the wounds, but was left by the enemy in the hospital at Iuka.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry at the late action near Iuka, as complete as it can be made at this time, summing up, killed, 14; wounded, 48; missing, 14.* The regiment went into the battle with about 350 men, exclusive of details made to take care of the wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADD. H. SANDERS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

Colonel SANBORN,

Comdg. First Brigade, Third Div., Army of the Mississippi.

No. 26.

Report of Capt. Ebenezer Le Gro, Fourth Minnesota Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp six miles south of Iuka, Miss., September 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of the regiment under my command during the battle of yesterday near Iuka:

At 5 p. m. I moved my command at double-quick to a position on the left of the Forty-eighth Indiana, which regiment was in support of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Sears. Shortly after the battle was opened by the battery and raged furiously along the line for half an hour, when the Forty-eighth Indiana, being compelled to give way, fell back to the edge of the woods, leaving my regiment exposed to an oblique fire in the rear from the advancing enemy. I then ordered the right wing to fall back 10 rods to the timber, which was accomplished in good order, notwithstanding the galling and incessant fire of the enemy. This change of position brought our line in the form of a semicircle, partly facing the battery. Here we remained some twenty minutes, when the fire of the enemy was directed against the troops on the right of the battery. I was then ordered to move by the right flank about 40 rods up the road, at nearly a right angle to my first position; then by the left flank, in order of battle, to a point near where the battery was first placed, which I did immediately. This po-

* But see revised statement, p. 78.

sition I occupied until 8.15 o'clock, when, the enemy having fallen back, I was relieved by the Eightieth Ohio and ordered to the rear for a fresh supply of ammunition.

Throughout the whole both officers and men behaved with coolness and courage, conducting themselves in a manner highly commendable. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Surg. J. H. Murphy and his assistants for their unceasing attentions to the wounded throughout the action and during the night.

I inclose a list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. LE GRO,

Captain, Commanding Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

Col. JOHN B. SANBORN,

Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., Army of the Mississippi.

No. 27.

Report of Col. George B. Boomer, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry.

HOSPITAL AT IUKA, MISS.,
September 21, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I marched, on the morning of the 18th, from camp west of Jacinto, and encamped that evening 6 miles east of the town on the Iuka road.

On the 19th we marched to within 2 miles of Iuka, the Fifth Iowa Infantry leading the column; next the Eleventh Ohio Battery, and next the Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry. About 3 p. m. I relieved four companies of the Fifth Iowa, skirmishers, with Companies B, A, G, and I, of my regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Holman, who continued to drive back the enemy's line till they came upon his main body, from which they received a volley, causing considerable loss. They remained in position till the column came up, and upon my arrival I ordered them into the line and formed the regiment, according to your orders, in rear of the Fifth Iowa, the right down a steep ravine and the left resting near the Eleventh Ohio Battery. You also ordered me, in case the enemy should attempt to flank on the right, to move my regiment in that direction into the open field. I reconnoitered the position on the right, and seeing no indication of a flank movement, I remained in position. Shortly after the engagement opened in earnest on the front of the Fifth Iowa, and Colonel Matthies, finding the left of his regiment next to the battery too hard pressed, called on me for assistance. I, seeing that the battery was nearly disabled and that the enemy were directing all their efforts against that point, immediately ordered Major Koniuszeski to mount and go forward with the left wing of my regiment, composed of Companies F, E, H, and C, in all 162 men, exclusive of hospital details. I at the same time ordered the right wing to remain where it was and await my orders. Seeing Koniuszeski dismount, and that he gave no orders at all, or at least adequate to the occasion, I took command in person, and remained until I thought the time had arrived to bring up the right wing, with which, being five large companies, I had intended to charge. In the mean

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 78.

time the colors, contrary to orders, had advanced with the left wing, and a short time previous to my returning to the right wing I had ordered the colors back to their former position. When I returned to where I had ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Holman to remain with the right wing I found it gone, as well as the colors. I immediately returned to the left wing, where, mixed up with the disabled battery, we remained, without giving an inch, until I was severely wounded, having been slightly wounded before. I immediately after this ordered the men to retreat down the ravine, and was carried off the field. We had lost 79 men, including 5 commissioned officers wounded. The fire was very severe, and the position, in the midst of tangled horses struggling to get away, was difficult both to take and to maintain in order.

I did not see Major Koniuszeski during the action. Had he, and Lieutenant-Colonel Holman, who I since understand ordered the right wing to retreat shortly after I left him, obeyed my orders properly I think a charge with these fresh troops would have prevented the temporary capture of the battery.

The Fifth Iowa, with my four companies, fought with great desperation and effect, and we left the field at the same time. I have no means of knowing with certainty why the right wing left the field as it did, as I have not seen the command since I was carried off the field to be able to get any accurate information; but they could not have left without orders, as they were almost completely under shelter. It will be necessary for Lieutenant-Colonel Holman to explain this in his report, which should begin at the time those companies left their position.

It gives me great pleasure to mention the names of several officers engaged with me on the left wing who behaved with distinguished gallantry and energy: Capt. B. D. Dean and Second Lieut. J. W. Maupin, of Company F; Capt. Robert C. Crowell, First Lieut. R. B. Denny, and Second Lieut. J. T. Crowe, of Company E; First Lieutenant Schirmer, commanding Company K, and First Lieut. J. M. Dennis, of Company C. I was not present with the skirmishers in action, but understand that all exhibited great coolness and energy.

I inclose a list of killed and wounded,* as far as known at this time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. BOOMER,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Regt. Missouri Infty. Vols.

Col. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Holman, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT MISSOURI VOLS.,
September 22, 1862.

COLONEL: I beg leave to submit the following report of the action of the troops under my command in the battle near Iuka, Miss., September 19:

By order of Col. George B. Boomer, commanding the Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteers, I took command of Companies A, Captain Robinson; B, Captain Welker; G, Captain Rice, and I, Lieutenant Berry,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 78.

and relieved the skirmishers of the Fifth Iowa. I deployed Company A on the left and Company B on the right of the main road leading to Iuka, holding Companies G and I as a reserve, under command of Captain Rice. I drove back the enemy's pickets without much firing, excepting on one occasion, when he had taken refuge in a house on the road, where a brisk skirmish ensued; but we soon forced him to leave his shelter, and continued to advance under a brisk fire. The enemy's cavalry attempted a charge, but, seeing me prepared to receive him with a reserve and flanking companies rallying, he promptly fell back. I again deployed and advanced, and soon came upon the main force, posted about 40 yards above a ridge, covered with timber and thick undergrowth, his artillery being in position in the road in front. A few shots were fired by my skirmishers, but the enemy held his fire. At this time I had advanced to the top of the ridge in the road and discovered the position of the enemy. At this instant Company B drew the fire of the whole rebel line on the right and fell back and rejoined the regiment. Company A rallied on the right, and Captain Rice brought up his reserve, and after getting into position near the top of the ridge these companies gave him their entire fire, and almost instantly drew the fire of their artillery and two regiments of infantry. My troops were so protected by the ridge that their fire took no effect. I gave them a few more shots, when Captain Robinson reported the enemy flanking him on the left and Captain Rice discovered him on the right. Seeing our battery in position and line of battle formed in my rear I gave the order to retire, and soon after received orders to rejoin the regiment and await orders. Soon after rejoining the regiment Colonel Boomer went to the left, leaving Adjutant Schoenen and myself on the right. The battle soon opened with great fury. The four companies on the left, with the colors, were here detached by the colonel (as I afterwards learned) and moved forward, under his and Major Koniuszeski's command, in support of the battery. I remained in position until the advance of the enemy had turned our left, which placed me and my right under a destructive cross-fire from the rear, left, and front. The battery had been carried, and one of the caissons came down on my left and threw that part of my line into confusion. Seeing that I was being flanked on the left and that it was impossible to rally the left of my line, which had become disordered, I ordered my command to fall back to the field a short distance below my first line. This movement was quickly executed and in good order, when I again formed in line of battle near the edge of timbers. I then, by order, moved back my line about 150 or 200 yards and took position on the right of the Tenth Missouri, awaiting the approach of the enemy, where I remained until the close of the engagement. I was ordered then to remain on arms, which I did until next morning. About 7 o'clock in the evening I was here rejoined by the remnants of Companies E, F, and H, bearing the colors, in charge of Lieutenant Wheeler and Lieut. Charles F. Brown, regimental quartermaster. From the opening to the end of the engagement my command was constantly under a galling and destructive fire, and my loss in killed and wounded was severe.

Permit me further to report that the officers and men under my command, with scarcely an exception, during the whole engagement conducted themselves with rare coolness and true soldierly bearing; but Capts. John Welker, T. M. Rice, and William M. Robinson, and Lieut. F. G. Schoenen, acting adjutant, and Lieut. C. F. Brown, regimental quartermaster, with many others, are deserving a special notice. Their conduct was truly brave, gallant, and noble. If space would

permit too much could not be said of their signal acts of daring, their coolness and skill in discharging the duties respectively assigned them on the field. The country may truly be proud of such men, for under their leadership continued success will mark the progress of our gallant army. Of those officers above named it will be doing no injustice to any for me to say that Captains Welker, Rice, and Robinson, and Lieut. C. F. Brown, regimental quartermaster, and Lieutenant Schoenen, have won for themselves distinguished merits—efficient in camp, brave and patriotic on the field. I can cheerfully recommend them for promotion in the army.

JOHN H. HOLMAN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-sixth Regiment Missouri Vols.

Col. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 29.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Iuka, Miss., September 20, 1862.

I have the honor to submit this report of the part the Second Brigade took in the battle of Iuka:

On the evening of the 18th I received orders to move the next morning at 5 o'clock on Tuscumbia road toward Iuka, to join in an attack on Major-General Price, who was encamped with the rebel army at that place. Leaving camp punctually at the time appointed we arrived within 1½ miles of Iuka by 4 p. m., our advance brigade having been skirmishing with the enemy's pickets for over 6 miles. Halting at this point the First Brigade was formed in line of battle by General Hamilton, who was in advance, while the Second Brigade was halted on the road until a reconnaissance could be made of the ground to the left and a position obtained for the battery. Before a position could be selected the rebels opened a terrific fire along the entire front of our line, having approached us entirely unperceived, owing to the dense underbrush and broken character of the ground, and at the same time attempting to turn our position by an attack on both flanks. I ordered Colonel Holmes, of the Tenth Missouri, to take position guarding our right flank, while Colonel Perczel, of the Tenth Iowa, with a section of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, was ordered to hold a road leading to our left and rear. (Their reports are herewith inclosed.) The position occupied by Colonel Holmes was so important and so effectually checked the enemy's advance on our right that their artillery fire was directed especially to that point. Although the enemy's fire enfiladed his line, the movements of his regiments in taking position were performed with as much precision as if on the drill ground. His officers and men are entitled to praise. Colonel Perczel with his command held the position assigned them and drove back a brigade of the rebels which was advancing to take possession of the road. He gallantly held his position, and by his determined stand led the enemy to believe we were in strong force at that point and to desist from their attack. Before the disposition of the regiments above mentioned could be made the rebels, by

bringing a vastly superior force against the left wing of the First Brigade, had driven in the regiments, flanking Sands' battery and occupied a position commanding the battery, and were moving down the road with the intention of attacking the First Brigade in the rear. Forming a portion of the Eightieth Ohio and Seventeenth Iowa, which had been halted in the road, two volleys, rapidly delivered, checked the enemy's advance and drove them back to the brow of the hill. By this time portions of the Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteers, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, whose colonels had all been seriously wounded, with a few of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, joined my command and fought bravely through the remainder of the action. General Hamilton at this time desired me to save Sands' battery, which was entirely disabled, every officer and cannoneer being either killed or wounded and all the horses killed. At the order to advance the men gave three cheers, and with a rush drove the enemy back out of the battery down the hill and were yet advancing, when a murderous fire was opened on my flank by a regiment of sharpshooters which lay concealed on my left in the woods. Ordering my men to fall back I reformed my line, which had become somewhat disordered. The rebels, taking heart at our supposed retreat, advanced with loud cheers, but were soon undeceived by a volley, followed by an order to charge, which again drove them below the brow of the hill. Receiving re-enforcements the rebels again advanced, but were held in check, when the Thirty-ninth Ohio, through a mistake, and without orders, fired a volley into the rear of my line, killing and wounding more than my whole loss prior to that time. By this time it was so dark that friends could not be distinguished from foes. The enemy improved this occasion to remove the guns from their position, but were not able to take them entirely off, and were compelled to leave the caissons in their original position. At 8 o'clock the firing ceased and the field of battle was ours. The position in which the battery was planted and which was so hotly contested was held by our troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bartilson, of the Eightieth Ohio, together with his Adjutant, Joseph E. Philpott, were wounded early in the fight, when Major Lanning took command. The Seventeenth Iowa Regiment was without a field officer, and Captain Archer, the senior captain, soon fell, severely wounded, when Captain Young assumed command and did his duty nobly.

Our troops labored under a great disadvantage, from want of knowledge of the ground, by being compelled to fight in the dense underbrush and in a position chosen by the enemy. The enemy attacked my position in vastly superior force, a fresh brigade of the rebels having been sent to relieve the troops first repulsed.

Lieutenant Immell, of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, is especially mentioned by Colonel Perczel, and I desire to recommend him to the favorable notice of the general commanding. I am also indebted to Capt. T. H. Harris, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Jacobson, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenants Delahoyde and Buchanan, of my staff, for efficient service rendered on the field. They displayed a coolness under fire worthy of older soldiers. Lieutenant White, of the Forty-eighth Indiana and the assistant adjutant-general of Colonel Mower's brigade, who joined me, rendered valuable assistance.

The victory gained is sufficient evidence of the bravery of the men. The number of the dead and wounded is sufficient evidence of their devotion to our glorious cause. They are justly entitled to the highest

praise, for a battle against such superior numbers and on such ground has not been fought in this war.

I inclose reports received from commanding officers of regiments, together with a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing of my brigade.

The regiments of my brigade engaged were: Tenth Iowa, Colonel Perczel; Seventeenth Iowa, Captain Archer; Eightieth Ohio, Colonel Bartilson, and one section of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Immell.

I have the honor, captain, to be, yours, respectfully,

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Twelfth Wisconsin Battery.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
Jacinto, Miss., September 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part which the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery took in the engagement of September 19, near Iuka, Miss.:

I was ordered by General Sullivan to take position, with one section of the battery, on the road leading to the left and front of the line of battle, which was formed across the main road leading to Iuka. I took position 500 or 600 yards to the front and left of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, under the immediate direction of Lieut. Col. W. L. Lothrop, chief of artillery, and Colonel Perczel, of the Tenth Iowa Volunteers, whose personal bearing won the applause of myself and men. Several shells were thrown into the field and timber in front, to find the position of the enemy, who soon advanced from our right through the thick timber. I then fell back a short distance and took position while Colonel Perczel was engaging the rebel infantry, who now came in great numbers. It was about this time the Eleventh Ohio Battery was taken and the enemy had cut us off from the main body. At this time the enemy were driven back with great loss by the Tenth Iowa and the two guns under my charge, which were served with great dexterity by the cannoneers, most of the time using canister.

I call your attention to the great bravery of Colonel Perczel, his officers and men, the gallant manner in which they fought, supported the artillery, and repulsed the enemy with great loss. My non-commissioned officers and men stood well to their posts. Those most meritorious, I am constrained to mention, are First Sergt. S. E. Jones and Sergt. Philander Cody, who nobly did their duty.

At the time the enemy opened fire on us First Lieut. Edward G. Harlow, chief of the first section, left his section, and I saw no more of him till after the engagement was over. When I returned to where I had left the second section, in command of First Lieut. William Miles, I found the guns with the poles broken out of both pieces and caissons, the drivers and horses all gone, the gunners and cannoneers at their

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 78.

posts, but their commanding officer was gone, while the battle was still raging in their immediate front. I caused the pieces and caissons to be drawn off and repaired. The action lasted some time, but the battery was not under fire more than an hour or an hour and a quarter.

The loss sustained in this engagement was 6 horses killed, 1 man killed (Private James J. Atherton, Company D, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteers, who was on detached service in the battery), and 3 men slightly wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. D. IMMELL,

Second Lieutenant, First Missouri Light Artillery,
Commanding Twelfth Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

Report of Col. Nicholas Perczel, Tenth Iowa Infantry.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, *September* 21, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Sullivan, I advanced on September 19, at about 5 p. m., with my regiment and a section of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery under Lieutenant Immell. After a short survey of our line of battle I took position with seven companies *à cheval* on the Iuka road about a quarter of a mile ahead of our left wing. Sent three companies to the right into a dense wood; then I put my two pieces into position and threw a few shells in an oblique direction where I discovered the rebel lines. My three companies in the woods reported a full brigade of the rebels advancing on our left wing, on which I withdrew them, and leaving only one company for the observation of the enemy I changed front perpendicular to our line of battle on the Iuka road. I planted my two pieces anew and thus obtained a dominating flanking position. Being on a ridge I could watch the enemy's movements, who had to cross a broken open field in order to attack our forces. They soon emerged from the woods, opened a heavy fire, and advanced on our lines. Their fire was returned, and I too opened with musketry and canister. The rebels wavered, fell back a little, but were soon rallied by an officer on a gray horse, and advanced again, nothing daunted by our fire, which made great havoc in their ranks. They followed our left wing into the woods and for a short while there was no enemy in our sight; but suddenly a full regiment marched out from the woods on their side, offering their right flank to my fire, with the evident intention to advance for the support of their forces already engaged. I opened instantly with canister and musketry, on which they fell back to the woods, formed there parallel to my regiment, advanced to the edge of the woods, and commenced a brisk fire. We replied vividly. They attempted twice to advance, but were driven back each time. We had the advantage of the ground. Our fire told fearfully upon them, while we suffered next to nothing. Their fire, up a steep hill, had been altogether too high. In the mean time the battle, wavering to and fro and apparently approaching the Iuka road, which was our only road of retreat, I got a little alarmed lest the pieces under my charge should be cut off in case we should be compelled to fall back. At this time one of General Hamilton's aides-de-camp rode up, inquir-

ing how matters stood on our side. He told me that the road, although raked by the enemy's fire, was still in our possession, on which I ordered the pieces back, and they were withdrawn safely. Night coming on, I drew a little closer to our main body; but on the report of Company I, which I left to observe the enemy's movements, that a new body of rebels was advancing, I advanced again with three companies. Advised by the noise of our steps, the enemy opened and gave us several tremendous volleys. Owing to the darkness, and again to their up-hill firing, not a man was hurt. We returned their fire and made great execution, as we found on the morning of the 20th all the ground strewn with dead rebels.

They left part of their wounded, having carried away a great number even during the action. We may safely assert having killed between 60 and 70 and wounded in proportion, while our loss was 7 wounded and one of my orderlies had his horse killed.

Thus ended our part in this memorable fight.

I have but to add that officers and men behaved with the greatest bravery. All movements have been executed promptly in spite of the shower of bullets, and I dare to say that the Tenth Iowa are good soldiers.

I have yet to mention the efficient services and assistance of our brave major, N. McCalla, and of my adjutant, William Manning, and also the able and brave manner in which Lieutenant Immell handled his two pieces.

Yours, respectfully,

N. PERCZEL,
Colonel, Comdg. Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Third Division.

No. 32.

Report of Capt. John L. Young, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Jacinto, Miss., September 22, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I make the following brief statement concerning the battle near Iuka on the 19th instant:

When you ordered the Seventeenth Iowa to form line of battle across the ridge at right angles with the road leading up from the hospital building we were filed off to the right by Colonel Rankin, then commanding, until a little more than the right wing of the regiment had filed to the right, when the regiment was halted and brought to a front and the remainder of the left wing formed on the left of the road. We were then ordered forward. We advanced a few paces and were ordered to give way to the right, which the right wing of the regiment obeyed and which I think the left wing failed to hear. The right wing passed I should think 30 or 40 yards to the right, and was ordered by Colonel Rankin to halt and come to a front. By this movement of the right wing to the right the regiment was divided near the center. About this time the firing from the enemy became quite brisk and there seemed to be a strong inclination to fall back. I communicated this fact to Colonel Rankin, and he told me to do the best I

could for them and keep them together if possible. After this I saw no more of him during the engagement. I learned afterward from him that his horse was shot under him and that he plunged him against a tree, which rendered him unable to longer command the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Hillis being absent, and Major Wise being under arrest, I was the next officer in rank, and I took command of the right wing of the regiment, that being all that was in sight or hearing of me. About the time I mention as having lost sight of Colonel Rankin our men retreated without any command, which caused great confusion. They had not proceeded far to the rear, however, until I succeeded in rallying them, and got them back to about where our line was first formed and succeeded in quieting them for a time. About this time I saw you and told you I had assumed command, and was told to take command of the battalion and do the best I could. I then went to near the right of the right wing and urged the men forward. We had proceeded but a short distance when a tremendous volley from the enemy caused a panic in the battalion, and with all my efforts, and assisted by Capt. D. A. Craig (who was the only captain I saw after Colonel Rankin left the field), could not rally them until they had retreated almost to the road near the old log church. I here succeeded in stopping them, got a line partly formed, and marched them forward. By the time I had got them to our former line I had I should think about 300 men, consisting of the right wing of our regiment and stragglers from the Fifth Iowa, Eleventh Missouri, Fourth Minnesota, Thirty-ninth Ohio, and some others. I now held them near where our first line was formed for about three-quarters of an hour, waiting orders, not having been told by Colonel Rankin what the design was in placing us there or whether any of our own forces were between us and the enemy, and when some of my men fired I ordered them to cease firing until ordered. About this time a soldier from the Fifth Iowa, I think, came near us and told me that my men were firing upon our own men. I then ordered my men forward with the intention of taking a better position to support our men in case they should fall back. We had not proceeded far when some of my men again commenced firing, which was apparently answered by a tremendous volley from the direction of the enemy; but a soldier who was some distance in advance came rushing back and said that our own men were firing upon us. I then ordered my men to fall back in good order so as not to come in contact with them. I fell back I should think about 25 or 30 yards and to near where our original line had been, halted them, about-faced them, and ordered them to kneel. They remained in this position for some time and until quite a number of men in the front of us came back on the double-quick, which, together with increased firing from the front, caused another panic among the men, and in spite of all exertions they ran back about 100 yards, when I succeeded in forming another line, and having advanced a few yards I ordered the men to stand and wait for orders. We had stood here but a short time when a tremendous volley was fired by the enemy and was immediately answered by some regiment still in our rear. We were now between two heavy fires from front and rear. This caused a dreadful stampede among the men, and all commenced firing in all directions without regard to where their guns were aimed. This however continued but a short time, for as soon as the guns were all discharged I had no difficulty in preventing a repetition of the fire. I again rallied the men and kept them in pretty good line until the retreat was sounded, when I brought the men off and formed them on the right of the Thirty-ninth Ohio. I brought

off I should think about 350 men belonging to the regiments above named.

It may be said that the foregoing would not add much to the reputation of a regiment, but this I cannot avoid. I give you a simple statement of the facts that came under my own observation, hoping to be able to give a better account of the Seventeenth Iowa in the next engagement.

It is due to Captain Craig, Company H; Lieutenants Garrett and Johnson, of Company A; Lieutenants Rice and Snodgrass, of Company I; Lieutenant Hull, Company E; Lieutenant Morris, Company F; Lieutenant Stapleton, Company C, and one or two others probably who were with me during the entire engagement, to say that they acted in a very brave and unflinching manner and deserve great credit.

I do not wish either to be understood as casting any insinuations upon any officer in the regiment, but I only mention those whom I saw in the engagement.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. YOUNG,
Captain Company A, Commanding Regiment.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 33.

Report of Col. Samuel A. Holmes, Tenth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT MISSOURI INFANTRY,
Camp near Iuka, Miss., September 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I herewith submit a report of the part taken in the late action near Iuka by the force under my command, consisting of the Tenth Missouri and Capt. L. M. Rice's attached company, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, in all numbering 650 men and officers:

My regiment took position in line of battle about 400 yards to the right of the Iuka road and parallel with it, with the view of preventing any flank movement of the enemy through the woods opposite me, and at the same time to furnish a support to the main line, formed across the road and to my left. Company A, First Lieutenant Walker commanding, was deployed as skirmishers along my whole front in the edge of the woods. The action soon became general with the main body. I remained in the position named for some time, exposed to an enfilading fire of the enemy's artillery, which severely wounded several of my men. Discovering no attempt of the enemy to come through the woods on my front, and seeing that some of the regiments on the right of the main body were apparently falling back under the terrific fire to which they were exposed, I changed front forward on my left, with a view to furnishing any support which might be required, leaving my skirmishers as originally placed. With the exception of having once ployed my regiment into close column by division on the road, being ordered to take position there, I remained on the last-named line till the end of the action, and during the night the men slept on their arms.

In that most trying situation (that of being exposed to a heavy fire without being able to return it) my officers and men behaved with the greatest steadiness, executing the required maneuvers with the precision of ordinary drill.

I may here acknowledge the valuable assistance which I received during the action from Lieut. Col. John D. Foster, Maj. L. Horney, and Adjt. F. C. Deimling. Surg. O. B. Payne and Chap. George R. Palmer are also entitled to especial mention for their services on the field, attending to and removing the wounded.

My loss was 14 wounded, a list of whom is appended.

I kept my men screened while in position by the nature of the ground, as far as possible, and by lying down, which will account for the smallness of the list.

Very respectfully,

SAML. A. HOLMES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 34.

Report of Lieut. Col. Matthias H. Bartilson, Eightieth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Jacinto, Miss., September 22, 1862.

I herewith send you the following report of the part taken in the late engagement near Iuka, Miss., by my command:

My first position in the field was such that the left of my command rested near the old church on the hill and the right rested a few rods across the Iuka road, where it turns down the hill, being at the time exposed to a heavy fire of musketry and grape shot. It was near here that Adjutant Philpott was shot through the left arm and compelled to leave the field. The Seventeenth Iowa was at the same time on my right. While there I received orders to advance down the hill, eastward, through the thick wood and brush. I executed the order by advancing my command down the hill, across the ravine, and up the next hill, expecting to find a line of our own forces, which General Hamilton informed me had taken position in front of the place where I was ordered to take a position. I did not find the line referred to by General Hamilton, and advanced to within 30 paces of the enemy's line, which I found concealed in the woods, covering my front and right. The enemy raised and fired upon us, to which salute we heartily responded for about ten minutes, at which time the enemy fell back to the edge of the field in my front.

During the firing just mentioned my horse was shot dead under me, and I received a severe wound through the right thigh by a buck-shot. I found myself unable to command longer, and ordered the company commanders to hold their position until relieved by some proper officer, which they accordingly did.

I must here state that but eight companies crossed the ravine with me and formed in line. Companies B and G, with Maj. R. Lanning, owing to the thick brush, became separated from the left, and did not cross the ravine until after I had left the field. Soon after Major Lanning joined the command with Companies B and G. He, acting under orders from General Rosecrans, recrossed the ravine, taking position so that the right rested in the ravine, which position he held about one hour, when he was ordered to take a position on the old road leading

in the direction of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, which he accordingly did, and remained there until 2.30 a. m., 20th instant, at which time the command was ordered from the field.

I am, respectfully,

M. H. BARTILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eightieth Regiment Ohio Vols.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
A. A. G., Second Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 35.

Report of Col. John K. Mizner, Third Michigan Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jacinto, Miss., September 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of the cavalry under my command during the advance upon and engagement with the enemy at Iuka, Miss., on the 19th instant:

The Second Iowa Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Hatch, moved out early on the morning of the 19th instant on the Tuscumbia road, with instructions to proceed to Peyton's Mill via Russellville road, and was charged with covering the movements and protecting the flanks of the advancing columns. At Peyton's Mill he fell in with and had a sharp skirmish with 600 of the enemy's cavalry, which he drove from their position, they losing 6 men killed, 10 wounded, and 6 prisoners. The Third Michigan Cavalry, under the command of Captain Willcox, with the exception of four companies employed in escorting trains, formed the advance of General Hamilton's division, which moved east on the Tuscumbia road. At a point about 9 miles east of Jacinto the enemy's pickets were met and driven in rapidly. About 5 miles south of Iuka the enemy's cavalry made a stand; but upon being charged by a portion of the advance guard, led by Sergeant Cutting, Third Michigan Cavalry, they were forced back. Here an officer of General Hamilton's staff was mortally wounded. Without further loss the cavalry succeeded in driving the enemy to within 3 miles of Iuka. This point was reached at 4 p. m. Here the infantry skirmishers were thrown in the advance. About this time the enemy's long roll was beat and they formed line of battle. Soon the armies became engaged and a terrible conflict ensued. Four companies of the Third Michigan Cavalry, under Captain Willcox, were sent to the right wing, on the right of Constable's Ohio battery; two companies were sent to the northeast and the remaining two to the northwest, to observe the movements of the enemy. A portion of the four companies on the right wing were dismounted, and becoming engaged with the enemy, prevented a flank movement on our right wing. At this point Captain Latimer and 2 men were slightly wounded. Two companies of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, under the command of Captain Swoyer, were ordered to form a junction with the Second Iowa Cavalry at Peyton's Mill, which they did, and with this regiment moved east to the main Fulton road, thence to Thompson's Corners, where they found tents, commissary stores, and two wagons belonging to the enemy, which they burned; then moved west to Barnett's,

a point 7 miles south of Iuka, where they arrived about dark. Eight companies of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Prince commanding, were the advance of General Ross' division of the left wing, under General Ord, which moved on the Burnsville and Iuka road. In consequence of this division not moving forward on the night of the 19th instant they were not engaged with the enemy, except in some slight skirmishing.

Captain Dyckman, of the Third Michigan Cavalry, on the evening of the 18th instant, with his company, made a reconnaissance in the direction of Iuka for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a road direct from Jacinto to Iuka and to learn the whereabouts of the enemy. He conducted the movement in a manner very satisfactory and worthy of high commendation. The battle near Iuka was sanguine, the firing heavy and rapid, and the ground hotly contested. Night coming on closed the scene of carnage. The morning disclosed the fact that during the darkness of night the enemy had evacuated, and were retreating south on the Fulton road. Eight companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry, under command of Colonel Hatch, and eight companies of the Third Michigan, under Captain Willcox, were sent in pursuit of Price's retreating army, each portion of the regiments striking for different points of the enemy's column, while our infantry followed on the Fulton road. Four companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry, under command of Captain Kendrick, and two companies of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, under Captain Swoyer, were directed to move on the Tuscumbia road, to check the enemy's movements at the intersection of the Tuscumbia and Fulton roads, 6 miles south of Iuka. The enemy's movements were greatly retarded and his flanks attacked and his troops harassed by frequent attacks and skirmishes until our cavalry was forced to retire by the enemy's artillery, which was repeatedly turned upon them. Seven miles south of Iuka the Second Iowa Cavalry came on the flank of a heavy patrol of the enemy's cavalry, which they engaged and drove nearly 4 miles, when his skirmishers, falling back rapidly, drew the Second Iowa upon a masked battery, heavily supported by both infantry and cavalry. The artillery and infantry opened a very sharp fire, but did not succeed in doing much damage. Soon the firing ceased and the enemy's cavalry charged, but were repulsed. The Second Iowa then fell back fighting through the timber until out of the range of the enemy's guns, and formed line to receive a second charge from his cavalry in force, in which the enemy were repulsed with loss, the Second Iowa capturing 10 prisoners, from 300 to 400 stand of arms, and one wagon, and losing but 6 men, wounded. The Third Michigan Cavalry and the two companies of the Seventh Kansas continued the pursuit 11 miles, becoming several times engaged and causing the enemy repeatedly to form a line of battle. Our troops being much fatigued from having marched 20 miles the day previous farther pursuit was impossible. The Third Michigan Cavalry occupied a position for the night at Peyton's Mill, watching closely the movements of the enemy and following his movements on the succeeding day until ordered to return toward Jacinto. Taking into consideration the great exposure to which the cavalry was subjected, that our losses were so slight is most remarkable and truly a subject of congratulation. One officer and 8 men were wounded and 10 horses killed. During the advance, engagement, and pursuit the officers and men of the cavalry division displayed great zeal, enterprise, and gallantry, and are all entitled to great credit. The conduct of all was in a high degree praiseworthy, and where all behaved so well it is difficult to particu-

larize individual acts of bravery without a seeming neglect of the claims of others.

Colonel Hatch, Major Coon, and Captain Kendrick, of Second Iowa Cavalry; Captains Willcox, Latimer, Dyckman, Newell, and Reese, and Adjutant Buchanan and Sergeant Cutting, of the Third Michigan Cavalry, and Captain Swoyer, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, having command of companies and detachments, with the commands under them, performed their duty with great energy. Lieutenants McGregor and Martin, of my personal staff, conveyed with becoming spirit and ability my orders to the various parts of the field, displaying coolness and efficiency. The usefulness and efficiency of the cavalry on this occasion cannot be too highly estimated, covering as they did so many important movements, guarding the flanks of the army, and rendering valuable service, which I feel assured will be fully appreciated, and will gain for them such confidence and respect as will fully reward them for their efforts to discharge their whole duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

Lieut. C. GODDARD, *A. A. A. G., Army of the Mississippi.*

No. 36.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Prince, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Burnsville, Miss., September 23, 1862.

SIR: I have to report that on September 18 the Seventh Regiment of Illinois Cavalry was ordered forward toward Iuka, to co-operate with the infantry under the command of General Ross. The regiment was engaged in frequent skirmishes, but nothing serious resulted.

On the 19th the regiment was in line, some 3½ miles from Iuka, waiting for orders to go forward, but none were received, and after the evacuation was known the regiment was ordered back by General Ross to Burnsville.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD PRINCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Seventh Illinois Cavalry Vols.

Lieutenant WELDEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cav. Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 37.

Report of Capt. Lyman G. Willcox, Third Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Camp near Jacinto, Miss., September 23, 1862.

SIR: In relation to the movements of the Third Michigan Cavalry from the 18th until the 22d instant I have the honor to report as follows:

At a late hour on the 18th instant, while encamped at Davenport's Mill, near Jacinto, I directed Company A, Captain Dyckman, to examine the Iuka road, running northeast from the mill and midway

between the Tuscumbia and Burnsville roads, in order to determine the practicability of moving wagon or artillery trains on the road and whether any portion of the road was occupied by the enemy. The reconnaissance was properly and promptly made and the road found to be impracticable for moving trains but passable for infantry and cavalry. The road was occupied by pickets, who fired upon the reconnoitering party.

At 4 o'clock on the following morning, pursuant to instructions from Colonel Mizner, I took eight companies of my command, leaving four in camp, and proceeded in light marching order along the Tuscumbia road east to its intersection with the Russellville road, about 6 miles east of Jacinto, where my command took the advance of General Hamilton's division and moved in the direction of Barnett's Corners. I had moved about 2 miles farther, where I found indications of the presence of rebel cavalry. The indications were more marked as we proceeded, and as we arrived at the brow of a hill, about one-half mile west of Barnett's, a volley was fired into the head of the column. The rebel force seemed well supported, and I immediately dismounted 20 men and sent them, in command of Captain Latimer, into the woods to the right. Twenty more were sent into a corn field to the left, in command of Lieutenant Mix, and Companies A and F, under Captain Dyckman, were sent forward on the road. After a sharp skirmish of about fifteen minutes the rebels were driven from the woods, leaving 1 man killed and 1 horse; also 1 man, horse, and equipments, were taken by Captain Latimer. From this point (Barnett's) a running fight was kept up, the rebels falling back to a branch of the Crippled Deer Creek, distant about 4 miles. On arriving at the branch we found that the rebel cavalry had rallied at a house situated on an elevation 400 yards distant and commanding the road. The advance, under Sergt. H. D. Cutting, Company K, charged up the road at full gallop and drove them from their position into the woods; but the enemy rallied, two squadrons strong, and forced the advance to retire. Sergeant Cutting's horse was shot, which was the only casualty occurring to my command in this instance. A number of shots were fired into the head of the column, killing a lieutenant on General Hamilton's staff. I at once wheeled the cavalry into line on the road-side and uncovered a column of infantry, which moved to the front and deployed on either side of the road, and drove the enemy from the cover of some buildings behind which they were sheltered. A column of infantry then moved in advance, and position having been taken at a point about 1½ miles from Iuka, pursuant to orders received from Colonel Mizner, I immediately moved with four companies, viz, K, Captain Newell; E, Captain Latimer; F, Captain Reese, and A, Captain Dyckman, to the front, and moved out to the right of Constable's Ohio battery, Lieutenant Adams commanding the advance guard. After proceeding about a half mile Lieutenant Adams, perceiving a body of cavalry on a hill directly east of the battle-field, attacked and drove them away with considerable loss. I then formed my men behind the brow of the hill, dismounted a portion, and poured an irregular fire into the enemy's left flank and upon those who showed themselves in our front with considerable effect, 22 dead having been afterward found, who must have fallen by our hands. During the time that we were in this position the enemy occasionally gave us a heavy volley, but the nature of the ground was such that no casualties had occurred until near sundown, when the enemy seemed to manifest a disposition to gain our position. I immediately dismounted all the men that could be spared,

sending the horses into the woods in our rear, and opened a destructive fire upon them. They immediately fell back and made no further attempt to advance upon us. We took a first lieutenant, bearing the stand of colors belonging to the Third Louisiana Infantry. Captain Latimer was wounded in the shoulder; also 2 privates, slightly. Six horses were lost. After dark I moved my command to the left of the road, in rear of the infantry, where I was joined by the other four companies of my command, which had been employed in reconnoitering on either flank during the afternoon.

On the morning of the 20th, pursuant to orders received from Colonel Mizner, I proceeded with my command in the direction of the Fulton road, to learn the whereabouts of Price's army. I struck the Fulton road some 3 or 4 miles from Iuka and found the rebel army still passing that point. After gaining the desired information I immediately fell back and proceeded down a road running nearly parallel with and about 3 miles from the Fulton road to the Tuscumbia road, where we found that the rebels were making a stand and the infantry were moving upon them. We encamped that night on the Tuscumbia road.

The following day I remained in the same position, prepared some rations, brought forward the four companies left at Jacinto on the 18th, and sent out Captain Reese and company on the Fulton road, with instructions to gain all possible information relative to the retreating army. He returned at night with 10 prisoners, having been down the Fulton road about 10 miles.

The following day (22d) I moved with my entire command (twelve companies) to Peyton's Mill, where I remained but a short time, as orders were received soon after my arrival to proceed to Jacinto. I had, however, sent out Company A, Captain Dyckman, to make a reconnaissance on the Natchez trace road, where he took a captain, belonging to the Arkansas Battalion; also found 2 men belonging to an Iowa regiment, who had been taken by the rebel cavalry the day previous and had succeeded in making their escape. I arrived at Jacinto on the evening of the 22d and encamped at Davenport's Mill, where my command is now stationed.

The bearing of both officers and men during the entire conflict and subsequent movements was admirable, and it gives me great pleasure to mention the valuable services of Adjt. W. J. Buchanan, who was always where duty called him, and who was particularly useful to me during the engagement on the 19th.

L. G. WILLCOX,
Captain, Commanding Third Michigan Cavalry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *First Brigade, Cavalry Division.*

No. 38.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing, Army of the Tennessee.

CARLISLE, PA., *October* 15, 1862.

GENERAL: Frequent and continued movements have hitherto prevented my reporting the operations of the left wing of the army before Iuka between the 16th and 20th of September:

It having been reported on the 16th by Colonel Mower, commanding at Burnsville, that General Price was threatening from the direction of

Iuka, with a large force at the latter place, you gave me verbal orders to prepare all my available force, consisting of Davies', Ross', and McArthur's divisions, altogether numbering about 8,000, to move upon the enemy by the roads north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In addition to the verbal orders the following written instructions were received from you:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Corinth, Miss., September 16, 1862.

Major-General ORD, *Commanding Post:*

GENERAL: On the strength of Colonel Mower's telegram I deem it advisable to send our forces to within supporting distance of him. If General Ross can move his forces he had better go to Glendale, or either side of there where water can be found, and be on the alert to give assistance if required. Captain Reynolds can furnish any teams they may require.

Respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Corinth, Miss., September 17, 1862.

Major-General ORD, *Corinth, Miss.:*

GENERAL: We will get off all our forces now as rapidly as practicable. I have dispatched Rosecrans that all our movements now would be as rapid as compatible with prudence, informing him at the same time of where your troops now are and that those not yet off would be at and near Glendale to-night; you probably with them. I directed Rosecrans to give me his routes and will inform you of them. Take an operator with you, who has a pocket instrument, which can be attached to the wires any place desired, if there is such a place. I will leave to-morrow for Burnsville if to-day does not develop something to make a different plan necessary.

Respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

The latter of these two dispatches was received about 5 p. m. on September 17. In obedience to these orders the troops which had moved up to Glendale on the 17th were moved to Burnsville on the morning of the 18th, at which place I arrived about noon and found you there. In the course of that evening dispatches were received from General Rosecrans, stating that a large portion of his command had been delayed by mistaking the route and following one of my columns and was still about 20 miles from Iuka.

Early on the morning of the 19th, by your orders, Ross' division was placed within 6 miles of Iuka, to hold the enemy's advance guard and skirmishers in check. This was on the direct or lower road, between Burnsville and Iuka. McArthur's division was ordered to advance to within a like distance of Iuka on the Eastport road, and, intelligence having been received that the enemy were making demonstrations upon Corinth from the south and west, you directed me to retain Davies' division at Burnsville, to be ready to return to Corinth by rail at a moment's notice. I made a careful reconnaissance of the enemy's front toward Corinth between 9 and 3 o'clock on that day. While making the reconnaissance, about 10 o'clock that morning, I received from you the following dispatch:

SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I send you dispatch received from Rosecrans late in the night. You will see that he is behind where we expected him. Do not be too rapid with your advance this morning, unless it should be found that the enemy are evacuating.

By order of Major-General Grant:

CLARK B. LAGOW,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

After completing the reconnaissance I returned to Burnsville about 4 p. m., and reported to you that the enemy showed a bold front to-

ward Burnsville and the north, and that their skirmishers and ours had been engaged all day within 4 miles of Burnsville. You expressed the opinion that General Rosecrans was from last accounts from him too far from Iuka for us to attack on our front until further information was received as to his whereabouts, which was manifestly true. At the same time you directed me to move my whole force forward to within 4 miles of Iuka, and there await sounds of an engagement between Rosecrans and the enemy before engaging the latter. About 6 p. m., after you had given me these orders and I had issued directions accordingly, the following dispatch was received from General Ross, in charge of the advance division about 7 miles from Iuka:

SEPTEMBER 19, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General ORD:

For the last twenty minutes there has been a dense smoke arising from the direction of Iuka. I conclude that the enemy are evacuating and destroying the stores.

L. F. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

That night, in accordance with your orders, my whole force was moved up to within 4 miles of Iuka, except McArthur's division, and the next morning at 8 o'clock, hearing guns in front of us, I moved rapidly into Iuka and found it had been evacuated during the night. The guns heard that morning (the 20th, 8 a. m.) were the first heard by us, although on the afternoon of the 19th the head of General Rosecrans' column had engaged the enemy 2 miles south of Iuka about the time that General Ross reported a smoke in the direction of Iuka. The wind, freshly blowing from us in the direction of Iuka during the whole of the 19th, prevented our hearing the guns and co-operating with General Rosecrans.

My loss during the approach was 1 man wounded. We took 11 prisoners and wounded 3 of the enemy during the skirmishing of the advance.

Every officer and soldier of the command showed a zeal and energy highly commendable, and nothing but regret was felt and expressed when it was learned on the 20th that General Rosecrans' column had had a fight and we were not by to share it, though every effort was made to do so consistent with the information possessed of General Rosecrans' movements.

Corinth still being threatened, you directed me to return with my whole force at once, leaving Crocker's brigade as a garrison in the town of Iuka, which I did.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

No. 39.

Report of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, commanding Army of the West, including operations since July 25.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Baldwyn, Miss., September 26, 1862.

COLONEL: I beg leave to submit to the general commanding this department the following report of the operations of this army subse-

quent to July 25, when I, by his order, assumed command of the District of the Tennessee:

As soon as the withdrawal of General Hardee's army gave me the control of the railroad I began to concentrate all of the troops within the district at Tupelo, with the intention of making a forward movement at the earliest day possible. Believing that it was very important, if not essential to success, that such a movement should be made with the co-operation of Major-General Van Dorn, I wrote to him on July 31, proposing to "advance our armies rapidly and concurrently toward Grand Junction or some other point on or near the Tennessee line," at which place he should assume command of the combined armies and move thence through Western or Central Tennessee into Kentucky.

Having received no reply to this dispatch I wrote him again on August 4:

The success of the campaign depends on the promptness and boldness of our movements and the ability which we shall manifest to avail ourselves of our present advantages. The enemy are still transferring their troops from Corinth and its vicinity eastward. They will by the end of this week have reduced their force to its minimum. We should be quick to take advantage of this, for they will soon begin to get in re-enforcements under the late call for volunteers. In fact every consideration makes it important that I should move forward without unnecessary delay. I earnestly desire your co-operation in such a movement, and will, as I have before said, place myself and my army under your command in that contingency.

Events happening within his own district made it utterly impossible for General Van Dorn to accede at the time to my proposition. Believing that I could not advance successfully without his co-operation I determined to await either that or the weakening of the enemy's force in front of me and to meanwhile perfect my preparations to move. I at the same time sent out a cavalry expedition under Actg. Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong. This gallant young cavalry officer had already distinguished himself and done the country some service at Courtland, as I have already informed the commanding general. He now left Baldwyn at the head of about 1,600 men. Having been re-enforced at Holly Springs by about 1,100 cavalry, under command of Colonel Jackson, of General Van Dorn's army, he pushed boldly forward toward Bolivar, met a largely superior force in front of that town, and drove them back with heavy loss, killing and wounding a large number and capturing 73 prisoners. Having accomplished this he did not delay, but pushed northward, crossed the Hatchie River, passed between Jackson and Bolivar—at each of which places there were heavy bodies of the enemy—and took and held possession of the railroad for more than thirty hours, during which time he destroyed all the bridges and a mile of trestle work. Returning, he encountered the enemy in force near Denmark, attacked and routed them, killing and wounding about 75 of them, capturing 213 prisoners, and taking two pieces of artillery, after which he returned to Baldwyn.

His entire loss upon the expedition was, in killed, wounded, and missing, 115, among whom I regret to mention Capt. J. Rock Champion, whose reckless daring and intrepid boldness have illustrated the battle-fields of Missouri, Arkansas, and Alabama, as well as that of Bolivar, in which he fell far in advance of all his command.

The highest praise should be awarded to General Armstrong for the prudence, discretion, and good sense with which he conducted this expedition, and his officers and men for the gallantry and soldierly bearing which they displayed upon it.

I meanwhile (August 17) received from General Bragg a copy of his letter of August 11, addressed to General Van Dorn, in which, refer-

ring to my proposition to the latter to combine our armies and move into West Tennessee, the general commanding says:

> If you hold them (the enemy's forces in West Tennessee) in check we are sure of success here; but should they re-enforce here so as to defy us, then you may redeem West Tennessee, and probably aid us by crossing to the enemy's rear. * * * To move your available force into West Tennessee, co-operating with General Price, who will move soon toward Corinth, or to move to Tupelo by rail and join Price, are suggestions merely. I cannot give you specific instructions, as circumstances and military conditions in your front may vary materially from day to day.

A few days later I received General Bragg's dispatch of August 19, informing me that he had ordered one-third of the exchanged prisoners to this army, and I at once, in anticipation of receiving them, immediately made every preparation for arming and equipping them and supplying them with transportation, &c., and was, while doing this, better content to await General Van Dorn's co-operation, which now seemed certain at no distant day, as he on August 24 replied to my proposition of July 31 and August 4 by saying that he would be ready to join me with 10,000 men in about twenty days. I answered him at once that I would be ready to move in five days, and having on September 2 received another telegraphic dispatch from General Bragg—in which he said, "Buell's whole force is in full retreat upon Nashville, destroying their stores; watch Rosecrans and prevent a junction, or if he escapes you, follow him closely"—I sent one of my aides-de-camp to General Van Dorn with dispatches urging him to hasten his movements, and forthwith ordered my own army forward to this place. General Van Dorn replied the next day that he would be ready to move from Holly Springs by the 12th, and that he would support me if I, finding that Rosecrans was attempting to effect a junction with Buell, should follow and overtake him.

I immediately advanced my headquarters to Guntown, and having ascertained that Rosecrans was at Iuka with about 10,000 men, I on the 11th instant marched in that direction with my whole army. My cavalry, under General Armstrong, arrived before the town on the 13th and my infantry and artillery arrived there by a forced march at sunrise on the 14th. The enemy had, however, evacuated the place during the night, abandoning a large quantity of valuable army stores, all of which fell into our hands.

As Rosecrans had retreated westward with his forces I did not think it was my duty to cross the Tennessee and move upon Nashville, as had been ordered by General Bragg, under the belief, as I presumed, that Rosecrans had eluded me and was marching to the relief of Buell, but that I should continue to hold Rosecrans in check and prevent if possible his junction with Buell. I accordingly dispatched couriers the same day to General Van Dorn, announcing my occupation of Iuka and Rosecrans' retreat westward, and again proposing to unite our armies and move against Corinth. I also sent Brigadier-General Moore to Tupelo to hasten forward the exchanged prisoners that General Bragg had ordered to be sent there for this army.

Early on the morning of September 19 I received dispatches from General Van Dorn, saying that he acceded to my proposition and requesting me to move immediately toward Rienzi. I at once replied that I would move my army as quickly as I could in the direction proposed by him, and issued orders for the instant loading of the trains and for the marching of the army early next morning.

About the same time I received from the enemy a demand to lay down my arms because of certain victories which they pretended to have

gained in Maryland. I replied to the insolent demand through the commanding officer of my cavalry advance.

During the early part of the afternoon of the same day my pickets on the Jacinto road were driven in. About 2.30 o'clock they reported that the enemy were advancing on that road in force. I ordered General Little to send Hébert's brigade to meet them and soon afterward directed Martin's brigade to follow it. Both brigades moved to the field gladly and gallantly. They met the enemy, commanded by Rosecrans in person, within a mile of the town. The line of battle was instantly formed and the fight began, and was waged with a severity which I have never seen surpassed. I had myself gone to the field, accompanied by General Little and my staff. Discovering that the enemy's force, which turned out to be their right wing, about 8,000 strong, under Rosecrans in person, was much greater than I had been led to believe, I directed General Little to bring forward his two other brigades, which were some 2 miles distant. Just there he fell, pierced through the brain with a Minie ball.

Meanwhile Hébert's and Martin's brigades carried on the unequal contest not only successfully but gloriously. They drove the enemy from every position a distance of more than 600 yards, capturing 9 pieces of artillery and taking about 50 prisoners. They were finally staid in their triumphant progress by the darkness just as the First and Third Brigades of Little's division reached the field, eager to avenge the death of their friend and commander. The division bivouacked upon the field of battle.

I had proposed to renew the battle in the morning and had made my dispositions accordingly, but having ascertained toward morning that the enemy had by means of the two railroads massed against me a greatly superior force, and knowing that my position was such that a battle would endanger the safety of my trains even if I should be victorious, of which I had but little doubt, I determine to adhere to my original purpose and to make the movement upon which I had already agreed with General Van Dorn. Orders were issued accordingly, and the wagons trains having been put in motion, the troops were withdrawn from the battle-field a little before sunrise, the enemy manifesting no desire to renew the bloody conflict and firing only two or three shots at my cavalry rear guard. Every wagon and all of the valuable stores that we had taken, together with many of the sick and wounded, were safely brought away.

General Maury, who had taken position with two of his brigades on the heights east of the town so as to cover the movement, says in his report:

> The train and army having marched past me, I withdrew from my position by order of the commanding general at 8 a. m. and marched in rear of the army. The enemy followed us feebly with cavalry chiefly, which was held in check all the time by the cavalry under General Armstrong covering my rear.
>
> About 2 p. m., while halted at a point about 8 miles from Iuka, the pursuing enemy was drawn into an ambuscade, admirably planned and executed by General Armstrong, Colonel Rogers, and Captain Bledsoe. They received the fire of the Second Texas Sharpshooters and of Captain Bledsoe's battery at short range, and were charged by McCulloch's cavalry and utterly routed. During the remainder of the march to Baldwyn they ventured within range no more.

General Maury also speaks in terms of just praise of the great efficiency and skill with which the cavalry force was handled by General Armstrong, and of a very daring and successful ambuscade planned and executed on the 17th by Colonels Wirt Adams and Slemons, com-

manding two regiments of cavalry, for the particulars of which I must refer you to his report.

The brunt of the battle of Iuka fell upon Hébert's brigade, and nobly did it sustain it, and worthily of its accomplished commander and of the brigade which numbers among its forces the ever-glorious Third Louisiana, the Third Texas Dismounted Cavalry, and Whitfield Texas Legion. The Third Louisiana and the Third Texas had already fought under my eyes at the Oak Hills and at Elkhorn. No men have ever fought more bravely or more victoriously than they, and he who can say hereafter "I belonged to the Third Louisiana or the Third Texas" need never blush in my presence. In this the hardest-fought fight which I have ever witnessed they well sustained their bloodily won reputation, as the accompanying report of the killed and wounded will testify. The commanding officer of each regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmore and Colonel Mabry—was severely wounded. Brave men were never more bravely commanded.

Whitfield's Legion not only took a battery with the aid of the Third Texas, but fully established on this occasion its right to stand side by side with the veteran regiments already named, and won under their gallant leader a reputation for dashing boldness and steady courage which places them side by side with the bravest and the best. I regret that they are to lose in the impending conflicts the leadership of their able commander, Col. John W. Whitfield, who was painfully wounded, though not dangerously.

General Hébert very well says in his report:

> Where all have done their duty, where officers and soldiers have displayed unparalleled bravery, determination, and fortitude, no discrimination can be made. Under my personal supervision no one faltered, no one hesitated to meet the foe, even in a hand-to-hand conflict. I must, however, put into the position of brave and true men the small numbers of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Regiments of Arkansas Infantry, upon whom past circumstances had cast a doubt. Nobly, heroically have they proved themselves true patriots and brave soldiers. They have placed themselves above suspicion—above accusation.

Colonel Colbert's regiment (the Fortieth Mississippi) also proved its worthiness to take its place in this brave brigade, the command of which has by the fortunes of war been already devolved upon its intelligent and brave colonel.

King's battery, which was the only one brought into action on our side, demonstrated its willingness and its ability to sustain the reputation which it had gained under its former captain, the lamented young S. Churchill Clark.

Two regiments—the Thirty-sixth Mississippi and Thirty-seventh Alabama—of Martin's brigade, were sent to the support of General Hébert's left wing, and were gallantly led by and fought bravely under their brigade commander, Col. John D. Martin. Colonel Dowdell and Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, of the Thirty-seventh Alabama, were both wounded, the former slightly, the latter severely. The other two regiments of Martin's brigade—the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Mississippi—were detached for the support of General Hébert's right, and were advancing steadily when the Thirty-eighth, coming suddenly upon a masked battery, was thrown into some confusion, from which it soon recovered.

Hébert's brigade lost in the action 63 killed and 299 wounded; Martin's brigade, 22 killed and 95 wounded.

It will thus be seen that our success was obtained at the sacrifice of many a brave officer and patriot soldier. Chief among them was Brig. Gen. Henry Little, commanding the First Division of this army. Than

this brave Marylander no one could have fallen more dear to me or whose memory should be more fondly cherished by his countrymen. Than him no more skillful officer or more devoted patriot has drawn his sword in this war of independence. He died in the day of his greatest usefulness, lamented by his friends, by the brigade of his love, by the division which he so ably commanded, and by the Army of the West, of which he had from the beginning been one of the chief ornaments.

I have, colonel, the honor to be, with great respect, yours, &c.,

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department No. 2.

No. 40.

Report of Brig. Gen. Louis Hébert, C. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp Henry Little, Baldwyn, Miss., September 25, 1862.

GENERAL: The fall of the noble and regretted commander of the First Division, Brig. Gen. Henry Little, in the engagement of the 19th instant at Iuka, makes it my duty as present commanding officer to give an account of its operations from the commencement of the movement against Iuka to the return of the forces to this point. I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 10th instant three brigades of the division were at Baldwyn and one at Guntown.

On the 11th the march commenced at daybreak, and the entire division united and encamped for the night on Brown Creek, 2 miles east of Marietta.

On the 12th the march was continued to a point 1 mile east of Bay Springs.

At an early hour on the 13th the march was resumed to Peyton's Mill, where a halt was ordered until 11 p. m. At this hour the march was resumed until near daylight, when the advance reached to within 1 mile of Iuka. The enemy having evacuated the place, the division entered it and was encamped by 10 a. m. September 14.

During the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and up to the time of the engagement on the 19th, the division was most of the time in line of battle or bivouacked on the field.

On the 19th, up to about 3 p. m., the division was in line of battle on the Brownsville road, with the exception of Second Brigade (Hébert's), which was halted near the line, ready to move to any threatened point. At that hour it received orders to proceed forthwith to the Bay Springs road, south of the town, to check the enemy, reported to be advancing in that direction very rapidly and in strong force. The brigade met him three-quarters of a mile from town, and quickly forming line of battle, not only checked his advance, but drove him from the advantageous positions he had already occupied. Here it became evident that the brigade unsupported could not drive back the superior numbers before it. Soon, however, the Fourth Brigade appeared on the field, and General Little took command of the troops present. Major-

General Price also came on the field. The Fourth Brigade having been divided, so as to throw two regiments on the right and two on the left of the line of battle occupied by the Second Brigade, the order to move forward was given, and the battle commenced anew and raged with terrific fury until dark, our brave troops forcing the foe back step by step some 600 yards.

At the commencement of this conflict the First and Third Brigades had arrived on the field and were ready and eager to join and relieve their comrades of the Second and Fourth.

Night having stopped the conflict, arrangements were made to renew it at daybreak or to repel the foe should he in the night move forward his line, then only some 200 yards in front. The Second Brigade, which had suffered severely, was quietly withdrawn from the line and replaced by the First. The Fourth, after being joined by the two regiments which had been at first sent to the right, remained on the line to form the left wing. The Third Brigade was still held in reserve.

In this order the division remained in position until before day, when, in obedience to orders, it commenced falling back to march in retreat. The position occupied in the night was slowly left by daylight, the First Brigade bringing up the rear of the division. In consequence of the train moving in front the rear did not pass out of the town until about 7 a. m.

The march continued on the 20th to the vicinity of New Market Store, on the 21st to Big Brown Creek, and on the 22d to Twenty Mile Creek, 1 mile east of this place (Baldwyn), where the troops are still in camp, with the exception of the Second Brigade, which was moved on the immediate west side of the railroad on the 23d.

The above is a condensed and general history of the operations of the division from the 11th to the 23d instant, embracing the period of time given in orders from army headquarters.

Early in the action, when the main charge had been ordered, Brigadier-General Little was instantly killed by a Minie ball, and the command of the division devolved on the undersigned. The fall of the general was immediately known throughout the lines, but, far from creating consternation, panic, or confusion, every officer and every soldier seemed to become animated with new determination. The leader whom they had learned to love and esteem and in whom they had full confidence had fallen. The foe who had deprived them of him was in front and revenge was within their grasp. The First Division of the Army of the West will ever remember and venerate the name of Henry Little.

During the night of the 19th to the 20th our skirmishers and those of the enemy often came together, but very little firing occurred. Some prisoners were taken on both sides.

The forces engaged were as follows: Second Brigade of Infantry, Brig. Gen. L. Hébert; Fourth Brigade of Infantry, Col. John D. Martin; Clark Battery, Captain King.

The Saint Louis Battery, Captain Dawson, attached to the Second Brigade, was thrown into position on the extreme left when the brigade first formed line of battle, to prevent a flanking movement of the enemy which was threatened, but did not go into action. A regiment of infantry was sent to protect it during the night.

The First Brigade was commanded by Col. Elijah Gates and the Third by Brig. Gen. M. E. Green.

The casualties of the division, according to brigade reports, are as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.				Total killed and wounded.	Left at Iuka.		Left on the road.	
		Dangerously.	Severely.	Slightly.	Total.		Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.
General officers*	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
First Brigade	....	....	2	8	10	10	1	15	....	11
Second Brigade	63	37	139	127	303	366	222	36	....	....
Third Brigade	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	59
Fourth Brigade	22	12	35	48	95	117	63	38	....	....
Total	86	49	176	183	408	493	286	129	....	70

*Brig. Gen. Henry Little.

The Second Brigade went into battle with an aggregate of 1,774 and the Fourth with an aggregate of 1,405, as per reports. The regiments which suffered the most are the Third Louisiana Infantry, the First Texas Legion (dismounted cavalry), and the Third Texas (dismounted cavalry).

I transmit herewith reports of brigades, regiments, and companies, as far as could be obtained, and from which details which cannot enter into this report can be gathered. All necessary reports from the different departments of the division are made out and are being sent to the proper chiefs at army headquarters.

When all have done their duty, when officers and soldiers have displayed unparalleled bravery, determination, and fortitude, no discrimination can be made and none will be made in this report. Under my personal supervision no one faltered, no one hesitated to meet the foe, even in a hand-to-hand conflict if required. I must, however, put into the position of brave and true men the small numbers of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Arkansas Regiments of Infantry, of the Second Brigade, upon whom past circumstances had cast a doubt. Nobly, heroically have they proven themselves true patriots and brave soldiers. They have placed themselves above suspicion and accusation.

When time will permit more detailed reports will be given in for the satisfaction of the major-general commanding in justice to all parties.

Of my personal brigade staff who were on the field during the action, Capt. W. D. Hardeman, assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. L. S. Talbott, inspector-general, were active and diligent in the discharge of their duties. The first was of very efficient service, and, by his intelligence in carrying orders, attending to their execution, encouraging the troops, and by his gallantry, deserves special mention. Captain Talbott evinced both gallantry and cool intelligence. The other officers of my brigade staff were necessarily absent attending to their respective duties.

Of the division staff of Brigadier-General Little, Mr. E. J. Cunningham, volunteer aide, and Capt. John G. Kelly, inspector-general, joined me and did good service. The entire staff reported as soon as practicable and were prompt and efficient on the march to this point.

The missing of the division are not fully accounted for, many stragglers on the wayside coming in hourly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS HÉBERT,

Brigadier General, Comdg. First Div., Army of the West.

No. 41.

Report of Col. Elijah Gates, First Missouri Cavalry (Confederate), commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp Little, September 23, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the arrival of the brigade at this place. The camp is situated on the road leading from Baldwyn and about 2 miles east of it.

My brigade, not having participated in the late engagement at Iuka, have no casualties to report save the loss of 1 lieutenant captured and 3 men slightly wounded, who were thrown out in advance of our line during the night as skirmishers.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELIJAH GATES,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT,
Commanding First Division.

No. 42.

Table of Casualties and Strength of Second Brigade.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Strength.
40th Mississippi Regiment	10	39	21	314
17th Arkansas Regiment	2	12	3	109
3d Texas Cavalry	22	74	------	388
14th Arkansas Regiment	2	15	------	116
1st Texas Legion	18	80	1	460
3d Louisiana Infantry	9	81	15	264
Saint Louis Battery	------	1	------	52
Clark Battery	------	3	------	71
Total	63	305	40	1,774

NOTE.—This table is made up from reports on file. See also table forming part of Brigadier-General Hébert's report.

No. 43.

Report of Col. W. B. Colbert, Fortieth Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTIETH REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI VOLS.,
In Camp, Baldwyn, Miss., September 24, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the Fortieth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, under my command, in the engagement near Iuka on the 19th instant, viz:

My regiment was formed in line of battle, its right resting about 100

* But see tabular statement in Hébert's report, p. 126.

yards from the left of the Third Regiment Texas Cavalry, and after the firing commenced was continuously under fire until the action closed.

The officers and men of my command generally behaved well, and some with distinguished coolness and gallantry.

A battery of the enemy was so planted as to cover my front with its right, its left extending across the front of the Third Texas, and my command moved up to the guns in its front, driving the enemy away, and my line was formed and maintained on the left of and near to the Third Texas Regiment and a few paces in front of some of the pieces of the battery from which the enemy had been driven. Several pieces of the battery were drawn off by details from my command.

My regiment went into the action with 3 field officers, 29 company officers, 46 non-commissioned officers, and 236 privates, making an aggregate of 314 engaged; a reduction in the strength of the regiment occasioned by a heavy detail that had been made for picket duty and by large details to go from the lines for provisions, water, &c., which had been ordered. The casualties consist of 1 captain, 2 corporals, and 7 privates killed; 1 captain dangerously (and it is supposed mortally) wounded, 1 lieutenant severely, 1 lieutenant slightly wounded, 3 sergeants severely, 2 sergeants slightly, 1 corporal severely, 1 corporal slightly wounded, 15 privates severely and 14 privates slightly wounded, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 19 privates missing; making an aggregate of 10 killed, 39 wounded, and 21 missing; showing the total loss of the regiment to have been 70 in killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. COLBERT,
Colonel, Commanding Fortieth Mississippi Regiment.

No. 44.

Report of Col. J. W. Whitfield, First Texas Legion.

CAMP, NEAR ABBEVILLE, MISS.,
November 11, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Owing to the wound which I received in the battle of Iuka on September 19 last I have been unable sooner to make my report of the part performed by the First Texas Legion, under my command, in that battle.

On the afternoon of Friday, September 19, we formed in line of battle about 1 mile south of the town, on the Bay Springs road, the enemy approaching in large force. Soon after getting in position I was ordered to move my command in the direction of the enemy, which was then about 300 yards off. After having advanced about 100 paces the enemy opened a very heavy fire upon me with grape and canister from their artillery, besides a shower of balls from their small-arms. Under this galling fire my command moved on, and when within about 150 yards of the enemy I discovered that unless the battery was immediately silenced the result might be most disastrous, and gave the command to charge, which was responded to by loud cheers from my command and the gallant Third Texas Cavalry, being then dismounted, and at a double-quick they moved up and captured the six-gun battery, which, I

am informed by one of the lieutenants, had been charged eight times before in different fights unsuccessfully, killing and wounding the greater portion of the men and nearly all the horses, and capturing several men and officers, among whom was a colonel, and driving back their entire line in great confusion. During this charge Captain Whitfield, of Company D, acting as major, discovered that the enemy had thrown out a regiment to flank us on our right; ordered Companies D, K, and M to charge them, which they did in gallant style, putting them to flight and driving them 200 or 300 yards. It was in this move that First Lieut. William W. Townsend killed the colonel of the enemy's regiment with a dragoon pistol. When I ordered the charge the gallant Lieut. Col. John Griffith, of the Seventeenth Arkansas Regiment, and the officers in command of the Fourteenth Arkansas Regiment, hearing and recognizing my voice, moved up with their commands in beautiful order on a three-gun battery on my left.

About an hour after the charge, it being then dark, we were ordered to the rear.

In this short but hotly-contested charge I sustained a loss in killed and wounded of 106 officers and men, most of whom fell at or immediately about the battery.

I cannot close this report without making special mention of the gallant and brave Lieut. W. F. F. Wynn, of Company A, who was mortally wounded while standing with his hands on one of the guns he had so nobly helped to capture, and returning thanks both for myself and the country to every officer and man under my command for the part they so nobly performed in this ever-to-be-remembered contest.

My thanks are especially due to Adjt. R. J. Brailsford, Sergt. Maj. H. C. Searcy, and J. J. Wilbourn for their efficient services rendered me on the field in conveying my orders promptly and correctly, as well as for their gallant and cool demeanor during the entire engagement.

Surg. J. J. Roberts and Actg. Asst. Surg. J. Y. Bradfield deserve my thanks for the prompt and efficient services rendered the wounded, being ever ready and anxious to render any assistance in their power, regardless of personal danger.

I herewith inclose a list* of the casualties of the fight in my Legion.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

J. W. WHITFIELD,
Colonel, Commanding First Texas Legion.

Capt. W. D. HARDEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully forwarded.

STERLING PRICE,
Major General.

Respectfully returned.

Commanding officer Army of the West will use this report as he may desire, General Van Dorn having nothing to do with the Army of the West at that time.

By order of General Van Dorn:

M. M. KIMMEL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See p. 127.

No. 45.

Report of Lieut. J. L. Faris, Clark (Missouri) Battery.

HEADQUARTERS CLARK BATTERY,
Baldwyn, Miss., September 24, 1862.

COLONEL: After having marched out on several occasions with the expectation of meeting the enemy, and having been disappointed in each instance, at length, upon the evening preceding the evacuation of Iuka, the Clark Battery, attached to the Second Brigade, First Division, District of the Tennessee, was ordered to advance in company with the brigade out upon what is called the New Road to Bay Springs. Proceeding as rapidly as possible in that direction, our farther advance was soon checked by the appearance of the Federals upon the high ridges 1 or 1½ miles distant from town. By order of Brigadier-General Hébert the first section of the battery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Faris, was sent forward up the road to take possession of an eminence commanding the ridges upon which the Federals were advancing. The second section, under command of Lieutenant Johnston, took position commanding the open fields on the right of the road. The first section, while being advanced by hand up the hill, was received by a hot fire from the enemy's skirmishers at short range, but fortunately sustained no damage therefrom. There being no support near, it was deemed best to retire until the skirmishers were driven back and the position of the enemy more definitely ascertained. The section accordingly fell back below the brow of the hill about 150 yards and again went into battery. Our line of infantry was ordered forward to drive the skirmishers from their position, which after a sharp fire was successfully accomplished.

In the mean while Lieutenant Johnston, with his section, on the right of the road, sent a few case-shot among the enemy with good effect, as was manifest by the disorder they created. They, however, soon retired out of his range.

The first section was again ordered to take position on the hill previously mentioned, which was done as soon as possible, and immediately a heavy fire of canister and case shot was opened upon the advancing columns of the enemy. The men worked at the pieces coolly and calmly, taking good aim, every shot producing a telling effect, the first discharge from one of the pieces, as we were informed by prisoners, killing 6 men outright. As long as the enemy was visible the firing was continued with fine effect, but they soon ceased to show themselves by bodies in our line of fire and our discharges were confined to an occasional shot. At length our whole line was ordered to charge, and our own men being thus thrown between us and the enemy, we were unable to use our guns. The section remained for some time under a terrific storm of grape-shot and Minie balls (which also swept through the second section beyond), unable to do anything, and at length was ordered to retire out of range by General Hébert, our presence being no longer necessary at this point.

Our next position was on the right of the road at the point formerly occupied by the second section. Here we remained until morning, when we were ordered to take up the line of march for this place.

The battery entered into this engagement with a force present of 71 men, non-commissioned officers and privates, a large detail having been left in camp for cooking rations, &c.

Our casualties were 3 men slightly wounded, 3 horses killed, and 3 horses wounded.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

J. L. FARIS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

To the COLONEL COMMANDING
Second Brig., First Div., Dist. of the Tenn. (Army of the West).

No. 46.

Report of Capt. William E. Dawson, Saint Louis (Missouri) Battery.

In compliance with instructions from brigadier-general commanding I took three different positions on the day of engagement, but did not fire a shot, our infantry being in all cases before us. In the last position we were immediately behind the hottest of the fight, but having given my sergeants instructions to let the cannoneers shelter themselves as much as possible, with their implements all ready for instant action, I have fortunately only the one casualty to report. The small number of men that we went in with rendered this precaution necessary, as the loss of even one or two of the men would have been very serious and have caused us to fire more slowly than we ought. This may be readily judged from the fact that we had four guns to man, there being, including sergeants and corporals, only 7 cannoneers and 6 drivers to the piece. The men all behaved well.

Number of men taken into action	52
Number of men brought out	52
Number of men slightly wounded	1
Number of horses captured	2

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DAWSON,
Captain, Commanding Saint Louis Battery.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the West.

No. 47.

Report of Col. John D. Martin, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. 4TH BRIG., 1ST DIV., ARMY OF THE WEST,
Baldwyn, Miss., September 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that about 3 p. m. on the 19th instant I received an order to move rapidly from line of battle, which had been formed on the Burnsville road the night previous, to the Jacinto road. In obedience to orders the brigade was rapidly moved. Upon arriving near the scene of action Brigadier-General Hébert's bri-

gade was formed across the road and engaged with the skirmishers and artillery of the enemy. My brigade was immediately formed in his rear. As soon as formed Brigadier-General Little ordered me to take command of the two regiments of the left wing, to wit, the Thirty-sixth Mississippi and the Thirty-seventh Alabama, and support. General Hébert's left wing, who had become hotly engaged, stating that he (General Little) would in person take command of the two regiments of the brigade that would support the right of the brigade already in action. In obedience to orders I moved the two regiments to the left of General Hébert's brigade, my left resting on the skirts of an old field, and moved rapidly across a hollow. Upon arriving near the top of the hill, within 30 or 40 paces of their line, the enemy with three regiments rose and poured a volley upon us. Though the fire was terrific the fatality was not great, they overshooting us, owing to the cover of the hill. We returned their fire, advancing slowly, the enemy stubbornly disputing every foot of the ground.

After a fight of three-quarters of an hour it began to grow dusky from the smoke and coming twilight. By pressing and cheering the men on we had driven the enemy to the brink of the hill, where they obstinately disputed every inch of the ground. Here, noticing that General Hébert's brigade had ceased firing, I went down his line and requested Colonel Colbert to give one more volley to the front, to demonstrate that we were there in force, when the Thirty-sixth Mississippi and the Thirty-seventh Alabama, with fixed bayonets and a cheer, charged, capturing several prisoners, from whom we learned that the regiments we fought were the Fifth Iowa, Third Michigan, and First Missouri. The enemy now gave way and fled in confusion from the side of the hill and the old field, when the fighting ceased a little after night.

I now received an order from Brigadier-General Hébert to get my two regiments, which had been placed on the right of his brigade, and form my line to the left of his command and on continuation of the line of battle which had just been fought, where we rested upon our arms until near daylight, when we commenced the retreat.

I regret the necessity which demanded the separation of my brigade, as it placed two regiments of my command entirely beyond my view and control.

I deem it but simple justice to notice the cool gallantry and daring of Colonel Dowdell, commanding the Thirty-seventh Alabama, who was slightly wounded but did not leave the field. He was most gallantly assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, who was in the thickest of the fight and very severely wounded near its close, and by Major Slaton, who acted bravely and nobly.

Colonel Witherspoon, of the Thirty-sixth Mississippi, managed his regiment with courage and discretion. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown behaved gallantly and Major Yates heroically and nobly.

The officers of the line vied with each other in pushing forward the line of battle, and the men conducted themselves with the coolness and valor of veterans, though for the first time under fire.

Lieutenant McDonald, of my staff, was cool, courageous, and efficient. His horse was shot under him.

Lieutenant Worthington, C. S. Army, acted gallantly, cheering the men on regardless of personal danger.

Lieutenant Ferrell's horse was shot early in the action. Lieutenant Davis acted with daring and heroism.

The total engaged was about 1,600. The loss in killed [and wounded] was:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
36th Mississippi Regiment	1	21	22
37th Mississippi Regiment	5	27	32
38th Mississippi Regiment	4	4	8
37th Alabama Regiment	12	43	55
Total	22	95	117

For the character of the wounds, &c., reference is made to the report of the brigade surgeon.

For the special part borne by the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiments reference is made to the reports of the commanders of those regiments, herewith forwarded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. D. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain HARDEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 48.

Report of Lieut. J. W. McDonald, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Camp Little, September 24, 1862.

SIR: Below you will find the number of men of the Fourth Brigade engaged in the battle near Iuka, including officers:

37th Mississippi	453
36th Mississippi	326
38th Mississippi	322
37th Alabama	304
Total	1,405

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. McDONALD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain SCHAUMBURG.

No. 49.

Report of Col. Robert McLain, Thirty-seventh Mississippi Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH REGT. MISSISSIPPI VOLS.,
Near Baldwyn, Miss., September 24, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to submit the following

report of the part borne by my command in the action at Iuka on the evening of Friday last:

Under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Little my regiment (having been detached from the Fourth Brigade in connection with the Thirty-eighth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers) moved forward in line of battle to engage the enemy about one hour before the general engagement closed for the evening. I was ordered by General Little to move forward on the extreme right, with instructions not to fire, as there was a brigade of our own troops between us and the enemy. After moving forward through a dense thicket about 250 yards in direction of the enemy's line we came to an opening, inclosed next to my command by a high fence, which we had to mount. Just as my men were passing over the fence we received a heavy cross-fire upon our right and in front. Under this sudden and unexpected heavy fire by a force evidently more than three to one, with all advantages as to position, and finding my command confronting this greatly superior force alone and having as yet received no positive command for action—attributable, as I suppose, to the sudden fall of the lamented Little, who was to direct our movements—I ordered my men to fall back in rear of the fence we had just crossed for protection until I could hear further from our commander. My men fell back in some confusion, but were promptly rallied by Lieutenant-Colonel Holland and myself, with the co-operation of the company commanders, and brought again into line of battle about 75 yards in rear of the position occupied by the regiment when they were ordered to fall back. This position was occupied until the firing along the line had ceased. I supposed, in the absence of further orders, this to be the most effective position for my command to meet the enemy if an attempt should be made to flank our troops on the right, which I supposed to be the design of the enemy.

The following are the casualties occurring in the command:

Killed	10
Wounded	30
Captured and missing	38
Total	78

Very respectfully,

ROBT. McLAIN,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-seventh Mississippi Regiment.

Lieut. J. W. McDONALD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Report of Col. F. W. Adams, Thirty-eighth Mississippi Infantry.

IN CAMP, NEAR BALDWYN, MISS.,
September 23, 1862.

I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiment, under my command, in the engagement near Iuka, on the evening of the 19th instant:

When the brigade was formed in line of battle my command and the

Thirty-seventh Mississippi were on the right of the road across which the line was formed, and we were separated from the commander of the brigade. Soon after the line of battle was formed General Little said to me that he wished the two regiments on the right to advance, and cautioned me not to fire, from the fact that General Hébert's command was just in front of us. My command moved steadily forward till we reached the top of the hill, when an order was given by some one in the road to halt. General Little had told me to keep the left of my command near the road, and having seen him on the left in the road I supposed the order came from him. The regiment halted and remained under a heavy fire for some time on the hill, when a command was given by some one on the left to fall back. I asked who the command came from, but was unable to ascertain. This regiment fell back some 50 or 60 yards with but little confusion, and were rapidly formed in line again by myself, with the assistance of the field and company officers. We moved forward again under order to join with General Whitfield's command, but about this time the firing ceased in our front, and it becoming dark, I halted and remained in that position until some time in the night. I had been unable to find General Whitfield's command.

My command never fired a shot, because I had been so ordered, but it was under a very heavy fire, and acted with but few exceptions with coolness and courage.

I regret being separated from my brigade commander, because it left me without orders and in a very embarrassing situation.

After the fighting had ceased all along the line, and having had my knee badly hurt, I turned over the command to my lieutenant-colonel and reported to the brigade commander, who advised me to go to camp, which I did, and from the injury have since been unfit for duty.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,

F. W. ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-eighth Mississippi.

Col. J. D. MARTIN,
Commanding Fourth Brigade.

No. 51.

Report of Lieut. Col. P. Brent, Thirty-eighth Mississippi Infantry.

CAMP LITTLE, *September* 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiment in the battle of Iuka:

We were formed in line of battle near the enemy's position, and in a few moments were ordered by General Little to take a battery in front of us. The regiment advanced gallantly to the charge until it reached the top of a hill in full view of the enemy's battery, when it was halted and ordered to lie down. The regiment remained in this position, exposed to the fire of the enemy's battery, until it was ordered to fall back. At this command a portion of the regiment fell back in confusion, the remainder in good order. The officers succeeded in rallying the regiment and forming a new line on the ground from which it had originally advanced and a forward movement was again made, but in consequence

of the fall of General Little and the approaching darkness nothing more could be accomplished. I send herewith a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the regiment.

P. BRENT,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-eighth Regt. Miss. Vols.

Captain MCDONALD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP LITTLE,
Baldwyn, Miss., September 23, 1862.

Captain MCDONALD:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the casualties of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers in the late action at Iuka:

Company A, none; Company B, 4 men missing; Company C, 2 men missing; Company D, 4 men missing; Company E, 2 killed, one severely wounded—knee; Company F, 2 killed, one slightly wounded—head; Company G, 5 missing; Company H, 4 missing; Company I, 1 severely, 1 mortally wounded, 6 missing; Company K, 6 missing.

P. BRENT,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-eighth Regt. Miss. Vols.

No. 52.

Report of Brig. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Division.

HDQRS. MAURY'S DIVISION, ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp Little, September 24, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this division marched for Iuka on the morning of the 11th instant and arrived there on the 14th instant.

On the 16th instant I commenced moving the division nearer to Burnsville. The enemy threw forward a force which opened fire on my troops within half a mile of Iuka. They were driven back by the Sharpshooters, commanded by Colonel Rogers and Major Rapley, and by two squadrons of Col. Wirt Adams' cavalry. Our loss was 5 slightly wounded.

The division advanced steadily, took position, and lay on arms during the night. In the morning the enemy had retired to Burnsville.

On the 17th Colonels Wirt Adams and Slemons planned and executed a daring and completely successful ambuscade within 1½ miles of Burnsville. They captured and destroyed a train of cars, taking —— prisoners and killing and wounding more than 20 of the enemy's cavalry.

On the 19th it was resolved to return with this army to the railroad, and preparations were made accordingly.

In the evening the enemy, believed to be under General Rosecrans, advanced in force along the Jacinto road and attacked Little's division with energy. I was ordered to withdraw my division to the town in order to support Little, which I did. The enemy, believed to be under General Grant, having advanced along the Burnsville and Eastport roads, occupied the ground which had been the position of my division.

At 2 o'clock in the morning orders were given to move off the baggage and to withdraw the army from its position. Phifer's brigade was sent in advance with the train and I was ordered to cover the movements of the army with Cabell's and Barry's brigades. By daylight I had taken position with these brigades on the heights east of the town. The train and the army marched past me, and by order of the general commanding I withdrew from my position at 8 a. m. and marched in rear of the army. The enemy followed us feebly, with cavalry chiefly, which was held in check all the time by the cavalry, under General Armstrong, covering my rear.

About 2 p. m., while halted at a point about 8 miles from Iuka, the pursuing enemy was drawn into an ambuscade, admirably planned and executed by General Armstrong, Colonel Rogers, and Captain Bledsoe. They received the fire of the Second Texas Sharpshooters; of Bledsoe's battery, with canister, at short range; were charged by McCulloch's cavalry, and were utterly routed. Our loss was 1 killed and 3 wounded. Theirs was of necessity much greater. During the remainder of the march to this place they ventured within range no more.

I arrived here at dark on the 22d instant. The troops have without exception conducted themselves on every occasion as disciplined soldiers.

I desire to acknowledge the great efficiency and skill with which the cavalry forces were handled. My rear and flanks were always securely covered and constant information was given of every movement of the enemy from the moment of our arrival at Iuka until that of our return to this point.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. THOMAS L. SNEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 53.

Report of J. W. Gillespie, Ordnance Officer.

HEADQUARTERS MAURY'S DIVISION,
Iuka, Miss., September 19, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of ordnance and ordnance stores captured from the enemy at this place:

Stands of small-arms	295
Rounds small-arm ammunition	18,500
Rounds artillery ammunition	10
Pairs privates' epaulettes [scales?]	600
Knapsacks	100

Most of the guns captured are in good condition and ready for service. I have also taken from the captured property 19 tarpaulins for the ordnance wagons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GILLESPIE,
Ordnance Officer, Maury's Division.

Maj. THOMAS L. SNEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.—Skirmish at Peyton's Mill, Miss.*

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry.
No. 2.—Col. W. C. Falkner, First Mississippi Partisan Rangers.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,
Camp, near Barnett's, September 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report (complying with Colonel Mizner's order to proceed to Peyton's Mill, from there on the Russellville road to main Fulton road, and thence via Thompson's house to Barnett's) that I moved with my regiment at 6 o'clock this morning from Jacinto to Peyton's Mill. Two miles this side of Peyton's Mill began skirmishing with the pickets. Drove them into the mill and engaged a regiment of dismounted cavalry. After a sharp firing of twenty minutes routed the enemy. The enemy, falling back into a swamp, escaped with nearly all their wounded, leaving 3 dead and 2 mortally wounded. Captured 6 prisoners. Then moved forward to main Fulton road, and from there to Thompson's Corners. Near there found tents and commissary stores, which we burned, with 2 wagons of the enemy. Then moved west to Barnett's to camp.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry.

W. A. MARTIN, *Lieut. and A. A. A. G., Cavalry Division.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. W. C. Falkner, First Mississippi Partisan Rangers.

HDQRS. FIRST MISSISSIPPI PARTISAN RANGERS,
Bay Springs, Miss., September 20, 1862.

SIR: I was attacked at Peyton's Mill on yesterday at noon by the enemy, supposed to be about 1,000 strong. They were deployed in the woods as skirmishers and poured a destructive fire upon us and a little confusion ensued, but we formed a line and returned the fire. A brisk fire was kept up on both sides for a half hour, when I ordered a charge, and the enemy fled and reformed on the other side of the creek. The enemy had a decided natural advantage of us.

Our loss was 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 3 men killed, and 10 men wounded. I saved all my baggage.

We killed and wounded a goodly number of the enemy; and I am happy to say that with few exceptions my men behaved very well.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

W. C. FALKNER,
Colonel First Mississippi Rangers.

General PRICE.

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*See report of Col. John K. Mizner of the battle of Iuka.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.—Attack on the Queen of the West, near Bolivar, Miss.

Report of Charles R. Ellet, Medical Cadet, commanding Division of U. S. Ram Fleet.

STEAM-RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST,
Off Helena, Ark., September 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that while returning yesterday with the Queen of the West from Eunice Landing, in company with two transports, the Iatan and Alhambra, under the command of Lieut. Col. C. E. Lippincott, we were fired upon in the bend above Bolivar. The enemy had collected a force of 700 men and three field pieces at this point, where the course of the channel renders it necessary for boats to run for several miles within a few yards of the bank. They intended to attack the fleet unexpectedly as it passed through, but a fugitive negro had brought us full information of their plans and position. The three boats, at the suggestion of Colonel Lippincott, were brought through the bend lashed together, the Queen occupying the inside position. When within about 40 yards of the bank the enemy opened a heavy fire upon us of Minie balls, canister, and round shot, riddling the Queen in every direction. Her guns, which were worked with great skill and bravery by Lieutenant Callahan and his detachment of artillerists, silenced one of the enemy's pieces, and threw shell which burst in the very midst of the guerrillas. The sharpshooters of the Queen and the infantry of the transports kept up a constant fire on the riflemen of the enemy, whose loss must necessarily have been heavy.

The fight lasted for twenty minutes, during which 1 man on the Queen was killed and another dangerously wounded. Both of the men were gunners belonging to Lieutenant Callahan's detachment. The Iatan lost 2 men killed. A few of the sharpshooters received slight injuries. The men all behaved very well. The enemy had intended to attack the fleet at two other points, but failed to do so, their losses having probably been much more severe than they had anticipated.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES RIVERS ELLET,
Medical Cadet, Commanding Division of Ram Fleet.

Lieut. Col. ALFRED W. ELLET,
Commanding Steam-Ram Fleet.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.—Skirmish on the Fulton Road, south of Iuka, Miss.

Report of Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,
Camp, near Jacinto, Miss., September 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report, complying with order of Colonel Mizner to pursue the enemy retreating southward on the morning of the 20th and if possible to fall upon his trains, that I moved forward with my regiment from Iuka at 9 o'clock in the morning. The enemy's trains and flankers were so heavily guarded that I could find no practicable point to attack them. Fell on the enemy's guard about 7

miles south of Iuka, on the main Fulton road; attacked and drove their rear 4 miles, when, the enemy's skirmishers falling back rapidly, my men were drawn upon a masked battery, with a support of two regiments of infantry and a strong reserve of cavalry. My men, being dismounted, dropped flat upon the ground, the guns and volleys of the enemy's infantry playing over them, not hurting a man. The enemy's cavalry charged the moment the firing ceased. The charge was repulsed, our men falling back fighting in the timber to my reserve of mounted men. Learning the enemy had run two of his guns up, fell back, the enemy keeping up a fire of grape and canister down the road until out of range. I then formed four companies of my mounted rifles (to receive cavalry charge) in rear of fence to open fields, when the enemy charged in force over the fields and was repulsed with loss, when the enemy again ran up his guns, forcing us back to another position, where we again prepared to receive a cavalry charge. Our infantry coming up rapidly, the enemy retreated. We captured 10 prisoners, 300 to 400 stand of arms, and a wagon. When we were repulsed we destroyed them.

Our loss is very slight; 6 wounded and 3 horses killed. Captain Egbert had his horse killed under him.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry.

W. A. MARTIN,
Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Division.

SEPTEMBER 20–22, 1862.—Expedition from Bolivar to Grand Junction and La Grange, Tenn., and skirmish.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Army, First Brigade, Fourth Division, District of West Tennessee.

No. 2.—Col. Silas Noble, Second Illinois Cavalry.

No. 3.—Maj. John J. Mudd, Second Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Army, First Brigade, Fourth Division, District of West Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
Bolivar, Tenn., September 22, 1862.

GENERAL: We left our camp, 5 miles north of Grand Junction, on Sunday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, having previously sent forward the cavalry to Grand Junction and La Grange, and proceeded slowly until we arrived within 2 miles of the Junction, where I halted the column to let it close up. While resting here Major Mudd came in from La Grange with information that he saw there a large body of infantry and cavalry moving on the La Grange road toward our rear with the evident intention of cutting off our train. Having previously received information that a large force was at Davis' Mills, I without a moment's delay ordered the train to fall back, following it closely with my main column. We passed the railroad crossing

where we encamped the previous night and where the road forks to Grand Junction and La Grange about twenty minutes before the rebel cavalry, closely followed, as I have since learned, by their infantry and artillery. They hung upon our rear until about 1 o'clock, when, arriving near the creek, about 2 miles north of Van Buren, where, finding it necessary to halt my train for rest and water, I placed my command in position so as fully to command the approaches and sent out a small force of cavalry to see whether the rebels were still on our track. They soon returned, with the rebel cavalry at their heels. Letting them approach to within easy range, Mann's battery (Lieutenant Brotzmann commanding) opened on them and sent them flying back. My train by this time having rested and watered we continued our progress, and arrived in camp at dusk.

Our casualties were few, for which I refer you to the accompanying reports.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

J. G. LAUMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General HURLBUT,
Commanding Fourth Division, District of West Tennessee.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Silas Noble, Second Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Bolivar, Tenn., September 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Orders, No. 200, I marched with 350 men of my command as the advance of the forces under command of General Lauman, and entered Grand Junction about 5 p. m. of the 20th; found everything quiet at that place and but very few inhabitants left there. From all the information I could gather the force of the enemy near Davis' Mills was about 8,000. Having accomplished the reconnaissance of the place and vicinity I returned about 4 miles to the camp of General Lauman and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 21st, in accordance with orders from General Lauman, I went again to Grand Junction, sending two companies, under command of Major Mudd, to La Grange, to examine that place and the country around it. At Grand Junction all was in the same condition in which I found it the evening previous. I was directed to hold this place until the arrival of General Lauman with the main force. But, upon learning from Major Mudd that the enemy in large force was making a movement to pass to the rear of our army through La Grange, I at once retired and joined General Lauman, and with him returned to this place, the cavalry under my command being employed as flankers and reconnoitering parties.

Major Mudd was active in ascertaining the position and force of the enemy. I have the honor to inclose his report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Second Illinois Cavalry.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. John J. Mudd, Second Illinois Cavalry.

BOLIVAR, TENN., *September* 22, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following as the part performed by the detachment of Second Illinois Cavalry, under my command, in the recent movement on Grand Junction and La Grange:

When on Saturday evening you moved forward from the main body I took command of the advance, being Company K, Captain Jones, and 20 men of Company H, under Captain Higgins, and moved rapidly to Grand Junction, dispersing a squad of rebel soldiers on our way. Finding no enemy at that place, I had just pressed a guide and started Captain Jones with his company in direction of Davis' Mills when you arrived and recalled him.

On Sunday morning, in accordance with your order, I, with Companies H, Captain Higgins; K, Captain Jones; M, Orderly Sergeant Webb, commanding, and C, Captain Fullerton, moved toward La Grange, arriving within half a mile of that place at 8 a. m. On the way we had noticed persons at distant points in several places across fields, but were not able to decide whether soldiers or citizens. We also arrested some citizens, but could gain no information from them. My extreme advance now reported a large body of cavalry half a mile in front of the head of our column. I ordered the fences pulled down and preparations made for battle, while with a few men I went forward to view their movements. I found it to be a large body of infantry moving to the north diagonally across the road occupied by me. They moved with celerity and paid no attention to us, except to place pickets on the road to watch us. A citizen brought in by pickets reported that the whole rebel army had been passing through La Grange for an hour and a half, and that their design was to fall on our rear and cut off our train. This was evident from their movement, to which I was now a witness. I immediately dispatched couriers to notify General Lauman and yourself of the state of affairs, called in my pickets and advance guard, and moved with haste to the main body of the army, being during the march watched but not disturbed by the rebel cavalry on our left. Under General Lauman's direction I dispatched a squad of men from Company I to reconnoiter on the left. They soon reported the enemy's cavalry and artillery a little to the rear and a half mile to the left. Fearing they might be moving on our left on parallel roads with us, I, without orders (being without communication with yourself or General Lauman), called out Companies H and K, and with them moved north 4 or 5 miles, until satisfied that none had passed. Returning, I had just got well into the road when I discovered the enemy in hailing distance on our last night's camp ground. I directed Captain Higgins to move forward, while with a small squad of men from Companies I and K I kept the enemy at bay until my command had reached a safer position. Finding that no rear guard was following I assumed to perform that duty, and followed at a good distance from the army, keeping the enemy at bay and picking up and urging forward stragglers until I came up with General Lauman, with his command in order of battle, 1 mile this side of Van Buren. At his suggestion I dispatched Captain Vieregg with a squad of men to watch the movements about the village. He soon returned, followed by a large body of rebel cavalry, who followed within range of our artillery, when a few rounds from Captain Mann's battery dispersed them.

When the column next moved I occupied the ground for half an hour after the whole train had passed out of sight, during which time we could see the rebel forces slowly advancing across the field to the southwest of the point of timber on our right flank when in line. Finding they had all passed into the timber, and deeming the position no longer safe, I withdrew my little force and again took my place in the rear of the column. After crossing Spring Creek, in obedience to orders from General Lauman I dispatched Captain Higgins, with 40 men, to reconnoiter to the left, and myself, with a small squad of men, watched the road at the edge of the timber. Captain Higgins reported all clear for 2 miles west. I sent my company to a suitable point to feed, and remained in the rear for an hour and a half after the column had passed, seeing no signs of the enemy, when I received your orders to follow, which I did, bringing up the rear, and arriving in camp at 9 p. m. without the loss of a man.

To the admirable order preserved by the commanders of companies we are indebted for the safety of the men for so long a time in the immediate presence of an advancing enemy. No stragglers were out. With such officers straggling would go out of fashion, and to them I am much indebted for their promptness in carrying out my orders; also to my men for the cheerful alacrity with which every command was obeyed.

I have to report the loss of two horses by Company M; one killed by a fall and the other disabled and left.

I wish to report the carbine cartridges now furnished us as being of very poor quality. They shake to pieces in riding, and at the end of each day's march many of the men find instead of cartridges only a mixed mass of powder, ball, and paper.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. MUDD,
Major, Second Illinois Cavalry.

Col. SILAS NOBLE,
Commanding Second Illinois Cavalry.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.—Skirmish at Davis' Bridge, Hatchie River, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. John McDermott, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army.

JACKSON, *September* 27, 1862.

SIR: I have turned over the command at Corinth to General Rosecrans, with my old division still there, until you can designate where they shall go. A scout of McArthur's cavalry, 270 strong, under Lieutenant-Colonel McDermott, was surprised by about 200 guerrillas on the Hatchie, 8 miles west of Chewalla, at Davis' Bridge. Just at dark on the 25th the horses were unsaddled and men scattered, cutting corn.

No guards out. About 100 escaped that night, including Captain Ford's company, which had just arrived and was not unsaddled. After McDermott, Ford, and the major of the Eleventh Illinois had retreated in great haste and confusion a captain rallied some 50 men on a ford and sent for help, which was sent them yesterday.

I shall quarter here; inspect Bolivar and the railroad to-morrow.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT, *Columbus.*

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. John McDermott, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Chewalla, Tenn., September 25, 1862—10 p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the cavalry expedition under my command halted at Davis' Bridge, across the Hatchie River, at sundown, dismounted, and prepared to encamp for the night. On dismounting we found we were inclosed on three sides by the enemy's infantry and cavalry in overwhelming numbers. A hot fire ensued, and continued until we, after a hard contest, cut our way out and rallied the men; but being pursued, I thought proper to fall back on Chewalla. My command consisted of 200 men of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and 90 men of Captain Ford's cavalry company.

From the confusion arising in the dark I am unable to form an idea of our loss, but it must be large.

I respectfully ask for re-enforcements and wait further orders.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McDERMOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

General McARTHUR,
Commanding Sixth Division, Corinth, Miss.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.—Burning of Randolph, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
Memphis, September 26, 1862.

SIR: Nothing of interest here. I hear that Breckinridge with his Kentuckians, some 3,000, have started for Kentucky via Jackson, Chattanooga, and Bragg's route. Also that about 10,000 of the enemy have started for Rienzi to re-enforce Price after the fight at Iuka had been heard from. All these things doubtless reach you direct.

The regular packet Eugene, from Saint Louis, with passengers and stores (not public), landed on Tuesday at the town of Randolph, and came near falling into the possession of a band of guerrillas and was fired into by some 25 to 40 of the band. I immediately sent a regiment up with orders to destroy the place, leaving one house and such others only as might be excepted in case of extraordinary forbearance on part

of owner. The regiment has returned and Randolph is gone. It is no use tolerating such acts as firing on steamboats. Punishment must be speedy, sure, and exemplary, and I feel assured this will meet your views. I would not do wanton mischief or destruction, but so exposed are our frail boats, that we must protect them by all the terrors by which we can surround such acts of vandalism as decoying them to the shore and firing on them regardless of the parties on board.

That boat was laden with stores for the very benefit of families some of whose members are in arms against us, and it was an outrage of the greatest magnitude that people there or in connivance with them should fire on an unarmed boat.

The town was of no importance, but the example should be followed up on all similar occasions. I will send full reports as soon as Colonel [Charles C.] Walcutt reports. All well here.

I am, with great respect, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Corinth, Miss.*

SEPTEMBER 28–OCTOBER 5, 1862.—Expedition from Columbus, Ky., to Covington, Durhamville, and Fort Randolph, Tenn.

Report of Col. Frederick A. Starring, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, commanding expedition.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY REGT.,
Columbus, Ky., October 6, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with orders from Brig. Gen. I. F. Quinby, September 26, 1862, a copy of which is furnished herewith, marked A,* four companies Seventy-second Illinois Regiment, numbering 240 men, were embarked on board steamer Tecumseh for an expedition under my command, as per instructions and orders from General Quinby, to proceed down the Mississippi River to Island No. 10 and New Madrid, to take on board a section of artillery and two companies of cavalry, then to proceed to a point at or near Gayoso Landing, Mo., march out across the "Sunk Lands" swamp to West Prairie, Clarkson, Hawkins' Island, and other places, to break up, capture, or disperse several parties of guerrillas and marauders said to be in the neighborhood in large force, with orders if we got short of rations to live off the country—prominent secessionists—giving if necessary proper receipts for what was taken.

After command was embarked and as steamer was about to leave a letter, copy of which is furnished herewith, marked B,* with the following order indorsed thereon, was received:

ORDER.] HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Columbus, Ky., September 27, 1862.

Colonel Starring, with the force under his command, will proceed first to Fort Randolph, stopping at Fort Pillow for information, after which he will proceed on expedition first ordered.

By order Brigadier-General Quinby, commanding district:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Not found.

In accordance with above order last received the steamer proceeded down the river, taking on board at Island No. 10 a platoon of Company L, Second Illinois Cavalry, 20 men (all that could be spared), and at New Madrid a section of De Golyer's battery, 25 men, Captain De Golyer commanding, and Company D, Second Illinois Cavalry, 61 men, Capt. Frank Moore commanding.

Arrived at Fort Pillow on the morning of September 29; found the place garrisoned by Fifty-second Indiana Regiment (with one piece of artillery), Major Strickland commanding; learned from him that the town of Fort Randolph, 13 miles below, had been burned a day or two previous; that no rebel force was there, but that a few miles in rear of Fort Randolph and Fort Pillow, near a big spring across the Hatchie, a large rebel force was concentrated, supposed to be commanded by Faulkner, Haywood, Binford, and others.

The command was disembarked, and being re-enforced by Major Strickland with seven companies from his regiment, numbering some 300 men, we proceeded on the march from Fort Pillow to attempt to surprise, capture, or disperse any marauding parties that might be found.

We reached the Hatchie about 6 miles from Fort Pillow early in the evening; effected a crossing at Bond's Ford; bivouacked for the night at 9 p. m. at plantation of a notorious and avowed secessionist named Overall, who mistook our advance guard for the enemy; proposed to send them aid if necessary. Learning the guerrillas had left their camp at the big spring, and that Faulkner's men were at Covington, 7 miles distant, we started on their track, made a cavalry dash through the town, capturing several prisoners; found no guerrillas in force. Faulkner's men had been burning cotton in the town and vicinity, evidences of which, by burnt cotton, ashes, &c., were visible around the public square and along the roads. Marched through Covington to vicinity of Tyson Spring, 4 miles beyond; found Faulkner had divided his forces, a part going with him off in direction of Jackson. Haywood and Binford, the parties that fired on steamer Forest Queen, had crossed the Hatchie in vicinity of Durhamville.

Captain De Golyer and Captain Moore, each with a squad of cavalry, were directed to scout the country, arrest several prominent secessionists we learned were in the vicinity, and rejoin the command before night. Command again proceeded on march back through Covington out on Durhamville road; recrossed the Hatchie 6 miles from Covington at Gaines' Ferry; bivouacked for the night 2 miles from river near plantation of ——, the occupants having fled at our approach, leaving everything.

The cavalry rejoined us at the ferry; had scouted the country thoroughly; arrested a man named Rose, who escaped from Covington when force first went in; said Rose was engaged recruiting for Jackson's rebel cavalry, of which he claims to be a member and is supposed to be an officer.

Our rations giving out, and having become satisfied that none of the enemy were in force in vicinity of Covington or Durhamville, we resumed march early on the morning of October 1 for Fort Pillow, where we arrived late in the evening.

On the route from Fort Pillow to Covington, Durhamville, and return 19 horses, 13 mules, 2 wagons, 2 oxen, &c., were confiscated and turned over to Lieutenant Smith, quartermaster Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, acting quartermaster [of] post, their owners being either avowed secessionists or absent in the rebel army. The prisoners (all except four) whom it was deemed necessary to take to Columbus for trial, were turned over for

examination to Major Strickland, commanding post. Horses, mules, and other property not named herein, confiscated by command of Major Strickland, were also properly turned over by him to post quartermaster.

On the morning of October 2 the cavalry and artillery were embarked on transport and proceeded to Fort Randolph, where an expedition was met from Memphis, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Loudon, with artillery, and detachment of Seventieth Ohio Infantry, on transport steamer Ohio Belle, with United States gunboat Pittsburg as convoy. They were under orders from Major-General Sherman to proceed up the river to Fort Pillow, take away all serviceable heavy guns from Fort Randolph and vicinity, look out for guerrillas, &c.

Returned to Fort Pillow, where the detachment of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry re-embarked. Transport proceeded up the river. On return, October 3, landed cavalry and mounted men (artillery) under command of Captains De Golyer and Moore, some 15 miles below Gayoso, with orders to scout the country and join the steamer at that place. They returned late in the evening, having captured the notorious Captain Cloud, 2 other prisoners, also 4 horses, one of which broke away and was lost in the woods. Dispatch steamer Meteor landed alongside of us here at Gayoso late in the evening, with General Steele on board, and proceeded down the river for Memphis.

Learning from the cavalry that a company of guerrillas were in the vicinity of Island No. 21 watching for a boat, we started after them, but the steamer becoming disabled, were obliged to abandon the trip.

Having been absent from Columbus much longer than was anticipated or intended, many officers and men being sick and foot-sore, the force not considered adequate or now prepared for the expedition first ordered, and having learned also from General Steele the absence of troops from Columbus, it was deemed best to return to that place with as little delay as possible.

Proceeded again on the return up the river; landed the platoon Co. L, Second Illinois Cavalry, at Tiptonville (to proceed across to Island No. 10); the section of artillery and cavalry Co. D at New Madrid on evening of October 4; arrived at Columbus, Ky., about 3 p. m. Sunday, October 5, having been absent eight days; reported at headquarters, and returned the infantry to their regimental camp near Fort Halleck.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Major Strickland, Captain De Golyer, and the officers and men under their command, with platoon of cavalry company L, I have to return my thanks for strict attention to duty and valuable service rendered. Capt. Frank Moore's company (D), Second Illinois Cavalry, also rendered good service in scouting and as advance and rear guards; but some of the men, I am sorry to say, behaved more like brigands than soldiers. They robbed an old negro man, who kept Gaines' Ferry, where we crossed on return from Covington, of some $19; that, too, after he had assisted in ferrying them over, charging them nothing. He could not identify the men. I was informed that some eight of them robbed an old widow woman, about 10 miles from Fort Pillow, of $13 in silver—all she had. Some of them stole a coat and bridle from an old man near Gayoso Landing, after he had furnished them dinner, charging them nothing, and claimed to be loyal.

I had also great trouble in getting horses they had taken properly turned over to the quartermaster at Fort Pillow. They, it appears, own their horses and receive 40 cents per day for their use and risk. Some of them changed saddles, turned in their own horses, taking fine animals that had been confiscated, and endeavored to claim them as

their own. Five taken in that manner were identified by Major Strickland and turned over to quartermaster at Fort Pillow; he supposed two more were in the company not identified. One of the lot had been taken from a Union man; another horse was taken in Missouri. They also got some rubber blankets—changed woolen blankets; took some blankets, a few coats, and other articles from the infantry on the steamer. I will state that Captain Moore claimed not to know of these actions of his men; thought it could not be possible; but an officer ought to know what his men have and what they do.

I have also to mention an unfortunate occurrence where the man Rose was arrested, as reported to me by Captain De Golyer. A Captain Hill, of Jackson's rebel cavalry, was at the place on sick leave; he at first attempted to escape; finding it impossible, he surrendered himself to Captain De Golyer, and while talking with him one of Captain Moore's men, Private Gottleib Lippold, came up in an excited manner, said to Captain Hill, "Point your pistol at me, d—n you," and fired at him, the ball entering the thigh, making a serious flesh wound. Captain Moore, when he came up, said his man had done right; "He ought to have shot him through the head." I reprimanded Captain Moore. He seemed to think his man was right.

I mention the fact that the matter, if necessary, can be thoroughly investigated. Of the acts here stated of Captain Moore's company none came under my personal observation except the turning over of the horses at Fort Pillow. The others were reported by officers whose veracity I cannot doubt.

I would remark that I deem it almost impossible to capture or catch the guerrillas of Tennessee, Missouri, or Kentucky with infantry. They are well mounted, keep themselves thoroughly apprised of all our movements by regular system or sort of pony express, sending word, signalizing their neighbors, signs on trees, bushes in the roads, &c. Unless they have superior force and all the advantage they manage to keep out of the way or scatter and become peaceful farmers and citizens until the danger is past.

Please find herewith, marked C, list of prisoners* turned over to provost-marshal at Columbus, with charges against them, as furnished by Major Strickland, Captains De Golyer and Moore.

Respectfully submitting the foregoing, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

F. A. STARRING,
Colonel Seventy-second Illinois Infantry,
Commanding Detachment U. S. Troops.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Comdg. Fourth Division, West Tennessee, Columbus, Ky.

OCTOBER 1, 1862.—Skirmish at Ruckersville, Miss.

Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi.

CORINTH, *October* 2, 1862.

SIR: The cavalry took 50 privates, 1 captain, and chaplain prisoners at Ruckersville yesterday, after killing 1 and wounding several. Cap-

* Not found.

turned an ambulance and mules with sick officer. A rebel picket was killed at Duncan's Mill. A column of infantry is reported beyond Young's Bridge. The prisoners were paroled. I fear this attack will disconcert them and check their advance.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

OCTOBER 2, 1862.—Skirmish near Ramer's Crossing, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Miss.

Report of Capt. Patrick H. McCauley, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry.

CAMP COMPANY A, SEVENTEENTH WISCONSIN INFTY.,
Ramer's Crossing, Miss., October 3, 1862.

GENERAL: Yesterday, at 6 p. m., and a moment after the freight train passed south, a regiment of rebel cavalry made their appearance on the railroad at the switch 1 mile south of here. About 100 of them fired at a guard of 3 men from my company that were near the spot, commenced tearing up the track, and cut the telegraph wire in several places, no doubt expecting to capture the passenger train that would be due in a few minutes. I immediately sent a hand car north to stop the train, and, with what men I had in camp (35) started for the marauders by the way of a bridle-path through the wood on the east side of the railroad, rightly supposing that the enemy came from the west. We got to within 20 rods of their working party before they discovered us. They dropped their tools and ran into the wood on the west side of the railroad. An open field lay between us and the wood they were in. I crossed the field on a run, closely and silently followed by my men, flew over a rail fence, entered the thicket, and advanced under cover of it to within less than 20 yards of them. They were all mounted and standing on a road in the open wood. They were in fours, and faced by the flank. A good deal of talk and confusion in their ranks; but as far as I could see to the right the road was full of them. So rapid were our movements that apparently the first intimation they had of our presence in the wood was the order to fire. The Springfield rifle musket in the hands of good marksmen could not but be terribly effective at so short a distance. Our fire created great confusion among them, so much so that their officers could not keep them from running. Their companies in advance were not engaged in tearing up the road and were in good order. I saw them file across my right flank at some distance toward the open field in my rear. Our guns being reloaded we sent another well-directed volley into the mass in front, and fell back out of the wood and took up a good position behind the bank of the railroad. I had no sooner got stationed than they commenced tearing down the fence on the edge of the wood and issued on the field. Our fire drove them back to the cover. At this time my first lieutenant (Crane) came up with 16 men. (They had been engaged in building a block-house 1½ miles north of camp. On hearing the firing they dropped their axes, seized their guns, and made the 2½ miles in less than twenty minutes.) The enemy, seeing them approach, cleared out as fast as they could. In the action they fired hundreds of random shots, luckily with no more effect than to bore holes in the hats and clothing of a few of my men.

A young man who lives 3 miles from here on the road they left by states that he was concealed in the bushes as they passed and saw several dead and wounded men, and heard them remark that they lost 11 killed and 13 wounded.

A man named Young, who lives near the switch, reports that they were Falkner's cavalry, commanded by Colonel Falkner, who told him he would have to go with him. In the excitement he escaped.

We found 7 cavalry sabers, 5 guns, 8 or 10 bloody coats, and 30 or 40 hats and caps. Seven companies were represented by letters on the caps found. Young reports that the whole regiment was there. We replaced the single rail they tore up and mended the wire before sunrise the next morning.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATRICK H. McCAULEY,
Captain.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Comdg. at Corinth, Miss.*

OCTOBER 3, 1862.—Affair near La Fayette Landing, Tenn.

Report of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

FORT HENRY, *October* 5, 1862.

SIR: A scouting party from my command, under Major Brackett, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, when beyond La Fayette, during the night of the 3d instant, were fired upon by rebels and 1 man killed; the fire was returned, and 1 rebel lieutenant named Maddern killed. The rebels fled in confusion, but could not be followed owing to dense fog.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General GRANT.

OCTOBER 3–12, 1862.—Battle of Corinth, Miss., and pursuit of the Confederate forces.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Oct. 3–4, 1862.—Battle of Corinth, Miss.
4, 1862.—Skirmish near Middleton, Tenn.
5, 1862.—Engagement at Hatchie (or Davis') Bridge, Big Hatchie, or Metamora, Tenn.
Skirmishes near Chewalla and Big Hill, Tenn.
Attack on camp of the "Union Brigade" at Corinth, Miss.
7, 1862.—Skirmish near Box Ford, Hatchie River, Miss.
Skirmish near Ruckersville, Miss.
Skirmish near Ripley, Miss.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Tennessee, of operations October 3–12, including correspondence with the General-in-Chief and congratulatory orders.

* Of the battle of Corinth when not otherwise indicated.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi, including operations October 1–12, with congratulatory orders.
No. 3.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Corinth.
No. 4.—Surg. Archibald B. Campbell, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Army of the Mississippi.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, including operations September 29–October 12.
No. 6.—Col. John W. Fuller, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 7.—Maj. Zephaniah S. Spaulding, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, including operations October 3–9.
No. 8.—Lieut. Col. Edward F. Noyes, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, including operations October 3–8.
No. 9.—Lieut. Col. Wager Swayne, Forty-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 10.—Col. John W. Sprague, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, including operations October 3–9.
No. 11.—Lieut. Carl A. Lamberg, Third Michigan Battery, including operations October 3–9.
No. 12.—Capt. Thomas D. Maurice, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, including operations October 3–9.
No. 13.—Col. Joseph A. Mower, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 14.—Maj. Robert A. Gillmore, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 15.—Capt. Samuel R. Baker, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
No. 16.—Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry.
No. 17.—Maj. Andrew J. Weber, Eleventh Missouri Infantry.
No. 18.—Maj. John W. Jefferson, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 19.—Capt. Nelson T. Spoor, Second Iowa Battery.
No. 20.—Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, including operations October 3–11, with field dispatches.
No. 21.—Maj. Albert M. Powell, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, including operations October 3–12.
No. 22.—Brig. Gen. Napoleon B. Buford, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 23.—Lieut. James W. Archer, Fifty-ninth Indiana, commanding Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry.
No. 24.—Col. Jesse I. Alexander, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, including operations October 3–12.
No. 25.—Col. Charles L. Matthies, Fifth Iowa Infantry, including operations October 3–12.
No. 26.—Col. John B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, including operations October 3–12.
No. 27.—Lieut. Col. John H. Holman, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, including operations October 3–12.
No. 28.—Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray, Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, including operations October 3–12.
No. 29.—Lieut. Henry M. Neil, Eleventh Ohio Battery.
No. 30.—Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 31.—Col. Samuel A. Holmes, Tenth Missouri Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 32.—Lieut. Col. Green B. Raum, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 33.—Maj. Nathaniel McCalla, Tenth Iowa Infantry.
No. 34.—Maj. Jabez Banbury, Fifth Iowa, commanding Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.
No. 35.—Maj. Leonidas Horney, Tenth Missouri Infantry.

No. 36.—Maj. Richard Lanning, Eightieth Ohio Infantry.
No. 37.—Capt. David Skeels, Eightieth Ohio Infantry.
No. 38.—Capt. Henry Dillon, Sixth Wisconsin Battery.
No. 39.—Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Twelfth Wisconsin Battery.
No. 40.—Col. John K. Mizner, Third Michigan Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division, including operations October 1–12.
No. 41.—Capt. Joseph C. Smith, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, including operations October 3–12.
No. 42.—Capt. George A. Williams, First U. S. Infantry, commanding Siege Artillery, Army of the Mississippi.
No. 43.—Capt. John Morrill (Yates Sharpshooters), Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry.
No. 44.—Lieut. James C. Cameron (Yates Sharpshooters), Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE (UNION).

No. 45.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Army of West Tennessee, including operations October 3–12, with resulting correspondence.
No. 46.—Maj. George H. Stone, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 47.—Lieut. John F. Brunner, Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery.
No. 48.—Col. Thomas W. Sweeny, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, including operations October 3–6.
No. 49.—Lieut. Col. John S. Wilcox, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.
No. 50.—Maj. James B. Weaver, Second Iowa Infantry.
No. 51.—Col. Elliott W. Rice, Seventh Iowa Infantry.
No. 52.—Col. August Mersy, Ninth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.
No. 53.—Col. Augustus L. Chetlain, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.
No. 54.—Maj. Oliver Wood, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry.
No. 55.—Capt. George R. French, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry.
No. 56.—Col. Thomas Morton, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 57.—Col. Silas D. Baldwin, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 58.—Col. John V. Du Bois, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 59.—Col. Andrew J. Babcock, Seventh Illinois Infantry.
No. 60.—Col. William Swarthout, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.
No. 61.—Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.
No. 62.—Lieut. Col. John P. Coulter, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, commanding "Union Brigade," including operations October 2, 1862–January 7, 1863.
No. 63.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding detachment Army of West Tennessee, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.
No. 64.—Capt. Alexander B. Sharpe, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.
No. 65.—Return of Casualties in Union forces in engagement at Hatchie Bridge.
No. 66.—Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge, with congratulatory orders.
No. 67.—Maj. Charles C. Campbell, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.
No. 68.—Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of skirmish near Middleton and engagement at Hatchie Bridge.
No. 69.—Col. Amory K. Johnson, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.
No. 70.—Col. John Logan, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 71.—Col. Isaac C. Pugh, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 72.—Capt. John W. McClanahan, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 73.—Capt. Matthew M. Trumbull, Third Iowa Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 74.—Lieut. Edward Brotzmann, Battery C, First Missouri Light Artillery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 75.—Capt. Edward Spear, jr., Fifteenth Ohio Battery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 76.—Maj. Charles S. Hayes, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, of skirmish near Middleton and engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 77.—Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 78.—Col. Cyrus Hall, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 79.—Lieut. Col. George C. Rogers, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 80.—Lieut. Col. John J. Jones, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 81.—Col. William H. Morgan, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 82.—Lieut. Col. William Jones, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 83.—Capt. William H. Bolton, Battery L, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 84.—Capt. Silas A. Burnap, Seventh Ohio Battery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 85.—Col. Robert K. Scott, Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding Provisional Brigade, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 86.—Lieut. Col. William H. Graves, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 87.—Maj. John S. Snook, Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 88.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division.

No. 89.—Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, Chief of Artillery, including operations October 3–11.

No. 90.—Brig. Gen. John McArthur, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade and Sixth Division, including operations October 3–11.

No. 91.—Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

No. 92.—Maj. Edwin Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

No. 93.—Maj. Thomas Reynolds, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

No. 94.—Col. John L. Doran, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, including operations October 3–11.

No. 95.—Col. John M. Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations October 3–11.

No. 96.—Lieut. Col. John McDermott, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, including operations October 3–12.

No. 97.—Col. Marcellus M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including operations October 3–12.

No. 98.—Lieut. Col. John Shane, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, including operations October 3–11.

No. 99.—Lieut. Col. William W. Belknap, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 100.—Maj. William Purcell, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 101.—Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division, of operations October 3–12.

No. 102.—Col. John D. Stevenson, Seventh Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 3–12.

No. 103.—Col. Michael K. Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 3–12.

ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE (CONFEDERATE).

No. 104.—Organization of the Confederate Army of West Tennessee at the battle of Corinth.

No. 105.—Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, commanding Army of West Tennessee, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge and operations August 30–October 12.

No. 106.—Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces October 3–5.

No. 107.—Col. William H. Jackson, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Chief of Cavalry, of operations October 3–7.

No. 108.—Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, commanding Army of the West, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge and operations September 27–October 5.

No. 109.—Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade and First Division, including the engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 110.—Lieut. Col. E. R. Hawkins, First Texas Legion, Second Brigade, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 111.—Brig. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Division, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 112.—Capt. Edward H. Cummins, C. S. Army, Acting Inspector-General, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 113.—Brig. Gen. John C. Moore, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 114.—Brig. Gen. William L. Cabell, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 115.—Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, District of the Mississippi, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 116.—Brig. Gen. Albert Rust, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

No. 117.—Brig. Gen. John B. Villepigue, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 118.—Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

No. 119.—Record of Court of Inquiry.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Tennessee, of operations October 3–12, including correspondence with the General-in-Chief, and congratulatory orders.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, *Jackson, Tenn., October* 4, 1862.

The rebels are now massing on Corinth in the northwest angle of the railroad. There was some fighting yesterday. Rosecrans informs me that his troops occupy from College Hill to Pittsburg road on the enemy's old works. General McPherson has gone with a fine brigade, raised from troops here and Trenton, to his relief; probably reached Corinth by 7 this morning. Hurlbut is moving on the enemy's flank from Bolivar. I have given every aid possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
Jackson, Tenn., October 5, 1862.

Yesterday the rebels, under Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell, were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter. The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy. General Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade. General Oglesby is dangerously wounded. McPherson reached Corinth with his command yesterday. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should he attempt to reach Bolivar will follow him to that place. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column. From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, besides wounded, are left in our hands.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Jackson, Tenn., October 5, 1862.

General Ord, who followed Hurlbut and took command, met the enemy to-day on south side of Hatchie, as I understand from dispatch, and drove him across the stream and got possession of the heights with our troops. Ord took two batteries and about 200 prisoners. A large portion of Rosecrans' forces were at Chewalla. At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small-arms. I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force and to get them to the right place.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
Jackson, Tenn., October 6, 1862—12.3 p. m.

Generals Ord and Hurlbut came on the enemy yesterday, and Hurlbut, having driven small bodies the day before, after seven hours' fighting, drove the enemy 5 miles back across the Hatchie toward Corinth, capturing two batteries, about 300 prisoners, and many small-arms. I immediately apprised Rosecrans of these facts and directed him to urge on the good work.

Following dispatch just received from Chewalla, October 6:

[CHEWALLA, *October* 5.]

Major-General GRANT:

The enemy are totally routed, throwing away everything. We are following sharply.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Under previous instructions Hurlbut is also following McPherson, in the lead of Rosecrans' column. Rebel General Martin said to be killed.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

JACKSON, TENN., *October* 8, 1862—9 a. m.

Rosecrans has followed rebels to Ripley. Troops from Bolivar will occupy Grand Junction to-morrow, with re-enforcements rapidly sent on from the new levies. I can take everything on the Mississippi Central road. I ordered Rosecrans back last night, but he is so averse to returning that I have directed him to remain still until you can be heard from.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

JACKSON, TENN., *October* 8, 1862.

Before telegraphing you this morning for re-enforcements to follow up our victories I ordered General Rosecrans to return. He showed such reluctance that I consented to allow him to remain until you could be heard from if further re-enforcements could be had. On reflection I deem it idle to pursue farther without more preparation, and have for the third time ordered his return.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief.*

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 8, 1862.

Why order a return of our troops? Why not re-enforce Rosecrans and pursue the enemy into Mississippi, supporting your army on the country?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Major-General GRANT, *Jackson, Tenn.*

—

JACKSON, TENN., *October* 8, 1862—7.30 p. m.

An army cannot subsist itself on the country except in forage. They did not start out to follow for more than a few days, and are much worn out, and I have information not only that the enemy have reserves that are on their way to join their retreating columns, but they have fortifications to return to in case of need. The Mobile road is also open to the enemy to near Rienzi, and Corinth would be exposed by the advance. Although partial success might result from farther pursuit disaster would follow in the end. If you say so, however, it is not too late yet to go on, and I will join the moving column and go to the farthest extent possible. Rosecrans has been re-enforced with everything at hand, even at the risk of this road against raids.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

JACKSON, TENN., *October* 9, 1862.

Your dispatch received. Cannot answer it so fully as I would wish. Paroled now 813 enlisted men and 43 commissioned officers in good

health; 700 Confederate wounded already sent to Iuka paroled; 350 wounded paroled still at Corinth. Cannot tell the number of dead yet. About 800 rebels already buried. Their loss in killed about nine to one of ours. The ground is not yet cleared of their unburied dead. Prisoners yet arriving by every road and train. This does not include casualties where Ord attacked in the rear. He has 350 well prisoners, besides two batteries and small-arms in large numbers. Our loss there was between 400 and 500. Rebel loss about the same. General Oglesby is shot through the breast and the ball lodged in the spine. Hopes for his recovery. Our killed and wounded at Corinth will not exceed 900, many of them slightly.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Jackson, Tenn., October 30, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the accompanying reports of the battles of Corinth and of the Hatchie, fought on the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant, together with a short statement of the preparation made to receive the enemy and of orders given previous to and during the engagement:

From information brought in by scouts, who were constantly kept out by General Rosecrans, from Corinth, and General Hurlbut from Bolivar, it was evident for a number of days before the final attack upon Corinth that that place or Bolivar was to be assailed. From the dispositions made by the enemy of his forces it was impossible to tell which place would be the one selected for the attack. My main bodies of troops were at these two places, but to re-enforce one from the other would have invited an attack upon the weaker place. I was compelled therefore to leave my forces where they were until the enemy fully exhibited his plans. At this time Price was at Ripley with his force; Van Dorn was at La Grange, with cavalry thrown out to the neighborhood of Somerville, and Villepigue (and Lovell probably) at Salem. With this disposition made of his cavalry Van Dorn was enabled to move from La Grange to Ripley without being discovered. This I learned on the 30th instant by dispatches from both General Rosecrans and General Hurlbut. This demonstrated clearly a design on the part of the enemy to attack Corinth. I accordingly notified General Rosecrans, commanding Corinth, of the probable intention of the rebels to try to get in north of Corinth and cut the road between that and Bethel, and directed him to concentrate all his forces at or near Corinth, instructions having been previously given him to break up Iuka and bring his forces in the neighborhood of Corinth; and at the same time directed General Hurlbut, commanding Bolivar, to watch the movements of the enemy to the east and northeast of Bolivar, and if a chance occurred to attack him with all the force he could spare, holding his entire force in readiness for action.

To save the bridge 6 miles south of Bolivar I ordered two regiments from here, under Colonel Lawler. It had the desired effect, and compelled the enemy to cut the road nearer Corinth and where the damage could not be made serious. General Rosecrans was immediately informed of this disposition of troops. He was also directed to send back

to Jackson all cars and locomotives. This I regarded as a necessary precaution and subsequent events proved it to be so. I also ordered troops from Bolivar, to increase the force on the important bridges north of that place.

On the 2d I permitted the train to run to Corinth, but informed General Rosecrans that the enemy had crossed the Hatchie with the intention of cutting the railroad, and directed him to send the train back that night; that the enemy's pickets only were then across the stream, and also told him, if opportunity occurred, to attack, but to inform me, so that I might order the Bolivar forces to his assistance. There was no attack made on the 2d, however, but General Rosecrans pushed out toward Chewalla, where he was attacked on the following day.

On the 3d I ordered General Hurlbut, who had been previously ordered to be in readiness to move at any moment, to march upon the enemy's rear by way of Pocahontas. Also sent two regiments from here, under Colonel Stevenson, of the Seventh Missouri, to join Colonel Lawler at the bridge 6 miles south of Bethel, and put the whole under General McPherson, with directions to reach Corinth at the earliest possible moment. Owing to the cutting of the railroad and telegraph on the 2d the train of cars sent on that day could not return, and all communications between General Rosecrans and myself had to be sent by couriers from Bethel. The enemy occupying the direct road to Corinth compelled the couriers to take a circuitous route by way of Farmington, thus separating General Rosecrans and myself some seven or eight hours. (For the battles fought on the 3d, 4th, and 5th see accompanying reports. Not having been present, I can only judge of the conduct of the troops by these reports and the results.) I had informed General Rosecrans where Generals Ord and Hurlbut would be, and directed him to follow up the enemy the moment he began to retreat; to follow him to Bolivar if he should fall upon Ord's command and drive it that far. As shown by the reports, the enemy was repulsed at Corinth at 11 a. m. on the 4th and was not followed until next morning. Two days' hard fighting without rest probably had so fatigued the troops as to make earlier pursuit impracticable. I regretted this, as the enemy would have been compelled to abandon most of his artillery and transportation in the difficult roads of the Hatchie crossing had the pursuit commenced then. The victory was most triumphant as it was, however, and all praise is due the officers and men for their undaunted courage and obstinate resistance against an enemy outnumbering them as three to two.

When it became evident that an attack would be made I drew off from the guard along the line of the railroad all the troops that could possibly be spared (six regiments) to re-enforce Corinth and Bolivar. As before stated, four of these were sent, under General McPherson, to the former place and formed the advance in the pursuit. Two were sent to Bolivar, and gave that much additional force to be spared to operate on the enemy's rear. When I ascertained that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the Hatchie I ordered a discontinuance of the pursuit. Before this order reached them the advance infantry force had reached Ripley and the cavalry had gone beyond, possibly 20 miles. This I regarded, and yet regard, as absolutely necessary to the safety of our army. They could not have possibly caught the enemy before reaching his fortifications at Holly Springs, where a garrison of several thousand troops were left that were not engaged in the battle of Corinth. Our own troops would have suffered for food and suffered greatly from fatigue. Finding that the pursuit had followed so far and that our forces were very much scattered, I immediately ordered an advance

from Bolivar to be made to cover the return of the Corinth forces. They went as far south as Davis' Mills, about 7 miles south of Grand Junction, drove a small rebel garrison from there, and entirely destroyed the railroad bridge at that place.

The accompanying reports show fully all the casualties and other results of these battles.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Jackson, Tenn., October* 7, 1862.

It is with heartfelt gratitude the general commanding congratulates the Armies of the West for another great victory won by them on the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant, over the combined armies of Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell.

The enemy chose his own time and place of attack, and knowing the troops of the West as he does, and with great facilities for knowing their number, never would have made the attack except with a superior force numerically. But for the undaunted bravery of officers and soldiers who have yet to learn defeat the efforts of the enemy must have proven successful.

Whilst one division of the army under Major-General Rosecrans was resisting and repelling the onslaught of the rebel hosts at Corinth another from Bolivar, under Major-General Hurlbut, was marching upon the enemy's rear, driving in their pickets and cavalry, and attracting the attention of a large force of infantry and artillery. On the following day, under Major-General Ord, these forces advanced with unsurpassed gallantry, driving the enemy back and across the Hatchie over ground where it is almost incredible that a superior force should be driven by an inferior, capturing two of his batteries (eight guns), many hundred small-arms, and several hundred prisoners.

To these two divisions of the army all praise is due and will be awarded by a grateful country.

Between them there should be, and I trust is, the warmest bonds of brotherhood. Each was risking life in the same cause, and on this occasion risking it also to save and assist the other. No troops could do more than these separate armies. Each did all possible for it to do in the places assigned it.

As in all great battles so in this, it becomes our fate to mourn the loss of many brave and faithful officers and soldiers who have given up their lives a sacrifice for a great principle. The nation mourns for them.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Jackson, Tenn., October* 9, 1862.

The following dispatch from the President of the United States of

America has been officially received and is published to the armies in this district:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 8, 1862.

Major-General GRANT:

I congratulate you and all concerned in your recent battles and victories. How does it all sum up? I especially regret the death of General Hackleman, and am very anxious to know the condition of General Oglesby, who is an intimate personal friend.

A. LINCOLN.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi, including operations October 1–12, *with congratulatory orders.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, October 3, 1862.

GENERAL: The enemy came in on the Chewalla road this morning and made a demonstration on our left on McKean's division. The leading brigade, commanded by Colonel Oliver, acted feebly and fell back. McArthur has now taken command and is pushing forward to make strong reconnaissances. We are now holding our position and pushing cavalry reconnaissances up to the Bolivar and Purdy road, also main Purdy road east of the railroad. No developments have yet appeared on that front.

Scouts report the enemy on both sides the railroad last night near Chewalla. One unusually reliable gives their entire force not exceeding 30,000, and is satisfied that they intend to make their main move on Bolivar. Will endeavor to communicate again as soon as there is anything new, and if we find the force not meant for Corinth or we are in position to do it, shall move on them steadily and firmly with everything we can spare. The enemy have since come in on the Chewalla road and have driven in Davies' left. Our men did not act or fight well. I think we shall handle them. We are at the outer line of works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General GRANT, *Jackson, Tenn.*

OCTOBER 4 [3], 1862—11.30 [p. m.].

From advanced position at exterior batteries reported to you this morning our troops slowly drew in and concentrated. The rebels attacked between railroads northwest. Davies' division—the right of McKean's—were the only troops really engaged; it was bushwhacking, our troops knowing nothing of the ground, although many of them have been here. Hamilton attempted to swing in from the Purdy road westward, but it was late in the evening and he was too far advanced to the north. Our left—McKean and Stanley—occupies Price's new line; right—

Hamilton and Davies—rests north of the town on the rebel works, stretched across to join Stanley in the bottom near Halleck's old headquarters. They appear to be still in the angle of the roads. If they fight us to-morrow I think we shall whip them. If they go to attack you we shall advance upon them. General Hackleman killed.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

General GRANT.

OCTOBER 4, 1862.

Dispatch received. The left of our line rests in the new works near the Seminary; our right, on the old rebel works where the Pittsburg road passes through them. The rebels appear to be massed between the two railroads northwest. Our scouts have been out some distance to the front and report rebels have withdrawn either to feel or to attack you.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

General GRANT.

—

OCTOBER 4, 1862.

Your dispatch received. Enemy opened fire with artillery this morning close in, probably to cover their retreat. Heavy reconnaissance ordered on the road for advance cavalry scouts to the front. We wish to find his movements and position, whether he moves back on Chewalla roads or crossing the Tuscumbia. Had a hard battle this morning on northeast front. Enemy penetrated the town, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Have not renewed the combat. Troops in old position. The batteries are rather better posted and will I trust be better supported. Hope and trust.

Yours,

ROSECRANS.

General GRANT, *Jackson.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, October 5, 1862.

Dispatch from Hamilton 11 a. m. Flag of truce from Van Dorn requesting permission to bury the dead, dated Chewalla. Answered, "Ample provision has been made." Where is Hurlbut? Now is his time to pitch in. If they stand this side of Chewalla we shall fight where there is no water.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, October 5, 1862.

The following are among the rebel officers killed and wounded: Colonel Pritchard, Third Missouri, severely wounded; Colonel Johnson, Twentieth Arkansas, killed; Colonel Daly, Eighteenth Arkansas, severely wounded; Colonel Rogers, Second Texas, killed; Colonel Martin, commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division, killed; Major Jones, Twentieth Arkansas, killed; Colonel McLain, Thirty-seventh Mississippi, mortally wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, October 5, 1862.

Dispatch received. I sent my compliments to Major-General Van Dorn, commanding Confederate forces, and told him that ample provision had been made for the burial of the dead.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, October 5, 1862.

News from the front. Enemy reported three hours ahead, breaking to the Tuscumbia for water. Rebel cavalry reported in your old camp to the south.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

CHAS. E. FARRAND,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Major-General GRANT.

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ROSECRANS' HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, October 5, 1862.

McArthur pursued the enemy 5½ miles with small force. Was re-enforced in the night with five regiments. He was encamped within short distance of two regiments of enemy's rear guard. McKean followed at daylight with balance of division, supported by Hamilton's division. McPherson, Stanley, and Davies were to start at daylight, but through error were delayed. They take route north of railroad toward Pocahontas; balance south. Now is the time for Steele to pitch in, while they are all looking this way. Rebel prisoners talk of re-enforcements and fighting again.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, October 5, 1862.

Leading divisions arrived at Chewalla. No news from McPherson since 12 m. Enemy's rear guard overtaken beyond Chewalla road repairing a bridge to go over. Progress very slow. McKean in the way. Order us forage at once or our animals will starve.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

—

ON ROAD, *October* 6, 1862.

Have you anything further from men or any orders for me? Am at end of telegraph wire, going forward to Woodward's, thence to Hatchie Crossing. Please answer before I leave. Have ordered railroad track to be cleared and in working order to Hock's Crossing; also telegraph wire to be repaired.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Major-General GRANT.

CRUM'S MILL BRIDGE,
October 6, 1862—6.30.

From best information rebel rear guard passed Hatchie this morning before 10 o'clock; burned the bridge. They are aiming for Holly Springs. Hurlbut reports himself too much cut up to pursue. McPherson's brigade and McKean's and Stanley's divisions here; Hamilton 4 miles off. Bridge built; part of the troops across; we shall pursue them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jonesborough, October 7, 1862.

Do not, I entreat you, call Hurlbut back; let him send away his wounded. It surely is easier to move the sick and wounded than to remove both. I propose to push the enemy, so that we need but the most trifling guards behind us. Our advance is beyond Ruckersville. Hamilton will seize the Hatchie Crossing on the Ripley road to-night. A very intelligent, honest young Irishman, ambulance-driver, deserted from the rebels, says that they wished to go together to railroad near Tupelo, where they will meet the 9,000 exchanged prisoners, but he says they are much scattered and demoralized. They have much artillery.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jonesborough, October 7, 1862—midnight.

GENERAL: Yours 8.30 p. m. received. Our troops occupy Ripley. I most deeply dissent from your views as to the manner of pursuing. We have defeated, routed, and demoralized the army which holds the Lower Mississippi Valley. We have the two railroads leading down toward the Gulf through the most productive parts of the State, into which we can now pursue them with safety. The effect of our return to old position will be to pen them up in the only corn country they have west of Alabama, including the Tuscumbia Valley, and to permit them to recruit their forces, advance and occupy their old ground, reducing us to the occupation of a defensive position, barren and worthless, with a long front, over which they can harass us until bad weather prevents an effectual advance except on the railroads, when time, fortifications, and rolling stock will again render them superior to us. Our force, including what you have with Hurlbut, will garrison Corinth and Jackson and enable us to push them. Our advance will cover even Holly Springs, which would be ours when we want it. All that is needful is to continue pursuing and whip them. We have whipped, and should now push to the wall and capture all the rolling stock of their railroads. Bragg's army alone west of Alabama River and occupying Mobile could repair the damage we have it in our power to do them. If, after considering these matters, you still consider the order for my return to Corinth expedient I will obey it and abandon the chief fruits of a victory, but I beseech you bend everything to push them while they are

broken and hungry, weary and ill-supplied. Draw everything possible from Memphis to help move on Holly Springs and let us concentrate. Appeal to the Governors of the States to rush down some twenty or thirty new regiments to hold our rear and we can make a triumph of our start.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

—

CRUM'S MILL, ON THE HATCHIE,
October 7, 1862—2 a. m.

GENERAL: Since my last, McPherson occupied Jonesborough at 9 o'clock last night. Out of rations, having followed the main column of the precipitate retreat of the enemy. Hurlbut reports himself out of position and too much crippled to follow the enemy. I have ordered rations sent to Cypress for him and have begged him not to return to Bolivar until I can communicate with Sherman; I want him to appear to threaten the enemy. I think Sherman should go to Holly Springs by all means, and that the road should be opened to take supplies to him; think it could be done without much trouble. Telegraph line should be put up. The superintendent should immediately supply himself with a large stock of wire and supplies of all kinds that may be needed in the work. I repeat, it is of the utmost importance to give the enemy no rest day or night, but push him to Mobile and Jackson. Beg the authorities North to send us more troops. Ship everything you can; now is our time; we must give the enemy no time to re-enforce or recruit. Every nerve must be strained. Everything will be sent to see that our troops lack nothing of the necessaries to keep them going. Among other things, rolling stock and material for repairs are needed.

A civilian must take the place of McPherson. He is needed in the field; he adds twenty per cent. to any troops he commands. Telegraph Quinby to come or send him down with all you can.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

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RIPLEY, *October* 8, 1862—9.45 p. m.
(Via Chewalla, October 9.)

I have to report that our advance occupied Ripley last night before 11 o'clock. Enemy formed their line of battle yesterday afternoon, expecting us to attack them, but retired before night. General Hamilton occupied Rienzi, and having received provisions, marched from there to Hatchie Crossing on Ripley road to-day, where he has been ordered to take post at Nolin's Cross-Roads, covering our communication with Rienzi and Kossuth. The troops will then be: McArthur on the right, Stanley next, McPherson covering the town. Cavalry division has been ordered to recruit, furnishing minimum number of scouts.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

General GRANT.

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RIPLEY, *October* 8, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Your two dispatches received; the last highly gratifying. Dispositions will be made in conformity, and I will remain here. Have ordered

telegraph line to be extended to Pocahontas and repaired to Grand Junction. Please order railroad to be repaired to Pocahontas and Grand Junction. You are misinformed as to my having communicated with Sherman, as I have never presumed to do so except so far, after having been informed by you as to his whereabouts, I sent word to Hurlbut wishing him to tell Sherman where we were and asking co-operation. I should not think of communicating with him in any official way except through you. Please order a large number of cavalry and artillery horses to be ready; many are now needed. Cavalry has suffered very severely by last week's labor and for forage.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Major-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Jacinto, October 9, 1862.

MAJOR: The dispatch of the major-general commanding, dated the 8th instant, directing our return to Corinth, is just received. I shall take the most prompt and efficient measures to carry the orders into execution with as little prejudice as practicable to the interest of the service.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

RIPLEY, *October* 9, 1862—9.45 p. m.

I consider it nearly certain that Tilghman with the prisoners has gone to Holly Springs and that Price has gone to join him. I shall soon hear further information. I will be in Corinth soon with a big show of remaining with all my force. I will take immediate measures to put it in the best state of defense to be left while I reorganize my forces.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General GRANT.

CORINTH, *October* 11, 1862.

Our movement will be completed by to-morrow night unless some extraordinary accidents. Your General Orders, 88, received. The part expressing the hope that good feeling will exist between Ord's command and my own amazes me. So far as I know there was nothing even to suggest the thought that it might be otherwise. Under such circumstances the report is to be regretted, because our troops, knowing there was no foundation for it in them, will be led to think there is some elsewhere.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, October 11, 1862.

GENERAL: We have been paroling the prisoners and sending them north to a depot for exchange. The wounded are sent to Iuka hospital; this hospital is regarded within our lines. We have one of our surgeons there. I have notified the Confederate troops that either they must not come there or they must take care of their sick and wounded themselves. If you wish I will send the remaining prisoners, as you desire, south, but would it not be well to let the remainder go with those already sent to Benton Barracks. We have already buried 1,146 rebels and have 2,116 prisoners, besides which I know of 300 more on their way in.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

General GRANT, *Jackson.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
THIRD DIVISION, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Corinth, Miss., October 25, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding the district, the following report of the battle of Corinth:

PRELIMINARIES.

The rumors which followed the battle of Iuka were that Price had marched to the vicinity of Ripley and was being joined by Van Dorn, with all the available rebel forces in North Mississippi, for the purpose of capturing Corinth or breaking our line of communication and forcing us to retreat toward Columbus. These rumors gained strength until October 1, when strong cavalry scouts, sent out for the purpose, demonstrated the fact that the rebels were moving in force from Ripley via Ruckersville and that the main body was at Pocahontas. The question then was where would they strike the main blow? Equally favorably situated to strike Bolivar, Bethel, Jackson, or Corinth, which would it be? Unfortunately for me there was no map of the country northwest of this place to be found, therefore I could not tell whether to expect a strong demonstration here to hold us in suspense while the blow was struck elsewhere or *vice versa.* Rumors that the attack was to take the direction of Jackson or Bolivar via Bethel were so rife, and the fortifications of Corinth were so well known to the rebels, that I had hopes they would undertake to mask me, and, passing north, give me an opportunity to beat the masking force and cut off their retreat. This hope gained some strength from the supposed difficulties of the country lying in the triangle formed by the Memphis and Charleston and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads and Cypress Creek. To be prepared for eventualities, Hamilton's and Stanley's divisions were placed just beyond Bridge Creek, the infantry outposts were called in from Iuka, Burnsville, Rienzi, and Danville, and the outpost at Chewalla retired to near Alexander's, and strengthened by another regiment and a battery early on the morning of the 2d. During that day evidences increased showing the practicability of the country northwest of us, and disclosed the fact, not before known, that there were two good roads from Chewalla eastward, one leading directly into the old rebel intrenchments

and the other crossing over into the Pittsburg Landing road. Accordingly the following disposition of the troops for the 3d was ordered at 1.30 a. m. of that day, viz:

There being indications of a possible attack on Corinth immediately, the following dispositions of troops will be made: General McKean, with his division, will occupy his present position; General Davies will occupy the line between the Memphis and the Columbus roads; General Hamilton, with his division, will take position between the rebel works on the Purdy and the Hamburg roads, and General Stanley will hold his division in reserve at or near the old headquarters of Major-General Grant. The respective divisions will be formed in two lines, the second line being either in line of battle or close column by division, as circumstances may require.

The troops were ordered to move toward their positions, with 100 rounds of ammunition and three days' rations per man, by 3 a. m. These dispositions were made, and the troops at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d occupied the positions shown on the accompanying map, Hamilton on the right, Davies in the center, McKean on the left, with an advance of three regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, under Colonel Oliver, on the Chewalla road, at or near Alexander's, beyond the rebel breastworks. The cavalry was disposed as follows (see map accompanying Colonel Mizner's report): A battalion at Burnsville, one at Rorey's Mill, on the Jacinto and Corinth road; Colonel Lee, with the Seventh Kansas and part of the Seventh Illinois, at Kossuth and Bone-Yard, watching the rebels' right flank; Colonel Hatch and Captain Willcox on the east and north fronts, covering and reconnoitering. The reasons for these dispositions flow obviously from the foregoing explanations of our ignorance of the northwesterly approaches and of the possibility that the rebels might threaten us on the Chewalla and attack us by the Smith's Bridge road, on our left, or go around and try us with his main force on the Purdy or even Pittsburg Landing road.

The general plan, which was explained to the division commanders verbally in the morning, was to hold the enemy at arm's-length by opposing him strongly in our assumed positions, and when his force became fully developed and he had assumed position, if we found it necessary, to take a position which would give us the use of our batteries and the open ground in the immediate vicinity of Corinth, the exact position to be determined by events and the movements of the enemy.

OPERATIONS OF THE BATTLE ON OCTOBER 3.

Early in the morning the advance, under Colonel Oliver, found strong indications that the pressure under which he had retired on the 2d came from the advancing foe, and accordingly took a strong position on the hill near the angle of the rebel breastworks with his three regiments and a section of artillery. By 9 o'clock the enemy began to press them sharply and outflank them. Brigadier-General McArthur, whom I had requested to go to the front, reported wide-spread but slack skirmishing, and said the hill was of great value to test the advancing force. I ordered him to hold it pretty firmly with that view. About 10 o'clock word came that the enemy were pressing the point hotly, and that re-enforcements were required or they must yield the position. Supposing its importance was properly understood, and that it was held in subordination to the general views of its use, which, explained, I directed General Davies to send up from his position two regiments. But it proved that General McArthur had taken up four more regiments from McKean's division and was contesting the ground

almost as for a battle. It was probably this which induced General Davies to ask permission to rest his right on the rebel intrenchments and to which I consented, adding the verbal order to Lieutenant-Colonel Ducat that he might "use his judgment about leaving his present for that position; but in no event must he cease to touch his left on McArthur's right." The advance was made to the breastwork (as shown on the drawing), but leaving an interval between McArthur's and Davies' left. The enemy developed his forces along that line. McArthur retired from his position, which gave the rebels an opportunity to advance behind Davies' left, and forced it, after obstinate resistance, to fall back rapidly about 1,000 yards, losing two heavy guns.

Our troops fought with the most determined courage, firing very low. At 1 p. m. Davies, having resumed the same position he had occupied in the morning and McArthur's brigade having fought a heavy force, it became evident that the enemy were in full strength and meant mischief. McKean, with Crocker's brigade, had seen only skirmishers; there were no signs of any movements on our left and only a few cavalry skirmishers on our right. It was pretty clear that we were to expect the weight of the attack to fall on our center, where hopes had been given by our falling back. Orders were accordingly given to McKean to fall back to the next ridge beyond our intrenchments, to touch his right on Davies' left; for Stanley to move northward and eastward, to stand in close, *en échelon*, with McKean, but nearer town. General Hamilton was ordered to face toward Chewalla and move down until his left reached Davies' right. Davies was informed of these dispositions, told to hold his ground obstinately, and then, when he had drawn them in strongly, Hamilton would swing in on their flank and rear and close the day. Hamilton was carefully instructed on this point and entered into the spirit of it.

Owing to loss of time in conveying orders to Generals McKean and Davies the orders were less perfectly conformed to, but nothing materially injurious resulted therefrom. But owing to the tremendous force with which the enemy pressed Davies back Stanley was called with his division into the batteries, and sent a brigade, under Colonel Mower, to support Davies, whose right had at last become hotly engaged. Mower came up while Davies was contesting a position near the White House, and Hamilton began to swing in on the enemy's flank, across the Columbus railroad, through a very impracticable thicket, when night closed in and put an end to the operations for the day.

The details of the heroic deeds of the troops of Davies' division of McArthur's and Oliver's brigades, as well as those of Sullivan's brigade of Hamilton's division, will be found in the accompanying sub-reports.

THE DISPOSITIONS FOR THE BATTLE OF OCTOBER 4.

We had now before us the entire army which the rebels could muster in Northern Mississippi, Van Dorn commanding; Price's army, Van Dorn's army, Villepigue, and the remnants of Breckinridge's corps. They were in the angle between the Columbus and Memphis roads. Our left was comparatively free, our right very assailable. They outnumbered us probably two to one.

The plan was to rest our left on the batteries, extending from Battery Robinett, our center on the slight ridge north of the houses, and our right on the high ground covering both the Pittsburg and Purdy roads, while it also covered the ridge road between them, leading to their old

camps. McKean held the extreme left, and Stanley, with his well-tried division, Batteries Williams and Robinett, the Memphis Railroad and the Chewalla road, extending nearly to the Columbus road. Davies' tried division was placed in the center, which was retired, reaching to Battery Powell. Hamilton's staunch fighting division was on the right, with Dillon's battery, supported by two regiments, posted on the prolongation of Davies' line. The design of General Hamilton was to use the hill where the batteries stood against an approach from the west, where Sullivan found the enemy on the last evening. Against my better judgment, expressed to him at the time, I yielded to his wishes and allowed the occupation as described.

Early in the evening I called the chiefs of divisions together and explained to them these plans, and having supervised the positions retired at 3 a. m. on the 4th to take some rest. I was soon aroused by the opening of the enemy's artillery, which he had planted within 600 yards of Battery Robinett.

THE BATTLE.

This early opening gave promise of a hot day's work, but the heavy batteries and the Tenth Ohio, placed north of General Halleck's old headquarters, silenced them by 7 o'clock, and there was an interval of an hour, which was employed in going over our lines. About 9 o'clock the skirmishers which we had sent into the woods on our front by their hot firing proclaimed the presence of their forces preparing for the assault. Soon the heads of their columns were seen emerging to attack our center, on Davies first, Stanley next, and Hamilton last. The drawing shows these positions, and is referred to for the sake of brevity.

I shall leave to pens dipped in poetic ink to inscribe the gorgeous pyrotechny of the battle and paint in words of fire the heroes of this fight, the details of which will be found graphically depicted in the accompanying sub-reports.

I will only say that when Price's left bore down on our center in gallant style their force was so overpowering that our wearied and jaded troops yielded and fell back, scattering among the houses. I had the personal mortification of witnessing this untoward and untimely stampede. Riddled and scattered, the ragged head of Price's right storming columns advanced to near the house, north side of the square, in front of General Halleck's headquarters, when it was greeted by a storm of grape from a section of Immell's battery, soon re-enforced by the Tenth Ohio, which sent them whirling back, pursued by the Fifth Minnesota, which advanced on them from their position near the depot. General Sullivan was ordered and promptly advanced to support General Davies' center. His right rallied and retook Battery Powell, into which a few of the storming column had penetrated, while Hamilton, having played upon the rebels on his right, over the open field, effectively swept by his artillery, advanced on them and they fled. The battle was over on the right.

During all this the skirmishers of the left were moving in our front. A line of battle was formed on the ridge, as shown in the drawing. About twenty minutes after the attack on the right the enemy advanced in four columns on Battery Robinett, and were treated to grape and canister until within 50 yards, when the Ohio brigade arose and gave them a murderous fire of musketry, before which they reeled and fell back to the woods. They, however, gallantly reformed and ad-

vanced again to the charge, led by Colonel Rogers, of the Second Texas. This time they reached the edge of the ditch, but the deadly musketry fire of the Ohio brigade again broke them, and at the word "Charge!" the Eleventh Missouri and Twenty-seventh Ohio sprang up and forward at them, chasing their broken fragments back to the woods. Thus by noon ended the battle of October 4.

After waiting for the enemy's return a short time our skirmishers began to advance and found that their skirmishers were gone from the field, leaving their dead and wounded. Having ridden over it and satisfied myself of the fact I rode over all our lines, announcing the result of the fight in person, and notified our victorious troops that after two days of fighting, two almost sleepless nights of preparation, movement, and march, I wished them to replenish their cartridge-boxes, haversacks, and stomachs, take an early sleep, and start in pursuit by daylight. Returning from this, I found the gallant McPherson with a fresh brigade on the public square and gave him the same notice, with orders to take the advance.

The results of the battle briefly stated are: We fought the combined rebel forces of Mississippi, commanded by Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villepigue, and Rust in person, numbering, according to their own authorities, 38,000 men. We signally defeated them with little more than half their numbers, and they fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

The enemy's loss in killed was 1,423 officers and men. Their loss in wounded, taking the general average, amounts to 5,692. We took 2,268 prisoners, among whom are 137 field officers, captains, and subalterns, representing 53 regiments of infantry, 16 regiments of cavalry, 13 batteries of artillery, and 7 battalions, making 69 regiments, 7 battalions, and 13 batteries, besides separate companies. We took also 14 stand of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, 3,300 stand of small-arms, 45,000 rounds of ammunition, and a large lot of accouterments.

The enemy blew up several ammunition wagons between Corinth and Chewalla, and beyond Chewalla many ammunition wagons and carriages were destroyed, and the ground was strewn with tents, officers' mess-chests, and small-arms.

We pursued them 40 miles in force and 60 miles with cavalry.

Our loss was only 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing.*

It is said the enemy was so demoralized and alarmed at our advance that they set fire to the stores at Tupelo, but finding we were not close upon them, they extinguished the fire and removed the public stores, except two car loads of bacon, which they destroyed.

To signalize in this report all those officers and men whose actions in the battle deserve mention would unnecessarily lengthen this report. I must therefore refer to the sub-reports and special mentions, and to a special paper herewith, wherein those most conspicuous, to the number of 109 officers and men, are mentioned.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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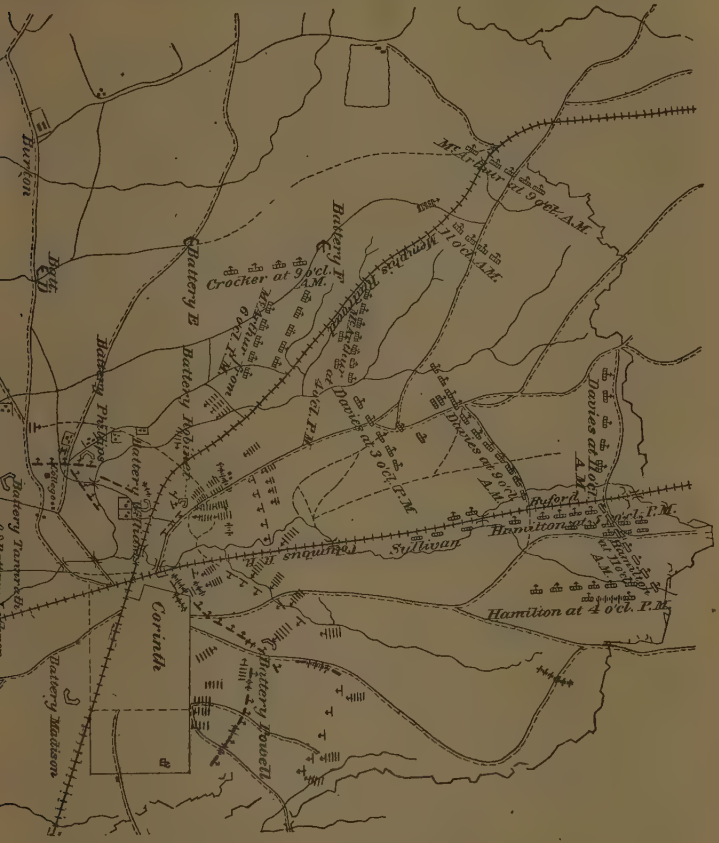
*But see revised statement, p. 176.

an of the battle of Corinth, fought on the 3d and 4th of October, 1862, *between the Confederate forces under Major-Generals Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell and the United States forces under Major-General Rosecrans.*



GENERAL ORDERS, No. 145.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, THIRD DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Corinth, Miss., October* 23, 1862.

The general commanding cannot forbear to give pleasure to many, esides the brave men immediately concerned, by announcing in ad- ance of the regular orders that the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, by s gallantry in the battle of Corinth on the 4th of October, charging he enemy and capturing the flag of the Fortieth Mississippi, has amply toned for its misfortune at Iuka, and stands among the honored regi- ents of his command. Long may they wear with unceasing bright- ess the honors they have won.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,

First Lieut., Twelfth Infty., Ohio Volunteers, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 152. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, THIRD DIV., DISTRICT OF WEST TENN., *Corinth, October* 25, 1862.

Army of the Third Division of the District of West Tennessee.

The preliminary announcement of the results of the great battle of Corinth was given to you on the battle-field by myself in person. I then proclaimed to you that "they were badly beaten at all points and had fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field." When I told you to replenish your cartridge-boxes and haversacks, snatch a sleep after your two days' fighting and two nights of watching the movements, and be ready by the morning's dawn to follow the retreating foe, my heart beat high with pride and pleasure to the round and joyful response from your toil-worn and battle-stained ranks. Such a response was worthy such soldiers and of the country and cause for which they fought. I have now received the reports of the various commanders. I have now to tell you that the magnitude of the stake, the battle, and the results become more than ever apparent. Upon the issue of this fight depended the possession of West Tennessee, and perhaps even the fate of operations in Kentucky. The entire available force of the rebels in Mississippi, save a few garrisons and a small reserve, attacked you. They were commanded by Van Dorn, Price, Villepigue, Rust, Armstrong, Maury, and others in person. They numbered, according to their own authorities, nearly 40,000 men, almost double your own numbers. You fought them into the position we desired on the 3d, punishing them terribly; and on the 4th, in three hours after the infantry entered into action, they were completely beaten. You killed and buried 1,423 officers and men; some of their most distinguished officers falling, among whom was the gallant Colonel Rogers, of the Second Texas, who bore their colors at the head of his storming column to the edge of the ditch of Battery Robinett, where he fell. Their wounded at the usual rate must exceed 5,000. You took 2,268 prisoners, among whom are 137 field officers, captains, and subalterns, representing 53 regiments of infantry, 16 regiments of cavalry, 13 batteries of artillery, and 7 battalions; making 69 regiments, 13 batteries, 7 battalions, besides several companies. You captured 3,300 stand of small-arms, 14 stand of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of equipments. You pursued his retreating columns 40 miles in force with infantry and 60 miles with cavalry, and were ready to follow him to Mobile, if necessary, had you received orders.

I congratulate you on the decisive results. In the name of the Government and the people I thank you. I beg you to unite with me in giving thanks to the Great Master of all for our victory. It would be to me a great pleasure to signalize in this general order those whose gallant deeds are recorded in the various reports, but their number forbids. I will only say that to Generals Hamilton, Stanley, McArthur, and Davies, to General Oglesby and Colonel Mizner, and the brigade and regimental commanders under them, I offer my thanks for the gallant and able manner in which they have performed their several duties. To the regimental commanders and chiefs of batteries and cavalry, and especially to Colonels Lee and Hatch, I present my thanks for their gallantry on the battle-field and in the pursuit. I desire especially to offer my thanks to General Davies and his division, whose magnificent fighting on the 3d more than atones for all that was lacking on the 4th. To all the officers and soldiers of this army who bravely fought I offer

my heartfelt thanks for their noble behavior, and pray that God and their country may add to the rewards which flow from the consciousness of duty performed, and that the time may speedily come when under the flag of a nation one and indivisible benign peace may again smile on us amid the endearments of home and family.

But our victory has cost us the lives of 315 brave officers and soldiers, besides the wounded. Words of praise cannot reach those who died for their country in this battle, but they console and encourage the living. The memory of the brave Hackleman, the chivalrous Kirby Smith,* the true and noble Colonels Thrush, Baker,* and Mills,* and Capt. Guy C. Ward, with many others, live with us and in the memory of a free people, while history will inscribe their names among its heroes.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

No. 3.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, at the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4, 1862.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, etc.]

Commands.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN W. FULLER.							
27th Ohio	1	8	3	44	.....	6	62
39th Ohio	.....	2	2	11	.....	.....	15
43d Ohio	2	18	5	71	.....	.....	96
63d Ohio	1	23	9	96	.....	3	132
Illinois Cavalry, Jenks' Company	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Michigan Light Artillery, 3d Battery	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	8
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 8th Battery (section)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	4	51	19	236	.....	11	321
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH A. MOWER.							
26th Illinois	.....	2	1	10	.....	.....	13
47th Illinois	2	17	3	76	.....	10	108
5th Minnesota	.....	6	.....	16	.....	4	26
11th Missouri	1	6	1	61	.....	5	74
8th Wisconsin	.....	14	2	72	.....	7	95
Iowa Light Artillery, 2d Battery	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total Second Brigade	3	45	7	241	.....	26	322
Total Second Division	7	96	27	477	.....	37	644

* Died of wounds.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Commands.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Continued.							
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. HAMILTON.							
Escort.							
5th Missouri Cavalry, Company C							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD.							
Staff			1				1
48th Indiana		4	2	20			26
59th Indiana				10			10
5th Iowa							
4th Minnesota	1	1		9			11
26th Missouri		1		2			3
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery M							
Ohio Light Artillery, 11th Battery				4			4
Total First Brigade	1	6	3	45			55
Second Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. JEREMIAH C. SULLIVAN.* (2.) Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES.							
Staff			1				1
56th Illinois		7	1	31			39
10th Iowa		3	1	36			40
17th Iowa		1	2	16		3	22
10th Missouri		10	4	55		1	70
24th Missouri, Company F		2		17		2	21
80th Ohio	2	4	2	36		9	53
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 6th Battery	1	4		21			26
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 12th Battery				4			4
Total Second Brigade	3	31	11	216		15	276
Total Third Division	4	37	14	261		15	331
CAVALRY DIVISION.†							
Col. JOHN K. MIZNER.							
7th Illinois		1		2			3
11th Illinois		3	1	5		2	11
2d Iowa				1			1
7th Kansas		1		5		4	10
3d Michigan				2	1	6	9
5th Ohio, Companies E, H, I, and K				1		1	2
Total Cavalry Division		5	1	16	1	13	36
UNATTACHED.							
64th Illinois (Yates Sharpshooters)		11	3	41		15	70
1st U. S. Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, H, and I (siege artillery).		5	1	8			14
Total unattached		16	4	49		15	84
Total Army of the Mississippi	11	154	46	803	1	80	1,095

* Temporarily disabled.

† Organized into two brigades, Col. Edward Hatch commanding the First and Col. Albert L. Lee the Second.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Commands.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES.							
First Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. PLEASANT A. HACKLEMAN.* (2.) Col. THOMAS W. SWEENY.							
Staff	1						1
52d Illinois	1	5	4	59		1	70
58th Illinois (detachment)†		2		11		6	19
2d Iowa	2	10	9	75		5	101
7th Iowa	1	20	7	80	1	13	122
8th Iowa (detachment)†	1	2	2	32			37
12th Iowa (detachment)†		4	5	23		7	39
14th Iowa (detachment)†				11		3	14
Total First Brigade	6	43	27	291	1	35	403
Second Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. RICHARD J. OGLESBY.‡ (2.) Col. AUGUST MERSY.							
Staff			1				1
9th Illinois	1	10	6	76	3	52	148
12th Illinois	1	14	4	75		15	109
22d Ohio				10			10
81st Ohio		12	2	48		3	65
Total Second Brigade	2	36	13	209	3	70	333
Third Brigade.							
(1.) Col. SILAS D. BALDWIN.‡ (2.) Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS.							
17th Illinois	2	7	4	41		23	77
30th Illinois	1	4	2	24			31
97th Illinois		7	5	39		23	74
Total Third Brigade	3	18	11	104		46	182
Artillery.							
Maj. GEORGE H. STONE.							
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D		1		8			9
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery H		1		5			6
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery I		1		7			8
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery K		3		9			12
Total artillery		6		29			35
Unattached.							
14th Missouri (Western Sharpshooters)		6	4	10		3	23
Total Second Division	11	109	55	643	4	154	976

* Killed.
† Constituted the organization known as the "Union Brigade."
‡ Wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces—Continued.

Commands.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE—Continued.							
SIXTH DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN.							
First Brigade.							
(1.) Col. BENJAMIN ALLEN. (2.) Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR.							
21st Missouri	------	------	------	18	------	6	24
16th Wisconsin	------	7	------	28	------	10	45
17th Wisconsin	------	4	2	19	------	7	32
Total First Brigade	------	11	2	65	------	23	101
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOHN M. OLIVER.							
Illinois Cavalry, Ford's company	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
15th Michigan	------	13	1	28	------	8	50
18th Missouri, Companies A, B, C, and E	------	3	------	4	------	2	9
14th Wisconsin	2	25	3	47	------	21	98
18th Wisconsin	------	2	------	25	------	7	34
Total Second Brigade	2	43	4	104	------	38	191
Third Brigade.							
Col. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER.							
11th Iowa	------	1	2	8	------	10	21
13th Iowa	------	1	1	13	------	------	15
15th Iowa	3	8	3	64	------	8	86
16th Iowa	------	1	2	18	------	6	27
Total Third Brigade	3	11	8	103	------	24	149
Artillery.							
Capt. ANDREW HICKENLOOPER.							
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery F	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Minnesota Light Artillery, 1st Battery	------	------	------	1	------	------	1
Ohio Light Artillery, 3d Battery	------	------	------	1	------	------	1
Ohio Light Artillery, 5th Battery	------	------	------	3	------	------	3
Ohio Light Artillery, 10th Battery	------	------	------	3	------	------	3
Total Artillery	------	------	------	8	------	------	8
Total Sixth Division	5	65	14	280	------	85	449
Total Army of West Tennessee	16	174	69	923	4	239	1,425
RECAPITULATION.							
Army of the Mississippi	11	154	10	803	1	80	1,095
Army of West Tennessee	16	174	69	923	4	239	1,425
Grand total	27	328	115	1,726	5	319	2,520

Officers killed.—Lieut. Henry A. Webb, Twenty-seventh Ohio; Capt. Jacob M. Spangler and Lieut. Charles C. Heyl, Forty-third Ohio; Capt. James McFadden, Sixty-third Ohio; Col. William A. Thrush and Capt. David De Wolf, Forty-seventh Illinois; Capt. Charles Hollister, Eleventh Missouri; Capt. Robert P. Mooers, Fourth Minnesota; Maj. Richard Lanning and Lieut. John J. Robinson, jr., Eightieth Ohio; Lieut. Daniel T. Noyes, Sixth Wisconsin Battery; Brig. Gen. Pleasant A. Hackleman, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. Edward Brainard, Fifty-second Illinois; Lieuts. John G. Huntington and Thomas Snowden, Second Iowa; Capt. Benton K. Smith, Seventh Iowa; Lieut. Enos Tichenor, Eighth Iowa; Capt. William Britt, Ninth Illinois; Capt. Guy C. Ward, Twelfth Illinois; Lieuts. William Brown, jr., and Henry N. Estabrook, Seventh Illinois; Lieut. Jonas D. Corwin, Fiftieth Illinois; Capt. Levi W. Vaughn and Lieut. Samuel A. Tinkham, Fourteenth Wisconsin; Lieuts. Rufus H. Eldredge, William M. Cathcart, and John D. Kinsman, Fifteenth Iowa.

No. 4.

Report of Surg. Archibald B. Campbell, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Army of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., October 24, 1862.

GENERAL: In anticipation of an engagement with the enemy on October 3, upon information derived from the Engineer Department I selected the large building recently constructed for a commissary depot as the place best protected by the nature of the ground and the safest for hospital purposes. The men furnished by the quartermaster worked expeditiously, and everything was prepared (medicines, instruments, cots, and buckets of water ready) some time before the first wounded man was brought in. It became evident in a short time that the building, although a very large one, would be altogether too small for their accommodation. According to your order, issued upon my recommendation, I then took possession of the Tishomingo Hotel, and, when it was full, of the Corinth House, as hospitals, preparations having been made in the morning for that purpose. All the surgeons worked faithfully and diligently, and by 6 o'clock the wounded were all comfortably disposed of and their wounds dressed.

At 3 o'clock next morning I received your order to remove all the wounded to Camp Corral. By 6 a. m. they were all collected into the new hospital. The ambulances then went to the scene of action to bring off those recently fallen.

I am particularly indebted to Surg. J. L. Crane, medical director of Stanley's division, who superintended the arranging and pitching of the tents, and to Surg. H. Wardner, medical director of Davies' division, who received and disposed of the wounded as they arrived on both days. I found upon the railroad platform a large number of tents, which I took possession of and used. The battle ceased just before noon, and by night all the wounded were under shelter, their wounds dressed, and provided with cots.

I have to compliment all the surgeons for their kindness, energy, and indefatigable endurance. Surg. E. Winchester, Fifty-second Illinois Regiment, in charge of the Corinth House; Surg. P. A. Carpenter, Fifth Iowa Regiment, in charge of the Tishomingo Hotel, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Swaving, at the commissary building, remained until the last man and all the property had been loaded and sent to the newly selected hospital.

The wounded, being thoroughly arranged and cared for, were turned over on Sunday morning, October 5, to the supervision of Surg. N. Gay, in charge of the general hospital. An ample supply of medical officers was left to take charge of them, and the surgeons of divisions and regiments, with one assistant to each regiment, reported back to their commands and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, which occupied from eight to ten days.

I have to state that there was neglect on the part of the rebel surgeons for their wounded. The surgeon placed by Van Dorn in charge of over 100 wounded left at Ripley neglected to make out a requisition, although repeatedly urged to do so, with the assurance from myself that all the needed supplies should be delivered to him within forty-eight hours. Everything that has been called for from their large hospital at Iuka and the other hospitals within our lines has been furnished them on

your order, except blankets, of which our supply ran short. The balance will be sent as soon as possible.

It is due to Private H. Douglass, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois, who acted as my orderly both in this battle and that at Iuka, to say that no man was exposed to more danger or could exhibit more bravery than he did in the performance of his duties.

Herewith annexed is a statement of the number of killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners:*

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.
Killed	32	60	223
Wounded	86	276	1,450
Missing	3	12	200
Prisoners			17
Total	121	348	1,890
Grand total			2,359

The loss of the enemy, calculated from the best sources of information within my reach, was 1,423 buried, 3,000 prisoners, including their wounded left in our hands, and 5,000 wounded taken away and dropped by the road-side; making 9,423 in all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CAMPBELL,
Medical Director, Army of the Mississippi.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi.

No. 5.

Reports of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, including operations September 29–October 12.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

COLONEL: In detailing, for the information of the major-general commanding, the part taken by the Second Division in the battle of Corinth, I deem it proper to commence with September 29, when the First Brigade, consisting of four Ohio regiments (the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, and Sixty-third), and the batteries of Maurice and Dees, the whole commanded by Colonel Fuller, marched from our camp at Jacinto to Rienzi. Everything was quiet this day at Rienzi, excepting some cavalry skirmishing in the direction of Booneville, and in the evening we learned that a force of 300 cavalry had penetrated to within 2 miles of our position.

The 30th we remained in camp, sending a reconnaissance, consisting of the Twenty-seventh and Sixty-third Ohio, under Maj. Z. S. Spaulding, to the Hatchie Crossing, 12 miles west. This force returned at 12 o'clock at night, bringing in 3 prisoners. The detachment met no enemy in force, nor had any been on that road, notwithstanding the false assertions of our scouts. The prisoners taken belonged to the force which Breckinridge had commanded in Louisiana, and gave us the first positive in-

* But see revised statement, p. 174.

formation that the forces of Price, Van Dorn, Villepigue and Breckinridge had formed a junction at some point near Ripley. This evening orders were received to march the division through Kossuth to the Tuscumbia, and it was deemed advisable to send a part of Colonel Mower's brigade, by way of Hatchie Bridge, to support a contemplated cavalry reconnaissance by Colonel Lee. The Eleventh Missouri was started at 9 p. m., and at daylight next morning, October 1, Colonel Mower, with the Twenty-sixth and Forty-seventh Illinois and Spoor's battery, followed. This force found no enemy. They marched 34 miles in twenty-four hours over a country almost destitute of water and came to the Tuscumbia very much fatigued. The First Brigade and the remainder of the Second, under my direction, reached the Tuscumbia on the evening of October 1. The enemy made a demonstration upon Kossuth this evening, but it appears they were nothing but light troops.

The 2d the division rested in camp, Col. Kirby Smith being detached, with the Forty-third Ohio and part of the Eighth Wisconsin, to Kossuth. At midnight I received orders to move to Corinth, and at 7 o'clock in the morning the division was formed in parallel lines of battle, by battalions, in front of Whitfield's house, excepting the Fifth Minnesota, which was left to guard the Tuscumbia Bridge.

At 11 o'clock I moved, by order of the general commanding, changing front forward on the left, resting the left of the line on Redoubt D, and establishing communication with the division of General McKean. Shortly after I was called upon to support the division of General Davies, which had been engaged some hours between the Mobile and Memphis Railroad. The Second Brigade, Colonel Mower, was designated by the general commanding. These troops moved off promptly and with loud cheers, although sadly distressed for the want of water. This force consisted of the Twenty-sixth and Forty-seventh Illinois, the Eleventh Missouri, the Eighth Wisconsin, and Spoor's battery. I accompanied the troops until fairly on the way to the scene of fighting, and intrusting them to Colonel Mower, as safe and more experienced than myself in battle, I returned to the other part of my command. This brigade was soon engaged in a fierce contest with the enemy and bore themselves with that gallantry they have always shown in battle. This fight was not under my observation, and I refer you to the report of Colonel Mower for particulars. The loss in officers and men shows how well they fought. Colonel Thrush fell in the action and many brave officers and men were killed and wounded. Mention hereafter will be made of this brave young colonel. The division of General Davies being still pressed back, I was ordered, about 5.30 p. m., to support him with my whole division. The men being almost famished for water, Colonel Du Bois and myself deemed it best to get them water before engaging them, and before this was accomplished the action had ended for the day, the enemy retiring beyond cannon-shot. The men were now refreshed and prepared for the certain battle of the morrow morning.

At 10 o'clock at night I relieved the division of General Davies, and occupied, with two regiments of the Ohio brigade (the Forty-third and Sixty-third), the ground from the railroad cut to the Redoubt Robinett, and thence to the abatis on the right of the Chewalla road, the Eleventh Missouri in support. The Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio faced north, looking over the fallen timber on the right of the road. Three regiments of the Second Brigade were posted to the left of the Redoubt Williams, facing west. The Fifth Minnesota had come up and was held in reserve in the town. The troops rested on their arms during the night.

About 3 o'clock in the morning, October 4, the pickets of the Sixty-third Ohio captured a captain of artillery of the enemy searching ground to plant a battery. At 4 o'clock, it being still quite dark, the enemy opened upon our position with four batteries at close range, one, firing grape, being not more than 300 yards distant. The flight of shot and shell and the crashing of houses was trying to our young soldiers, but they took it quietly, and fortunately, being under the crest of the ridge, met few casualties. At break of day Captain Williams and Lieutenant Robinett opened upon the enemy's batteries, and Lieutenant Lamberg, of the Third Michigan Battery, opening a flank fire, the enemy fled, leaving a gun and caisson. The First U. S. Infantry captured the first and the Sixty-third Ohio the latter. At 8 o'clock in the morning I was ordered by the general commanding in person to throw out heavy lines of skirmishers on both sides of the Chewalla road and determine the position of the enemy. Light skirmishing had been going on all the morning. A force equal to two regiments was immediately pushed out, I superintending the right and Colonel Mower the left. I felt obliged to send Colonel Mower on account of his experience and the importance of the reconnaissance. Major McDowell, Thirty-ninth Ohio, had the immediate command of the skirmishers on the right, moving to the northwest, pushing back the enemy's light troops. In less than half an hour our skirmishers were forced to recoil before the fire of the whole force of the enemy in line of battle. Colonel Mower's horse was shot and he was prostrated by an ugly wound in the neck and taken prisoner. In a few moments the plan of the enemy was apparent. Three deep columns burst simultaneously from the wood north of Corinth and pushed rapidly for the position of the batteries. Captain Williams opened at once with his 30-pounder Parrotts and Captain Maurice added a destructive flank fire from the six guns of his field battery. The columns of the enemy pushed on, and the fate of the day hung in the balance until I saw the fine infantry of General Hamilton bearing down in determined front upon the enemy. At this instant I sent the Fifth Minnesota to attack the flank of the second column of the enemy counting from his right, and I am happy to bear testimony to the gallant fight of this little regiment, commanded by Colonel Hubbard. Few regiments on the field did more effective killing than they. If they lost their feathers on May 28 they have recovered them now.

Should God spare me to see many battles I never expect to see a more grand sight than the battle-field presented at this moment. The enemy had commenced falling back from the town and batteries before our advancing infantry. The roll of musketry and the flash of artillery was incessant as the enemy tried in vain to form line under fire. As the smoke cleared up I can safely say I could see every fighting man on the field; but we were not long left spectators of the fight. Our skirmishers were driven in, and soon a line of battle of a brigade crowned the ridge opposite us and commenced to pour a destructive musketry fire upon the Sixty-third, Forty-third, and Twenty-seventh Ohio Regiments, the Eleventh Missouri, and the batteries of Williams and Robinett.

I repaired to the Sixty-third Ohio Regiment, and here testify to the veteran constancy exhibited by them until one-half their number was prostrated and 9 of their commissioned officers out of 13 were killed or wounded. Col Kirby Smith and his adjutant (Heyl) were both shot down, and at this moment a column of the enemy, gallantly led, rushed down the road and planted their flag outside the ditch of the Redoubt Robinett.

The two exposed regiments fell into temporary disorder; but, running among them myself and bravely seconded by their officers, they were soon rallied and charged the enemy together. At the same instant the Eleventh Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Ohio rushed upon the enemy at a run without firing, and the hill was cleared in an instant, the enemy leaving the ditch and grounds covered with his dead and wounded. Many threw down their arms and called for quarter. The old soldiers of the First Infantry quit their cannon and picked up their old trusty muskets and prevented the enemy crossing the parapet with the bayonet. The enemy was repulsed and the fight was over. The acting brigadier-general (Rogers), who led the charge of the enemy, was dead near the ditch. Instant measures were taken to receive another attack of the enemy should he be disposed to renew it; but, excepting an occasional display of skirmishers advancing on us, nothing was seen of the enemy until his blowing up ammunition showed him in full retreat. The position I was obliged to occupy was one of great disadvantage, as the enemy had it in his power to deploy a long line of battle upon the crest opposite, having a concentric fire upon the very key of my position. Yet I could not form upon and occupy the ridge, since by so doing I would have been in the way of my own artillery fire, and if pushed back must have passed through a single defile.

My men needed respite. For two days they had but a very scant allowance of water, and when the excitement of battle was over they lay down exhausted on the ground.

I feel it a duty here to go outside my proper official report to pay a last tribute to the gallant dead of my division. Among the first to fall in the battle of the 3d was Colonel Thrush, of the Forty-seventh Illinois, gallantly cheering on his men. Called from civil life to the battle-field, he had by his industry and intelligence mastered his new profession, and had formed a fine and gallant regiment. Personally he was endeared to all who knew him. Soon in the battle of the 4th Col. J. L. Kirby Smith fell with a mortal wound. I have not words to describe the qualities of this model soldier or to express the loss we have sustained in his death. The best testimony I can give to his memory is the spectacle I witnessed myself, in the very moment of battle, of stern, brave men weeping as children as the word passed, "Kirby Smith is dead." By his side fell his constant companion and adjutant, accomplished young Heyl.

In my military family I suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Capt. W. D. Colman, assistant adjutant-general, a soldier by nature, a man of rare habits of industry and application, having one thought highly prized beyond all else, viz, duty. He had gone through all the battles from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico to fall at last by the hands of his false countrymen.

Inclosed please find lists of killed, wounded, and missing.*

A special report will be made of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers specially commended to the general commanding. A report of the pursuit of the enemy will also be forwarded. In my main report I take occasion to thank my brigade commanders, Colonels Fuller and Mower; Colonel Sprague, Sixty-third Ohio; Colonel Swayne, Forty-third Ohio; Colonel Noyes, Thirty-ninth Ohio; Colonel Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota; Major Spaulding, Twenty-seventh Ohio, and Major Weber, young and gallant; Major Gillmore, Twenty-sixth Illinois, and Colonel Robbins and Major Jefferson, Eighth Wisconsin; Captains Maurice and Spoor, and Lieutenant Lamberg, commanding batteries.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 173.

To the members of my staff, Surgeon Crane, Captain Baker, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant Cherry, acting assistant quartermaster, and Lieutenants Sinclair and Smiedel, my aides, I express my gratitude for their hearty co-operation and arduous service during the two days' fight.

Very respectfully submitted.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Division, Army of the Mississippi.

Colonel KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
October 15, 1862.

COLONEL: Early in the afternoon of October 4, after the enemy were discovered to be in retreat, it was announced that pursuit would be made. The order of march was received in the evening. My column was to support General McPherson's brigade and General Davies' division was to follow me. Owing to the fatigued condition of my men and having to provide them with ammunition and rations I did not get off until 8 a. m. The guide assigned me, much to my chagrin, did not know which road to take at the first fork of the Chewalla road, but finally led off on the right fork. This brought us in less than a mile upon Hamilton's column. I retraced my steps, and finding the guide knew nothing of the country I concluded to follow the beaten trail of the enemy and move toward the cannonading plainly heard in the west. Taking the next left-hand fork of the road I moved west, and at a distance of 4 miles from Corinth found that this road too crossed to the south of the Memphis Railroad. A countryman asserted solemnly that no road north of the railroad led to Chewalla.

The houses, outhouses, tents, and barns filled with badly-wounded men illustrated the destructive effects of the two days' fighting upon the enemy. A mile farther I found my advance stopped by General McKean's division, and at the risk of being thought hypercritical I must say that I considered the march of General McKean exceedingly slow. Indeed the train accompanying the division was so long and cumbersome that any idea of making a successful pursuit must at once be dropped. I would here respectfully suggest to the general commanding the utter impossibility of overtaking a flying army with divisions encumbered with wagon trains, and would in the same spirit recommend, should a like case occur, the allowance to each regiment be limited to one ammunition wagon and two ambulances. I will not say that my division could have overtaken and engaged the enemy, but I will say that we could have aided General McPherson and driven the rear guard in quick time from their successive positions.

The night of the 5th we encamped 2 miles from the Tuscumbia. The morning of the 6th we crossed the Tuscumbia, and upon reaching the ridge found abundant evidence of the demoralization and hurry of the enemy, in the coming in to give themselves up of numerous stragglers, and the abandonment of wagons, tents, camp equipage, caissons, muskets, &c.

We reached the Hatchie at Crum's Mill at 2 p. m. and left at 1 a. m. on the morning of the 7th, reaching Sprites', 3 miles north of Ripley, at 10 p. m. The enemy made a small demonstration from the woods on our left here at midnight, but scouring the woods with skirmishers, I found it was nothing but a small squad of light cavalry or perhaps

guerrillas. Staid in camp at Sprites' on the 8th, and moved by the country road to Gurney's, 4 miles east of Ripley, on the 9th.

On the 10th marched to Hatchie Crossing of Ripley and Rienzi road; thence on a good by-road to the Nolin and Kossuth road, encamping at the Widow Wells'. The march from Hatchie to Widow Wells' was in a drenching rain, and the night bivouac was very uncomfortable.

On the 11th came to Tuscumbia Crossing, and the 12th to this camp. We picked up stragglers each day, who were generally sent back to the nearest force, sometimes under guard; other times, when they had voluntarily come in, merely with a parole in pencil, always taking their description. My men marched well and straggled very little. The second day's march out, as is usual with soldiers after battle and hardship, some disposition to pillage was shown, which was most summarily suppressed.

The field officers of the regiments all seconded my efforts to keep order and prevent straggling, but I am pained to say I find too many company commanders who are totally unconcerned as to whether their men march in ranks or go along the road like a flock of geese.

The distance from the mill east of Hatchie Crossing to the intersection of the Nolin and Kossuth road is 4½ miles. I believe all the other roads and distances are well known.

Respectfully submitted.

D. S. STANLEY.
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

Col. H. G. KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 6.

Report of Col. John W. Fuller, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding the Second Division, the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent battle of Corinth:

At daylight on the morning of the 3d instant we moved from the Tuscumbia Creek, where it is crossed by the southerly road leading from Corinth to Kossuth, and marched to Whitfield's house, formerly the headquarters of Major-General Grant. While halting here the Forty-third Ohio Infantry, Colonel Smith, and a section of the Third Michigan Battery, which had been sent to Kossuth the day before, rejoined the brigade. About noon we marched to the outer line of defenses on the westerly side of the town, resting our right near Battery D, the artillery placed in position to command the road leading from the west. An hour afterward we moved by our right flank until we covered Battery E, and planted the artillery so as to command the approaches to that work. About 4 p. m. orders came to retire to a position near the Seminary, upon reaching which I gave orders at once to deploy into line. Before this was fully executed we were again ordered to move to a point near to Battery Williams, and again to proceed to the space between the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the earthwork next easterly from that road. Forming line upon the crest, with our right resting

near the work referred to, we stacked arms, expecting to defend that position. After the troops were here supplied with water and rations (a precaution on the part of the commanding general of inestimable importance) we were again in motion, and, crossing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, were soon occupying a position in front of Battery Williams, from which General Davies' command was then being withdrawn. The general commanding the division placed the Forty-third Ohio (Col. J. L. K. Smith) in position near the crest of the ridge fronting to the west, the right of the regiment resting near Battery Robinett, while I, in accordance with his instructions, formed the line fronting to the north as follows: The Sixty-third Ohio (Col. J. W. Sprague) with left resting near the road which passes Battery Robinett, distant about 30 yards from the battery; the Twenty-seventh Ohio (Maj. Z. S. Spaulding) next on the right of the Sixty-third, and the Thirty-ninth Ohio (Col. A. W. Gilbert) holding the right of our line. The general having directed me to look well to the guard, as soon as the line was formed I went to the outpost, when I learned that the guard of General Davies' division had been withdrawn; also that immediately afterward the enemy's pickets advanced to the edge of the woods, and had already, from the point where the road leads into the forest, fired with fatal effect upon the small squad of dismounted cavalry which occupied the road leading thence to our position. I immediately sent two companies of the Sixty-third Ohio to hold this road, with orders to press as far toward the woods as possible. The night prevented my seeing with what force the enemy held the woods, and thinking it hazardous to move a small force along this road into the woods to be there deployed, I ordered Major Spaulding, Twenty-seventh Ohio, to deploy a line of skirmishers immediately in front of our lines, with instructions to creep cautiously through the fallen timber, and, if possible, to gain and hold the edge of the woods. The skirmishers were not strong enough to gain the woods, but they held a position from which they replied effectively to the enemy's sharpshooters during the morning, firing no less than 70 rounds per man.

The guard in the road succeeded during the night in making a prisoner of Captain Tobin (and his bugler), who had planted his battery within 200 yards of our position, and who when captured was making a reconnaissance along the road leading from the woods. After daylight a portion of this guard, under Captain Brown, Sixty-third Ohio, crept up to the edge of the forest and captured and brought into our lines a caisson, with 4 horses attached, and soon after the James gun to which it belonged was drawn in by a squad of the First U. S. Infantry, from Battery Robinett.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning the enemy's guns in front of our position sounded the reveille, which instantly aroused the entire command. Shot, shell, grape, and canister were poured over the entire field with great rapidity, but, owing to the protection afforded by the ground occupied, we suffered comparatively little loss. Captain Williams' guns sullenly responded, and the moment that the light enabled him to aim with precision the enemy precipitately withdrew his batteries.

About 9 or 10 a. m. three companies were detailed, under command of Maj. H. T. McDowell, Thirty-ninth Ohio, with orders to deploy as skirmishers, and, co-operating with those already advanced, to push forward into the woods and ascertain whether the enemy was there in strength. This deployment was made under the personal direction of the general commanding the division, and the skirmishers, soon after

reaching the woods, were driven back by the enemy, who was already forming his column for the assault. As the indications increased that the enemy would soon attack us I moved the whole line, which faced the north, a little to the left, so as to bring the Sixty-third Ohio close to the ditch surrounding the battery, the left (two companies of the Sixty-third) crossing and occupying the road.

At about 11 o'clock, while in Battery Robinett, I saw the enemy approaching through the woods in four close columns—one moving down the road, one to the west of it and moving nearly parallel with it, and two others on the easterly side of the road. I afterward learned that the column in the road was the Sixth Texas, their left column the Ninth Texas, and the others Arkansas regiments, whose numbers I failed to get, the four regiments being the brigade of General Phifer. Immediately in their rear, and supporting General Phifer, was the brigade of Colonel Moore. As soon as I saw the movement I ordered Col. J. L. K. Smith to change his front forward, to better protect the battery. Thinking the enemy's column, if resolute, would be sure to break the line of the Sixty-third Ohio where it was so greatly exposed, I ordered the Eleventh Missouri (Major Weber) to a position directly in rear of the Sixty-third and distant not more than 25 yards, and directed Major Weber, in case the Sixty-third gave way, to rise up and charge the enemy at a double-quick, and to be particular not to fire a shot until he saw the backs of the enemy.

Directly after running along the line of the Sixty-third and Twenty-seventh Regiments I cautioned the men to hold their fire until the enemy should be close upon them. When the column in the road (which moved more rapidly than the others) had approached within 100 yards of our line the Sixty-third and some of the left companies of the Twenty-seventh opened fire upon it. The head of the column almost instantly disappeared and the rear recoiled rapidly to the edge of the woods. It was immediately reformed, and, strengthened by another regiment, again advanced to the assault with great gallantry. The Sixty-third Ohio, which had already suffered greatly from a cloud of sharpshooters, seemed the principal target for the enemy, and almost immediately its ranks were so riddled and broken that I could see the enemy's column as well as if their line had never intervened. Nine out of 13 line officers had fallen, and, with half their number killed or wounded, the regiment fell back to the rear to reform.

At this moment the Eleventh Missouri sprang to their feet and received a volley, which, for the instant, staggered them. The next they pressed forward with heroic gallantry, and the Twenty-seventh Ohio, whose left had fallen back slightly, joining in the movement and uniting their flanks, the two regiments rushed in splendid style upon the enemy, instantly routing him and driving him in utter confusion from the field, which was thickly strewn with his dead and wounded. A large number were immediately made prisoners, while others, secreting themselves in the fallen timber and unable to escape, were brought in squads to our lines, whence all were sent to the guard near Battery Williams. From the best information I can obtain, after diligent inquiry, I estimate the number at about 200.

During the movements just described on the right of Battery Robinett the Forty-third Ohio engaged the enemy on the left of that work. Thrown into momentary disorder by the fall of their colonel and rallied by the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne and the general commanding the division, they successfully repulsed that column which marched west of the road and shot every rebel who showed his head

above the parapet of the fort or attempted to enter through the embrasures.

I must not omit to mention the hand-to-hand fight which occurred between portions of the Ninth Texas and Twenty-seventh Ohio. As the Ninth Texas approached our line, and when distant not more than 6 or 8 yards, Orrin B. Gould, a private of Company G, Twenty-seventh Ohio, shot down the Texas color-bearer, who was marching at the head of the column. Seeing the colors fall, young Gould, with others, sprang forward to secure them, when a rebel officer sang out to his men, "Save the colors," and at the same time put a bullet into the breast of Gould. The young hero was not to be intimidated, however, and bore away the rebel flag in triumph.

About 1 p. m. the rebels again showed themselves in force in front of our position, a little to the left of the ground from which their column moved upon us, whereupon I ordered Captain Maurice, commanding Light Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, to plant two 12-pounder howitzers near and to the west of Battery Robinett. Two companies of the Eleventh Missouri were placed in the ditch surrounding the fort, and the Thirty-ninth Ohio (Lieutenant-Colonel Noyes), moving by their left flank, was formed in rear of the battery, the right wing facing to the north and the left to the west. It was a source of regret to me and a disappointment to the officers and men that this splendid regiment had no opportunity to show the rebels their power.

Inasmuch as the batteries belonging to this brigade were ordered away, and I remained unadvised of the position assigned them, I am unable to speak of the part taken by them in the action. Fortunately I learned the whereabouts of Captain Maurice when his howitzers were needed, and I hear the conduct of the battery spoken of in such flattering terms by officers upon whom I rely that I feel proud to know that it is a part of this command. I doubt not the chief of artillery will do full justice to that and to the other battery of this brigade.

In the disposition of troops, as well as in other matters herein referred to, I followed carefully and minutely the instructions I had received from the general commanding the division, excepting when the suddenness of the enemy's movements gave me no opportunity to refer to him. In these instances I did not hesitate to give such orders as I deemed necessary.

To the officers commanding regiments no small share of praise is due for the brilliant victory which was won. Col. J. L. K. Smith, the most accomplished officer in the brigade, fell at the head of his regiment while giving his commands as if at parade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne, assuming command under the most trying circumstances, soon restored order in his regiment, and fought it with the utmost gallantry. Col. J. W. Sprague, whose regiment had the most exposed position, stood at his post cheering on his men when two-thirds of his officers and half of his command had fallen, and in an incredibly short space of time reformed his men and brought them again into line. Colonel Gilbert, thrown from his horse before the assault was made, left his regiment in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Noyes, an officer who is as efficient and faithful as he is brave and determined. Maj. Z. S. Spaulding, the only field officer with the Twenty-seventh, commanded with marked ability, checking the enthusiasm of the men until the proper moment, and pressing them forward when the enemy were in a situation to be crushed.

Major Weber, commanding the Eleventh Missouri, though not attached to this brigade, fought under my command during the action,

and displayed so much of the true soldier and handled his regiment with so much skill that I should do injustice to my own feelings did I fail to speak of him in this connection. He is doubtless one of the best officers in this division, and deserves great praise for his conduct during the battle.

I should not close this report without acknowledging my obligations to Capt. W. H. Lathrop, of my staff, whose coolness and good judgment rendered him of very great assistance to me; nor to Capt. C. W. Dustan, my assistant adjutant-general, whose promptness in the execution of orders and whose gallant bearing met my hearty approval. The mounted orderlies (detailed from the Thirty-sixth Illinois), two of whom were wounded and two of whose horses were shot during the action, also deserve especial thanks for their soldierly conduct.

The following statement of casualties* will show that, though the action was short, the victory was not gained without a desperate struggle:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
27th Ohio	9	47	6
39th Ohio	2	13	.....
43d Ohio	16	74	.....
63d Ohio	24	105	3
Light Company F, 2d U. S. Artillery	.....	3	.....
3d Michigan Battery	.....	11	.....
	51	253	9
Total	.....	.....	315

Our rejoicings over the result are mingled with bitter grief as we think of the brave hearts which have ceased to beat. The Forty-third Ohio has been signally afflicted. Col. J. L. K. Smith, who died this afternoon, enjoyed not only the confidence and esteem of every officer of this command, but was respected and beloved by the whole army. The loss of Captain Spangler is one which his regiment will long and deeply feel, and in First Lieutenant Heyl, adjutant of the regiment, has passed away one of the most genial, faithful, and useful officers of this brigade. The Sixty-third Ohio mourns the loss of Captain McFadden, who died a patriot's death, fearlessly discharging his duty. The Twenty-seventh Ohio in First Lieut. H. A. Webb lost one of the most able and valuable officers on its rolls. Enduring physical powers, an iron will, a clear head, and a cultivated intellect rendered him peculiarly useful to the service, and gave promise of prominence and great influence in the future. Nor shall we soon forget the brave men in the ranks who fought and fell on October 4. Their comrades will cherish their memory, and when gathered around the camp-fires will often repeat the story of their heroism, and our country will remember with pride their glorious achievements.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. FULLER,

Colonel Twenty-seventh Ohio, Commanding First Brigade.

Lieut. W. H. SINCLAIR,

Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Army of the Miss.

* But see revised statement, p. 173.

No. 7.

Report of Maj. Zephaniah S. Spaulding, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, including operations October 3–9.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY,
In the Field, near Ripley, Miss., October 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this regiment left camp on Tuscumbia River on the morning of Friday, the 3d instant, and marched with the brigade to a point about 1½ miles from Corinth and inside the outer line of defenses. From here we were marched to what was formerly known as Battery D, where we took position as support to Maurice's battery, and remained for several hours, when we retired into the town past the Seminary, and formed our line on the north side of the place. During the night we changed our position to one in front and on the right of the northwest defenses of Corinth, and I was ordered to form my line on the right of what is known as Battery Robinett.

At 1 a. m. of the 4th instant I sent Company B, under command of First Lieutenant Bryan, as skirmishers into the woods, about 400 yards to the front, where they remained, doing good execution, until driven back by a heavy force of the enemy about 11 o'clock. At 9 a. m. I sent Company A, First Lieutenant Sawyer commanding, out as skirmishers, who were driven back at the same time. At daylight a rebel battery in the woods in front of us opened a heavy fire, most of their shots going over us, but from which we had 1 man killed and 3 wounded. About 11 o'clock a heavy force of the enemy appeared in our front, driving in our skirmishers and evidently intending to charge upon our battery. They advanced upon us in four columns by the flank, one of which, headed by the Ninth Texas, came forward in the direction of the left wing of this regiment. I ordered my men to hold their fire until the enemy came within short range, and screen themselves as much as possible by means of the brush in front of them. As the enemy came up the hill the Twenty-seventh poured into them a galling fire, advancing as they did so until it became almost a hand-to-hand conflict. At this time the Sixty-third Ohio, upon our left, was forced back, and I found my left and rear was being endangered. I therefore ordered my left to fall back, which they did in good order, until they formed a line with the Eleventh Missouri, just brought up to take the place of the Sixty-third Ohio, and together we charged over the brow of the hill, driving the enemy in great confusion and with great loss. Coming in range of our own guns from the fort I now ordered my regiment to halt, and the engagement, as far as we were concerned, was practically ended.

During the engagement our loss amounted to 9 killed, including 1 commissioned officer (First Lieutenant Webb, of Company G); 47 wounded, including 2 commissioned officers (Captain Lynch and Second Lieutenant Young, both of Company G), and 6 missing, whom I have reason to believe are prisoners. I forward a complete list with my port.*

Saturday night my men slept on their arms upon the field, and Sunday morning marched with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy. This pursuit was kept up until Tuesday night, when we bivouacked about 5 miles from Ripley.

Wednesday morning I was ordered out on a reconnaissance, under

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 173.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne, of the Forty-third Ohio, and proceeded to a point on the road from Rienzi to Ripley about 3½ miles from the latter place. Five companies of this regiment were used as skirmishers upon this occasion, but found no trace of the enemy, save four stragglers from the rebel army, whom they captured. The same evening we returned to our former bivouac and joined the brigade.

During the entire engagement and march my officers and men behaved with great credit and to my entire satisfaction, saving a very few instances, which I have not as yet had the time and occasion to examine.

I am, captain, with respect, your obedient servant,

Z. S. SPAULDING,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. LATHROP,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., &c., First Brig., Second Div.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward F. Noyes, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, including operations October 3–8.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH OHIO REGIMENT,
Camp, near Ripley, Miss., October 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment in the military operations in and near Corinth, Miss., from the 3d to the 8th instant inclusive:

On the 3d the regiment marched under orders from place of bivouac, near Kossuth, to Corinth, arriving in Corinth about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Our men having marched without water during the day, it was deemed expedient to draw in wagons enough to satisfy immediate necessities. Before all were supplied the evening was so far advanced as to preclude the possibility of engaging the enemy until the next morning. During the night the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment was posted on the right of the First Brigade, General Stanley's division, on the Purdy road, west of Corinth, and at daybreak on the morning of the 4th the enemy, who had planted a battery under cover of the night within 150 yards of our lines, commenced shelling our position. A rapid fire was kept up until our own batteries, assisted by the infantry, drove the rebels from their guns. About 9 a. m. two companies of this regiment (A and K) were sent to our front, north of Purdy road, and deployed as skirmishers, under Major McDowell, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio, who had been detailed to command the skirmishers of the brigade. They advanced into the woods, discovered the enemy in force, and were immediately fired upon along the whole line. Soon the Confederate columns were observed moving in a southeasterly direction from the woods toward the town, and two brigades advanced to charge the battery which the Ohio brigade was posted to support. The Thirty-ninth Ohio was ordered to look well to the right, and to be prepared for an attempt by the enemy, then near the town, to turn our right flank, but the other regiments of the brigade, being hard pressed by the greatly superior force attacking them, this regiment was ordered to move by the flank to the left, to support the Twenty-seventh, Forty-third, and Sixty-third Ohio Regiments. We accordingly took position with our right wing fronting to the north and our left wing at right angles to it, fronting to

the west, and we so remained during the day. The line of our skirmishers, when the engagement became general, being covered by the cross-fire of the battery in our rear, which was working against the columns of the enemy approaching the town, Major McDowell withdrew them and ordered them to rejoin the regiment. The skirmishers did good service, keeping a rapid and well-directed fire upon the columns of the enemy, massed within easy range of their lines. The rebels, being repulsed with terrible loss on all sides, fell back. During the night companies G and D of this regiment, with others of the brigade, under Major McDowell, were sent out to discover the position of the enemy, who was found to have made a precipitate retreat, leaving his dead and wounded upon the field.

Early in the morning of the 5th we commenced the pursuit. Bivouacked that night on State Line road, near Chewalla.

On the 6th marched to Crum's Mill, on the Hatchie, and on the 7th to a point northeast of Ripley, and 5 miles distant, where we lay upon our arms during the night, the enemy being reported near.

On the 8th, with the Twenty-seventh and Forty-third Ohio, made reconnaissance to a ridge 4 miles east of Ripley, where the enemy had boasted that he would make a stand, but we found no hostile force.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. F. NOYES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. LATHROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No 9.

Report of Lieut. Col. Wager Swayne, Forty-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Ripley, Miss., October 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the recent battle of Corinth:

The regiment, in command of Col. J. L. Kirby Smith, moved from Kossuth on the morning of the 3d instant, and, rejoining the brigade at the crossing of the Tuscumbia, reached Corinth at sundown. The same evening we took position in line, facing northwest, along the crest of a ridge, connecting a large battery half a mile north of Corinth, and known to us as Battery Williams, with a smaller one, distant about the length of our line, and known to us as Battery Robinett. We remained in line during the night and throughout the action of the next day. At 4 a. m. a field battery of the enemy took position a few hundred yards to our right and slightly in our rear, and opened fire, which was chiefly directed at the two earthworks between which we lay. The fire continued until daylight, during which time we lost 2 men killed and 10 wounded. Between daylight and 10 a. m. our wounded were increased to 18 by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, posted in trees near the position which his battery had occupied at an earlier hour. At the time of the general attack, toward noon, the enemy advanced in great force, nearly in the direction of our line, upon the lesser earthwork on our right. Our front was immediately changed forward on first com-

* Nominal list of casualties here omitted is embodied in revised statement, p. 173.

pany, so as to afford us more direct range. At this moment the regiment suffered most severely. Colonel Smith fell, dangerously shot through the head; Adjutant Heyl was mortally wounded in the bowels, and Capt. J. M. Spangler, Company A, was instantly killed by a ball through the head. Fire was kept up upon the enemy during and after the execution of the movement until the head of his column had gained the parapet and opened fire on our rear from the opposite side of the earthwork on our right. The regiment was then moved slightly to the left and the right thrown back, so as to fire into the battery and meet the enemy in the new direction. This movement was attended with confusion, which was promptly checked on the appearance and by the efforts of General Stanley. The enemy was driven from the parapet, the right advanced into the battery, and the advance of the enemy on the right of the battery being meanwhile repulsed, our left was again thrown forward and assisted in driving the enemy into the woods. He made no further demonstration against that part of our lines.

The behavior of the regiment was under your own inspection. I am proud to state that not one of the officers thus suddenly left to my command failed to do his duty with alacrity. I should do injustice if I omitted to mention the valuable services of Major Herrick after the irreparable loss of our commanding officer.

Colonel Smith was wounded while displaying the utmost gallantry. We are permitted to hope that he will recover. Captain Spangler and Lieutenant Heyl fell in the courageous discharge of duty. Capt. S. F. Timmons and Lieuts. L. McClaren, H. S. Prophet, and A. L. Howe being wounded bore up without a murmur.

Our loss was 16 killed and 74 wounded, embracing many of our best and bravest.* The grief for the fallen is tempered by their honorable death, and our sympathy for the wounded is heightened by the knowledge that their hearts are in the cause.

WAGER SWAYNE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. LATHROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Col. John W. Sprague, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, including operations October 3–9.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Near Ripley, Miss., October 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that nine companies of my command (Company D, Captain Fouts, being on detached duty), consisting of 275 men, left camp near Tuscumbia River about 3 a. m. on the 3d instant and marched to Corinth during the morning, distant about 6 miles. Our position was changed several times. In the evening we rested near the fort north of Major-General Rosecrans' headquarters. About 10 o'clock at night I was ordered to take position immediately on the right of the field redoubt (armed with three 20-pounder Parrott guns) in front and to the left of Captain Williams' fort and headquarters. On the left

*But see revised statement, p. 173.

of the first-named work was the Forty-third Ohio and on my right were the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiments. Soon after taking this position Companies B and G, commanded by Capt. C. E. Brown and Lieutenant Browning, were sent out on the Chewalla road to the north and west from Corinth.

During the night Captain Brown captured Captain Tobin, of Tobin's (Tennessee) battery, and his bugler, and brought them in. They were sent forward to the headquarters of General D. S. Stanley.

Captain Brown heard the enemy near his position planting a battery, and at about 4 a. m. fired several volleys, it is believed with good effect. Almost immediately after the enemy opened fire from their battery planted in our front, distant less than 300 yards. During the morning several of my men were wounded by the fire from this battery and by the enemy's sharpshooters, also posted in the woods in front.

About 10 a. m. the enemy's columns were seen emerging from the woods into the partially open ground in our front. My men were kept lying down until the enemy had advanced to within 50 yards of our position. Our fire was then delivered with such effect as to check their advance; but they were again pushed on, again checked, and forced to retire, leaving the ground literally covered with dead and wounded. They again advanced after a short interval and opened a furious fire upon us. At the same time a column of the enemy charged the redoubt immediately on my left and advanced in strong force in front. The fire to which my regiment was exposed at this time was terrific and deadly. Soon the enemy on my left had advanced so far as to pour an enfilading fire along nearly the whole line of my regiment. My left was thrown back slightly to meet this assault, and our fire was delivered with such effect upon the enemy, who had reached the ditch of the redoubt mentioned, as to nearly fill the ditch with their dead and wounded. Every officer and man of my command seemed to put forth superhuman exertions to hold our position, but no troops could long stand against such unequal odds pouring a fire upon front and flank.

Out of 13 line officers 9 were killed or wounded and 45 per cent. of my whole force had shared the same fate, to say nothing of the number necessarily detailed to carry off the wounded.

As evidence of the deadly fire to which my left was exposed I may state that 53 per cent. was either killed or wounded, and not an officer left except Captain Brown. My left wing and center fell back at my order and were gallantly replaced by the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers. In less than ten minutes 135 of my regiment were formed in the front line in good order and there remained during the balance of the day and through the following night, but the battle was over and a most brilliant victory won.

I need not attempt to describe the fierce assault and murderous fire to which my command was exposed, either to General Stanley, commanding the division, or to Colonel Fuller, commanding the brigade, for the fighting of my regiment was in their immediate presence and many of my men fell fighting bravely within an arm's length of them.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men under my command. Capt. Frank T. Gilmore, Company A, was never, I believe, excelled by any young officer for efficiency and daring. When the enemy commenced the principal infantry attack he was in front, with his company deployed as skirmishers. The fierceness of the assault forced him to retire around the right of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment, and thus regain his position in line, which he did at double-quick, arriving in time to open fire with the balance of the regiment.

Captain Brown, Company B, on the extreme left, I should have before stated, went out with 12 men and brought in one of the enemy's caissons under a sharp fire. He was cool and daring during the whole fight. Capt. Christopher E. Smith, Company C, was severely wounded in the leg, but refused to go to the rear until the fight was over and the victory won. He displayed rare gallantry and ability. Capt. George W. Fitzsimons and Lieut. William H. Cherry, Company E, were both wounded, but fought bravely to the end. First Lieut. Nesbit Comly, commanding Company F, was stunned by a blow on the head, but joined again in the fight almost immediately. Lieut. John W. Browning, commanding Company G, was wounded three times before leaving the field. Capt. Oscar L. Jackson, Company H, a young officer of great promise, was severely, and it is feared mortally, wounded. He held his company in perfect order until two-thirds of his men were killed or wounded. First Lieut. William Cornell, commanding Company I, was perfectly cool, and exhibited the finest qualities of an officer during the entire day. Second Lieut. James A. Gilmore, of same company, received a painful wound in the hip, but insisted that the more severely wounded should be cared for first. His conduct during the fight was most gallant. First Lieut. W. W. Mason, Company C, behaved with coolness and bravery during the fight. Capt. James McFadden, Company K, just promoted, an earnest and intelligent officer, by his coolness and daring exercised an almost singular control over his men. He fell mortally wounded, dying the death of a patriot and brave man. Second Lieut. S. W. Cunningham, behaved bravely and well. He was severely wounded in the face. Capt. Otis W. Pollock, acting adjutant, rendered effective and gallant service during the day. Assist. Surg. A. B. Monahan, acting surgeon, was knocked from his horse in the morning by a piece of shell striking him near the eye. He soon recovered from the shock, and when I visited the hospitals at 9 o'clock in the evening I found of the 90 of my wounded that had been brought in every one had been dressed, laid upon cots, and tenderly cared for by him. Acting Assistant Surgeons Marsh and Arnold were ordered to report to me on the field. I did not see them, and do not know what services they rendered. First Lieut. Holly Skinner, regimental quartermaster, rendered most effective service during the days named in this report. On the day of the battle he was frequently under fire, and wherever duty called him he was found. Chaplain Benjamin St. James Fry deserves especial mention for his zealous and intelligent efforts in providing comforts and caring for the wounded. His labors have only been limited by the powers of his physical endurance.

If space permitted I should be glad to mention by name the dead and the living non-commissioned officers and privates who distinguished themselves for gallantry and soldierly bearing during the battle.

Early on the morning of the 5th instant I joined with my command in the pursuit of Van Dorn and Price's armies, marched 16 miles, and bivouacked near Widow Wright's.

On the 6th continued the pursuit, marching 16 miles, and bivouacked at Crum's Mill. The road was strewn with arms, ammunition, camp equipage, wagons, &c., showing that the armies of the enemy were perfectly stampeded.

On the 7th again in pursuit before daylight, marching through Jonesborough, and late at night reached a point near Ripley.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a list of the killed, wounded,

and missing.* Being ordered in pursuit so soon after the battle prevents me from making it as complete and full as I could have wished. The result shows 24 killed, 105 wounded (8 mortally), and 3 missing, or 48 per cent. of the entire number taken into action.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. LATHROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Carl A. Lamberg, Third Michigan Battery, including operations October 3–9.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MICHIGAN BATTERY,
Camp near Ripley, Miss., October 9, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the battery under my command and the part which it assumed in the action of the 4th instant at Corinth, Miss.:

On the morning of October 3 the battery, with a section of the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, under Lieutenant McLean, temporarily attached to my command, marched with the First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Mississippi, Col. J. W. Fuller commanding, toward Corinth, and took position fronting southwest of the town. After remaining a short time in this position the battery was again ordered forward, and entered the town about sundown and parked for the night north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad depot.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the enemy commenced shelling the town, and threw several shells in the battery, without causing loss or damage. I marched the battery to a position a short distance to the right and halted, whereupon I was ordered into position by Lieutenant-Colonel Lothrop, chief of artillery, in rear of General Rosecrans' headquarters, fronting west, one Ohio battery on my right and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on my left. Seeing the enemy's skirmishers in the woods in my front, I commenced firing about 8 a. m., and shelled the above-named woods about ten minutes, whereupon they disappeared, without giving me any reply. Later in the day a large force of the enemy appeared, advancing on my right and front, when I again opened fire, driving them back into the wood; but they soon reappeared in greater force, advancing toward the battery, and I gave the order for canister in double-shot. The enemy continued to advance. The infantry on the right of the Ohio battery broke; the Ohio Battery limbered up and retreated, leaving my right flank unprotected and the battery entirely without support. The enemy now being within 20 yards of my battery, I ordered limber to the rear (the firing had continued for about half an hour), and retired to the street in front of General Rosecrans' headquarters, when I was ordered by Brigadier-General Davies to take a position on the south side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which I did. From there I was again ordered by Lieuten-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 173.

ant-Colonel Lothrop, chief of artillery, to return to my former position, in the rear of General Rosecrans' headquarters. When I had resumed this position all firing had ceased and the enemy had been driven back from all points.

On the morning of the 5th I marched, with General Stanley's division, First Brigade, in pursuit of the enemy, taking the Smith Bridge road. We continued the pursuit during the 5th, 6th, and 7th, and on the 8th we encamped about 2 miles beyond Ripley.

On the 9th we marched through Ripley, 4 miles from which town we are now encamped.

During the 6th we passed many of the enemy's hospitals, filled with dead and wounded. During the 6th and 7th we passed over several miles of road strewn with camp and garrison equipage, guns, artillery, ammunition, and in fact everything belonging to an army in full retreat, whereof it can be concluded that the enemy was badly defeated.

It gives me great pleasure to say that all the officers and men under my command acted with the greatest bravery and coolness during the action of the 4th. I take the liberty to mention to the commanding general's special notice Second Lieut. George Robinson, First Sergt. Henry Shier (during the action in command of a section), and Sergt. W. W. Hyzer, all of the Third Michigan Battery, for their gallant conduct and strict attention to orders during the action.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARL ADOLF LAMBERG,
First Lieut., Comdg. Third Michigan Battery, Light Artillery.

W. H. LATHROP,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Thomas D. Maurice, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery, including operations October 3–9.

HDQRS. LIGHT CO. F, SECOND REGT. U. S. ARTY.,
Camp near Ripley, Miss., October 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I herewith submit my report of the part taken by the battery under my command in the action at Corinth, Miss., on October 4:

On the morning of October 3 the battery moved, with the First Brigade, Second Division, Col. J. W. Fuller commanding, up the Kossuth road and took a position fronting southwest, but soon after was ordered forward again in the direction from where heavy firing was heard, and placed in position to the left of Captain Williams' battery of siege guns, near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and covering the wagon road leading southwest. The firing had now ceased on the right and front, but I remained in position during the night.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant the enemy, having planted a battery during the night, opened a fire, which was replied to by the guns of Captain Williams from the redoubt to my right and front. But little loss was sustained by this fire of the rebels, although

the battery was much exposed to their shells. Soon after daylight I opened fire, shelling the road and directing a shot at intervals to the right, in order to draw the fire from the enemy's batteries (if any) that might have been posted in those places. None were discovered, and I ceased firing for that object, and turned my attention to the rebel sharpshooters, who were posted in the tops and behind logs, causing great annoyance in the battery. I ordered a howitzer, with Sergeant McIntyre, to advance in front and near the wood, fire canister, and endeavor to dislodge them, which he succeeded in accomplishing.

I now changed my front and took position on the right of Captain Williams' battery, overlooking the plain west of the town and having our whole line of battle in view. The enemy was soon discovered in large force, moving forward with the evident intention of storming our works, and I opened fire with shell and spherical-case shot, having a good range on the flank of the center column. Four of my guns I directed to play upon a large rebel force advancing rapidly toward the First Brigade, which was being hard pressed by superior numbers, and as I observed the enemy repulsed at this point I directed my fire again upon the rebel masses to my right, who now had nearly gained the town, but were soon driven back by our troops in that part of the field. The enemy's whole line was now in full retreat, and for fifteen minutes I kept up a continuous fire on his rear, when I ceased for the day.

During the remainder of the day I replenished my exhausted ammunition chests, and by order (leaving two 6-pounder guns with the First Infantry, Captain Williams commanding), the battery marched again on the morning of the 5th in pursuit of the enemy, passing on the road during the day several rebel hospitals filled with their wounded, which they had deserted in their rapid flight.

Firing was heard this morning to our left, and we have learned since that General Hurlbut's division engaged the enemy, having come up with him near the Hatchie River. During the pursuit of the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant the road was found strewed with abandoned wagons, caissons, muskets, tents, and in fact every article requisite to equip an army, and which gave evidence of a disastrous retreat of a defeated army.

The battery is now encamped near Ripley, Miss., and in conclusion I would call the attention of the commanding general to the good conduct of the men composing the company while in action and during the pursuit.

I cannot do otherwise than specially mention the gallantry of Sergts. [Gustav] Dey, [Frank S.] McGinnis, [William] Wrightenbury, and [Francis] McIntyre; Corpls. [David] Kirkland and [William] Kelly, and Privates [James H.] Garvey, [Patrick] Henessey, [Francis] Newbolt, [Robert] Black, and [John] Walsh.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. D. MAURICE,
Capt. 1st Mo. Light Arty., Comdg. Light Co. F, Second U. S. Arty.

Capt. W. H. LATHROP,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., Army of the Miss.

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*Nominal list of casualties omitted shows 3 men wounded. There were also 3 horses killed and 4 wounded.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Joseph A. Mower, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

CORINTH, MISS., *October* 15, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the engagement of the 3d and 4th instant at this place, as follows:

At about noon of the 3d my brigade, with the exception of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, which had been previously detached and continued so during that and the day following, together with the First Brigade of the division, were resting at the outer line of earthworks near the north Kossuth road. We remained there about one hour, when, pursuant to orders from General Stanley, I moved my command rapidly around to the right, and formed line of battle in the woods, about three-fourths of a mile from the town of Corinth, in front of Battery Robinett, the right resting on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the left near the Chewalla road. On arriving there I found my front partially covered by another line already engaged with the enemy, and for the first half hour only scattering shots were fired by my command; but at the end of about that time I ordered my line forward and relieved the other line. The firing immediately became general and fierce. At this time I brought up the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which, arriving upon the field later than the other regiments, had not yet reached the front. Extending my line to the left, at the same time moving the other regiments obliquely to the left, the Forty-seventh was exposed to a galling fire, and the lamented Thrush and the senior captain fell, together with many brave men. Soon after I received an order to fall back.

It was upon the falling back of the infantry that Captain Spoor with his battery rendered invaluable service. Owing to the nature of the ground where the line had been formed he had been assigned a position on a hill in our rear near the road. As soon as he had an opportunity he opened upon the enemy with spherical-case and canister. One column charging upon his left, he drove the enemy back to the cover of the woods and for a considerable time held them all in check. His supports being gone, and being deceived by the appearance of a body advancing on the road, where he expected more of our own forces, till they were close upon him, he barely escaped in season to save his pieces from their grasp.

Upon the retirement of the troops the fight ceased for the day, and the infantry regiments were massed between Batteries Robinett and Williams and the battery of Captain Spoor sent to the town.

The contest of that afternoon lasted about two hours, and, if unsuccessful, I am satisfied it was not through the fault of the men under my command. None ever went under fire more willingly or contested ground with an outnumbering enemy more obstinately.

While I must refer you to the reports of regimental commanders for information as to meritorious conduct of line officers, of the others I will say that Lieutenant-Colonel Robbins and Major Jefferson, of the Eighth Wisconsin, were wounded early in the action while doing their duty gallantly. Later the heroic Colonel Thrush, of the Forty-seventh Illinois, fell to rise no more while leading his men to a charge upon the enemy, and Captain Andrews, his successor in command, soon suc-

ceeded also to his glorious fate. Major Weber, of the Eleventh Missouri, watched the enemy and directed the movements of his own command with as much coolness and care as if upon drill, as the clearness of his report evinces. Major Gillmore and the Twenty-sixth Illinois, being on the extreme right, were less exposed than the other regiments, and suffered less. When ordered to the rear they relinquished their position unwillingly.

At about 9 p. m. of the 3d three regiments of the brigade, the Forty-seventh and Twenty-sixth Illinois and the Eighth Wisconsin, were moved across the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to the low ground between Batteries Williams and Phillips and there bivouacked for the night, and on the day following remained in this position during the battle, acting as a support to the batteries. The Eleventh Missouri remained on the north side of the railroad, and I am informed acquitted themselves honorably in repulsing the enemy in his attempt upon Battery Robinett.

During the 4th, at about 8 a. m. (the second day), I received an order through an aide-de-camp of General Stanley to take a body of skirmishers, consisting of two companies from each regiment, to the front on the south of the Memphis Railroad and ascertain the position of the enemy in that direction, whose sharpshooters were at that time causing considerable annoyance. Accordingly, taking my skirmishers in front of the abatis, I advanced, driving their sharpshooters back about three-fourths of a mile, when I found their main lines, and my men received several volleys from them, some shots reaching us from the rear of our left. Supposing them to come from friends by mistake, I rode out in that direction to prevent a continuance of the same, and suddenly found myself in the midst of a small party of the enemy. Attempting to escape, I was wounded and fell into their hands. Their precipitate retreat, however, in the subsequent part of the day left me free, and sundown found me again in camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Report of Maj. Robert A. Gillmore, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT,
Camp near Ripley, Miss., October 9, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the participation of my command in the engagement of the 3d and 4th instant, before Corinth, as follows:

On the morning of October 3 we moved from our camp, near Kossuth, to within 2 miles of Corinth, rested until about 1 p. m., when we were moved to the left about 1 mile, and took position in the woods. Remained about one hour, when we were moved forward at double-quick, and took position, with our ——— resting on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Were doing good service there, when we received orders, through Adjutant-General Sprague, to fall back, as the rest of the brigade had done so. We moved back about 50 yards, received orders to halt, and did so. I then rode to the front, and found none of our troops

were there on either side of our flanks. Major Weber then gave me orders to move by left flank by file left. Adjutant Sprague then gave orders that we should follow the Forty-seventh Illinois. We did so into town. We received orders from Colonel Mower, through Adjutant Brookings, to move out, which we did, and took our position on the right of Fort Williams. Lay there until 10 p. m., when we took position on the left of Fort Williams. Under direction of General Stanley sent out skirmishers and remained overnight.

On the 4th we were under fire about 4 o'clock, and about 8 had to re-enforce our skirmishers, and again at about 8.30, when the enemy appeared in force, and they were ordered in. We maintained our position until about noon, when we received orders from General Stanley to go over on north side of town and support General Davies. Were directed to our position by Captain Goddard, of General Rosecrans' staff. Changed our position once after by direction of General Rosecrans. No engagement transpired thereafter.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your very obedient servant,

R. A. GILLMORE,

Major, Commanding Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

Lieut. A. A. TEALE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 15.

Report of Capt. Samuel R. Baker, Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

CAMP NEAR RIPLEY, MISS., *October* 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, being a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Mississippi, was ordered about 2 p. m. on the 3d instant to support General McKean, who was then actively engaged with the enemy on the north side of Corinth, Miss. They arrived at the scene of action about 3 p. m. with nine companies, Company E having been previously detailed on picket guard. They were formed in line in the rear of General McKean's division. At this time Lieut. Col. W. A. Thrush, commanding the regiment, was killed. General McKean's division fell back, when the regiment became actively engaged. Capt. Harman Andrews, assuming command, ordered the regiment to advance with fixed bayonets, driving the enemy back and delivering heavy volleys as they advanced. After they had driven the enemy nearly 80 rods they came to a halt, and the field was hotly contested for two minutes, at the end of which time we received orders to move by the left flank as the enemy were flanking us on our left, Captain Andrews falling mortally wounded and Capt. David De Wolf was killed instantly, when orders were given to fall back. They then formed in line of battle on the right of Captain Spoor's battery, for the purpose of supporting it, in conjunction with the Eleventh Missouri and the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry. We remained in this position some thirty minutes, when, the enemy not pursuing, orders came to fall back to the fort north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where they were formed to the left and a little to the rear of the fort, fronting to the southwest, where Company E rejoined the regiment and Capt. S. R. Baker took command. We remained in this position until about 10 p. m., when General Stanley ordered us to take position south of the railroad to the left and in front

*Nominal list of casualties embodied in revised statement, p. 173.

of the fort commanded by Captain Williams, our right resting on the railroad. We remained in this position during the night, and in the morning two companies (B and E), under command of Lieutenant Puterbaugh, were ordered to the front as skirmishers. During the day they drove the enemy's skirmishers back to their main line, where they received several volleys from a brigade of the enemy, when they fell back within a few hundred yards of our lines. About 1 p. m. the regiment was ordered to change front to the right parallel with the railroad, where we remained during the rest of the day.

SAMUEL R. BAKER,
Captain, Commanding Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Colonel HUBBARD,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Miss.

No. 16.

Report of Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, Fifth Minnesota Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Ripley, Miss., October 9, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part sustained by the Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in the engagements at Corinth, Miss., on the 3d and 4th instant:

On the morning of the 3d instant the regiment moved with the brigade from camp near Kossuth toward Corinth, but by order of Colonel Mower, commanding brigade, was halted at the bridge across the Tuscumbia River, on the Corinth road, with orders to hold the bridge and guard its approaches until further notice. I occupied this position until dark of that day, when I received an order, through Lieutenant McGrorty, acting aide to Colonel Mower, to move my command into Corinth. I arrived about 8 p. m., having seen no enemy during the day. That night the regiment was assigned a position by Brigadier-General Stanley near and parallel to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, fronting toward the west, the left resting near the depot. The night was passed in the latter position, the men lying on their arms.

We were aroused before dawn on the morning of the 4th by the discharges of the enemy's guns and the bursting of his shells in the immediate vicinity of where we lay. One man of my regiment was quite severely wounded here by a fragment of a shell. At about 9 a. m. I was ordered by General Stanley to deploy one company as skirmishers into the edge of the timber toward the front and right, in obedience to which Company A was sent forward, under command of Capt. J. R. Dartt. A few moments later the advance of the enemy along our entire line was made. I soon observed that the part of our lines running from near my right toward the rear was giving way and that the enemy was rapidly gaining ground toward the town. I immediately changed front, moving by the right flank by file right, and took position at right angles to my former one. The movement was but just completed when I was ordered by General Stanley, through Major Colman, to support a battery, which had been in position about 400 yards toward the front and right, but which was being driven from the field. I moved by the right flank at double-quick a distance of perhaps 200 yards. By this time the battery mentioned had retired from the field entirely. Captain Dees' Michigan battery, occupying the crest

of a ridge near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad toward the left, had been abandoned and had fallen into the hands of the enemy, our line for the distance of several hundred yards had been repulsed, became scattered, and was rapidly retreating. The enemy in considerable numbers had already entered the streets of the town from the north and was pushing vigorously forward. His flank was presented to the line I had formed, which exposed him to a most destructive fire, and which the Fifth Minnesota delivered with deadly effect. After receiving and returning a number of volleys the enemy began to fall back. I then moved forward in line at a run, pressing hard upon the enemy, who was now flying in great confusion. I moved on outside the town and halted on the crest of a ridge to the left of and on a line with the former position of the battery I was ordered to support, regaining, meantime, possession of the abandoned guns of the Michigan battery. The enemy continued his retreat under a galling fire from our guns and the artillery of the forts on the left until lost sight of in the woods in our front, where he reformed and again advanced in considerable force. I at once opened upon him a hot fire, which, with the fire from along the line upon my right, which had now rallied and was reforming, arrested his progress and soon drove him back under cover of the timber.

About 40 prisoners fell into our hands and large numbers of killed and wounded marked the line of the enemy's retreat.

The regiment expended near 50 rounds of ammunition.

I feel authorized in referring especially to the coolness and courage of the officers and men of my command and their general good conduct during the action.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. HUBBARD,

Colonel, Commanding Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

No. 17.

Report of Maj. Andrew J. Weber, Eleventh Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MISSOURI VOLS., *Oct.* 9, 1862.

COLONEL: In regard to the part taken by the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry in the engagement of October 3 and 4 I have the honor to report the following:

On the 3d we took position (as the second regiment in the brigade) northwest of and about three-fourths of a mile from Corinth. After forming we were held for a few moments as a reserve for Colonel (or General) Sweeny's command. The regiment immediately in our front (I think the Fifty-second Illinois) became somewhat scattered and their ammunition was giving out, when we were ordered by Colonel Mower, commanding the brigade, to relieve them, which we did at once. We found ourselves in front of an open field, in which there was but few of the enemy, but their solid columns could be distinctly seen advancing on our right and left flanks, where were stationed the Twenty-sixth and Forty-seventh Illinois and Eighth Wisconsin respectively. The whole fire of my right wing was to the right oblique and that of my left left oblique. Just as our ammunition was expended Colonel Mower was informed from Colonel (or General) Sweeny that the forces on both our flanks had retired and unless we fell back at once we would be out-

* Nominal list of casualties embodied in revised statement, p. 173.

flanked. We did so in good order and took position with the rest of the brigade between the two central forts, commanded by Captain Williams, of the First U. S. Infantry.

The morning of the 4th found us in the same position, facing the west. About 4.30 a. m. we were awakened by a shell from a 12-pounder howitzer, which the enemy had during the night succeeded in placing within 400 or 500 yards of us. The shelling was kept up until daylight, all the while briskly responded to by our own battery. The enemy were driven away, and the rest of our brigade was then placed on the right of the fort commanded by Captain Williams. The First Brigade was on either flank of the fort and we were left as a reserve for either side. The enemy's attack along our whole line was simultaneous. They advanced in solid column from the north. When I saw them coming I changed my front and laid down, with bayonets fixed, about 40 paces in rear of the Sixty-third Ohio. Quite a number of the officers and men of this regiment were killed or wounded. When they fell back the enemy took possession of the fort and were within 30 paces of my little line, when we arose with a yell and charged them. Though the enemy had thus far been successful, when met at the bayonet point he turned and fled ignominiously. We retook the fort and then fired our first shot, and having every advantage of the confusion of the enemy, piled the ground with his killed and wounded.

In front of our line fell Colonel Rogers, Second Texas, commanding brigade; Colonel Moore, a lieutenant-colonel, an assistant adjutant-general, a chaplain, and quite a number of killed and wounded line officers.

I would state that when we advanced the Sixty-third and Twenty-seventh Ohio Regiments were prompt in assisting us. I should have stated that before the action commenced two companies of my regiment, along with, I believe, two from each regiment of the brigade, were taken out as skirmishers by Colonel Mower in person, and after the engagement remained out as a grand guard, the colonel having been wounded and taken prisoner, but escaped, however, in the evening.

The conduct of my officers and men was universally of the most praiseworthy character. Capt. Charles Hollister, as gallant a man and officer as ever entered the field, was killed instantly while leading his company (E) in the charge.

In the two engagements we lost 7 killed, 62 wounded, and 5 missing.

We remained on the right of the fort until night, when our two companies were called in by myself and all rested on our arms during the night.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. WEBER,
Major, Comdg. Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Colonel HUBBARD,
Comdg. Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 18.

Report of Maj. John W. Jefferson, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGT. WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry in the action at Corinth, October 3 and 4:

The lieutenant-colonel and I, having been on duty at Corinth, were

relieved and joined our regiment at 1 p. m. the 3d instant about 2 miles from Corinth, immediately after which the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robbins, was ordered to march around to the right, following our old line of breastworks, in the direction of the Chewalla road, our position in the brigade being the third battalion from the right. Shortly after crossing the road we were halted and formed a line of battle upon a ridge. About the same time the right of the brigade became engaged with the enemy. In front of the right wing of my regiment, in the hollow, was an Iowa regiment engaged with the enemy. My position upon the ridge being exposed to the long-range guns of the enemy and my left wing becoming engaged and the right wing not engaged, on account of the Iowa regiment being in front, and the lieutenant-colonel being wounded, at this juncture I ordered the regiment forward across the hollow, partially massing the right wing with the left wing of the Iowa regiment. The regiment now became generally engaged. The enemy commenced getting around my left flank, and in fact had, and were enfilading us. A change from front to rear on my first company at this time was necessary; but the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers had closed into my rear so near and the thick wood and ground was such that it would have been almost impossible to have executed the movement to any advantage. I then ordered my regiment to march to the ridge originally occupied by us. I had proceeded but a short distance when a ball shattered my revolver, which I held in my hand, and at the same instant I was wounded in the shoulder-blade with a missile, rendering me senseless, and was taken from the field. The senior officer, Captain Britton, informs me that he retired with the regiment in good order, with the balance of the line, to our fortifications, at which place I rejoined the regiment in the evening.

The next day (4th) our position was upon the extreme left of General Stanley's division between Forts ——— and ———. At 11 a. m. I was ordered to send two companies to our front, in our abatis, as skirmishers. Shortly after this the remaining companies of my regiment and the Twenty-sixth Illinois were led by General Stanley away to the right to support General Davies. Subsequently General Rosecrans ordered me to double my column upon the center, in which position I remained during the night.

I can truthfully state, colonel, that the officers and men, particularly Captain Dawes, who was wounded in the first day's action, behaved as soldiers should.

With much respect, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. W. JEFFERSON,
Major, Commanding.

Colonel HUBBARD,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 19.

Report of Capt. Nelson T. Spoor, Second Iowa Battery.

CAMP SECOND IOWA BATTERY,
October 9, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to your orders of this date I submit the fol-

lowing report of the part taken by the battery under my command in the action of October 3 and 4, as follows:

The battery attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Mississippi, left camp on the Tuscumbia River on the morning of the 3d, and after remaining some time in line to the southwest of the town was placed in position on the western part of the fortifications. Lieutenant Walling rejoined the battery during the forenoon from detached service. A little after noon the battery was ordered forward by Colonel Mower, and followed the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry until we passed the road leading to Corinth from the west. At this road the battery was ordered by General Davies to take a position to the front, and at the same time was directed by Colonel Mower to follow the brigade. Some delay was occasioned, during which the Second Brigade had gone into the woods on the right, and the enemy were advancing rapidly. The infantry about our front were falling back in some confusion. I then placed the battery in position on the road about 300 yards from the white house *en échelon*, right in front. As soon as our infantry had fallen back and the enemy's line appeared on the ridge on which the white house stands I commenced firing with shell and spherical-case shot. In a short time I observed the enemy moving across an open field on our left, and they attempted to charge, but were repulsed with canister. Immediately after a heavy column moved down the road past the white house, directly toward the battery, from the front. This column advanced to within 60 yards of the battery, exposed to a most destructive fire of canister before it broke and retired in confusion. After the repulse of this column, the battery being entirely alone, I retired to the rear of the fort commanded by Lieutenant Robinett, First Infantry. At sunset I received orders from Col. J. V. Du Bois to move into town and await further orders.

On the morning of the 4th, when the action commenced, I received orders to hold my battery in readiness to move instantly in any direction. When the attack on our right wing was in progress I was directed to place the battery in position on the ridge to the rear of the town, where I remained until the enemy were driven back, when I was placed in position on the right of the Tenth Ohio Battery on the Purdy road, where I remained until I rejoined my brigade on the morning of the 5th.

I must speak in the highest terms of the bravery and coolness of the officers and men under my command. Lieutenants Walling and Reed commanded sections and acquitted themselves as usual—nobly. Lieutenant Reed's horse was shot in the action and he injured by the fall; but he remained upon the field and has been with the battery since.

First Sergeant Raynolds is deserving of special mention for his efficiency in commanding the line of caissons. Also Sergts. [John W.] Coons, [Thomas] Tallis, [Jay W.] Kellogg, and Corpl. [Harry D.] Shelly, in charge of pieces; and Corpls. [Albert G.] Atkinson, [John] Burke, [Oliver P.] Davis, [Morris] Sober, and [Charles] Norton.

During the action of the 3d I fired all the canister in my ammunition-chests. Four horses were disabled in the action.

I append a list of casualties.* The battery was fortunate in choice of position, and the list is therefore slight.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. T. SPOOR,

Captain, Commanding Second Iowa Battery.

Colonel Hubbard.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 173.

No. 20.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, including operations October 3–11, with field dispatches.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., October 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the operations of my division during the battles before Corinth on the 3d and 4th instant:

At daylight on the morning of the 3d the division took position on the north of the town, covering the approaches by the Purdy and Pittsburg roads and the ground between them. Subsequently I was ordered to the intersection of the Purdy road with the line of rebel intrenchments 2½ miles north of the town. The command was in this last position by 10 a. m., and communication opened with the right of Davies' division, then resting on the Mobile and Ohio Railway. The enemy approaching in force between the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railways forced Davies by successive attacks back to the vicinity of the town. My front was gradually changed to meet the advance of the enemy, and so steady and rapid was his progress that in order to present my front to him my position at 5 p. m. was nearly the reverse of that when communication was opened with Davies. The division had swung around on the center as a pivot. Owing to his advance, and in order to carry out the instructions of the general commanding, I prepared to attack his left flank while he was engaged in front. Brigadier-General Sullivan with the Second Brigade was directed to move down on the enemy with his left covering the Purdy road, and having gained a favorable position to attack as soon as General Buford with the First Brigade should get into position on Sullivan's right to support him in the attack and to cover his right flank. The ground was too uneven and the forest too dense to use artillery, and but one battery (Dillon's) was sent forward. This battery took position on Sullivan's left, on the Purdy road. The other batteries were held in reserve and put in position to cover any movement on Buford's right flank and rear.

The movement by Sullivan was executed promptly as directed; but Buford, diverging a half mile to the right beyond any point where he could support Sullivan, became engaged with a force of the enemy's skirmishers and drove them back, but not until so much time was lost that before Buford could be brought back into position night had fallen and the attack was defeated. Sullivan advanced his line to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and his skirmishers became warmly engaged with the enemy's left flank. Unsupported by Buford, I deemed it unwise for Sullivan, with his small brigade, to attack alone. The movement, however, immediately checked the enemy's advance on the town and caused him to change front to meet my force. This check I regard as a most happy result of the movement. Had the enemy pushed his advantage over Davies until night the result must have been disastrous to our arms. He would have occupied the town, isolating my division from the rest of the army, and to have reunited we should in turn have been compelled to assault the town. As it was, the check enabled us, under the cover of the night, to take up new lines near the town and put the divisions within supporting distance of each other. Sullivan's contact with the rebel left flank resulted in the capture of about

100 prisoners. Four batteries of the enemy were turned on him for half an hour, with the loss, however, to him of very few men, so well was he protected by the uneven ground.

The division was withdrawn from its advanced position soon after night-fall, and at 3 o'clock in the morning was posted nearly in the position occupied the previous morning. The infantry was drawn up in two lines, facing the north. The batteries were posted at advantageous points, so as to sweep all approaches from the northwest to the east. The extreme right of the line was refused, so as to command the approach by the Pittsburg road. Dillon's battery (the Sixth Wisconsin) was thrown to the front on the ridge to the right of Davies' division, and supported by the Eightieth Ohio, under Major Lanning, and the Tenth Missouri, under Major Horney. In this position the dawn of the morning was anxiously awaited.

The commanding general, in assigning the position to my command, had said it was the post of honor. He was answered that it would be held against any force that might be sent against it. How well this pledge was redeemed the history of the battle must show.

The enemy opened at early dawn by artillery, with a view of feeling the position of our batteries. His fire was promptly returned by the batteries in the advance. From sunrise to 9 a. m. there was little firing; but by 10 a. m., the enemy having completed all his arrangements under cover of the woods, his columns moved to the assault. The lines of the two armies converged toward the center, and while one column of attack moved directly across the open ground against Davies two columns, equally strong, crossed the Purdy road a full half mile north of Davies, and one deploying as it came upon the crest of the ridge, the other moved over the ridge far to the eastward, and changing direction to the right deployed under cover of a cloud of skirmishers and came directly down on my front from the north. While this was being done the column moving against Davies had progressed steadily up the slope and into the town, sweeping away his troops and carrying his batteries on the ridge with the bayonet—had swept over the ridge with resistless force into the valley below. Dillon's battery of my division, on Davies' right, was carried in this assault; but here the advance of the rebels was checked by the firm stand of the Tenth Missouri Regiment under Major Horney. Along the ridge and to the eastward on my right, as soon as the enemy came in sight, my reserve batteries (Twelfth Wisconsin, Eleventh Ohio, and Battery M, First Missouri) opened with guns double-shotted with canister and sweeping over the whole front with their storm of iron. The rapid play of these batteries seemed to check the advance of the enemy, and I directed an immediate advance of my whole line of infantry. It was executed at the opportune moment. The regiments opened fire, and, advancing with cheers and volleys, their banners streaming to the winds, they moved to the onset. It was too much for even rebel courage. Checked by the storm of canister, they could not stand up against the charge of the veterans who had met and conquered them at Iuka. Halting, wavering, they turned and fell back, pursued by the whole line. Their left was routed, and, followed up by the regiments on the left of my line under Sullivan and Holmes, they were driven from the valley over the ridge, followed by a line of bayonets and a deadly fire. The batteries were all recaptured, and, quick as the hands of brave men could man them, they again poured into the retreating, routed host the death-dealing canister. The tide of assault was thus first stemmed and turned on my extreme right by the splendid

charge of Buford's brigade, spread along my left over the ground from which Davies had been driven through the town, along Stanley's front and to the enemy's extreme right. The repulse was complete. The day was saved. The victory, which hung in the balance, was ours.

The pleasing duty now devolves upon me of bringing to the notice of the general commanding the names of the most conspicuous in this successful action.

Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford handled his brigade on the second day with a skill and bravery worthy of his high reputation.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan was seriously contused by a splinter during his operations the first day on the enemy's flank. The command of his brigade devolved upon Col. S. A. Holmes, of the Tenth Missouri Infantry, who managed it with a discretion and gallantry unsurpassed during the action of the second day. He deserves high praise for his conduct throughout the battle. When the action became general along my line on the second day General Sullivan sprang from his sick bed and bravely led the Fifty-sixth Illinois and Seventeenth Iowa Regiments, which took the lead in the charge against the rebels on my left, recapturing the earthwork battery and guns of the First Missouri Battery, Davies' division.

The Tenth Missouri Regiment, supporting the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, under the brave Horney, nobly stood its ground against the panic-stricken regiments that gave way in its front, and, as soon as its front was uncovered by the retiring soldiers and the caissons and limbers of the battery, it opened a vigorous fire on the advancing rebels, and then, joining in the advance of the division, charged the battery with the bayonet, recovering every piece and turning them rapidly on the enemy.

The commanders of regiments—Col. J. B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota; Col. C. L. Matthies, Fifth Iowa; Col. J. I. Alexander, Fifty-ninth Indiana; Lieut. Col. J. H. Holman, Twenty-sixth Missouri (severely wounded); Lieut. Col. D. W. C. Rugg, Forty-eighth Indiana (severely wounded), of the First Brigade; Lieut. Col. G. B. Raum, Fifty-sixth Illinois; Maj. L. Horney, Tenth Missouri; Maj. R. Lanning, Eightieth Ohio (killed); Major Banbury (of the Fifth), commanding Seventeenth Iowa, and Major McCalla, Tenth Iowa—in the face of the enemy, and under a heavy fire, were all that officers should be, leading and inspiring their men by their dauntless bearing.

To Maj. A. M. Powell, chief of artillery, the country is greatly indebted for conspicuous bravery and the masterly manner in which his batteries were brought to the front and handled, while of his brave subordinates, in immediate command of the batteries, Captain Dillon, Sixth Wisconsin; Lieutenant Neil, Eleventh Ohio; Lieutenant Immell, Twelfth Wisconsin, and Lieutenant McMurray, of Battery M, First Missouri, I cannot say too much. From the first appearance of the enemy within range their batteries were handled with a vigor and daring unsurpassed, and contributed largely to the success of the day.

On the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg, of the Forty-eighth Indiana, the regiment was thrown into some disorder, but was promptly rallied, and fought through the engagement under the command of Lieut. J. W. Archer, aide-de-camp of Brigadier-General Buford.

The Eightieth Ohio, in advance and supporting Dillon's battery on the death of its brave commander, Major Lanning, early in the action, fell back in confusion, but was stopped by the second line, and under its senior Captain (Skeels) was held in position to the close of the battle.

To my personal staff, Capt. R. M. Sawyer, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. W. Mott, commissary of subsistence; Lieuts. E. T. Pearce and

W. F. Wheeler, aides-de-camp, I am again under great obligations. All that was required of them they performed with the highest bravery and promptness. They rallied great numbers of fugitives of Davies' division and led them back to the field.

Surg. J. H. Murphy, acting medical director, was prompt and unwearying in his care of the wounded. No one could have done more or have done it better.

Reports of all subordinate commanders are herewith transmitted, to which I beg earnest attention, as showing in detail the operations of each command during both days, and in naming those subordinates, both officers and men, whose bravery was conspicuous, but whose names cannot be condensed in this report.

A list of casualties* in full accompanies this, together with a supplementary report of minor operations during the battle, as also of the pursuit.

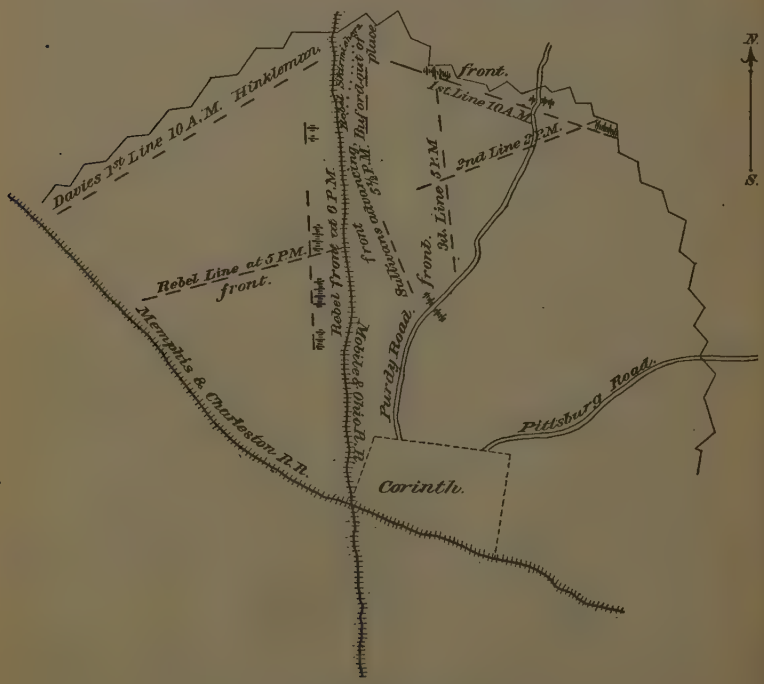
I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. HAMILTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

Diagram showing operations of Hamilton's Division, October 3.



* Embodied in revised statement, p. 174.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., October 19, 1862.

COLONEL: The length of my official report of the battle of Corinth precluded the possibility of detailing many minor operations of the battle, as well as of the pursuit, while justice to individuals and commands, as well as a thorough understanding of the operations of the division, renders this supplementary report important and necessary.

In the afternoon of the 3d Buford's brigade, which had been ordered to support Sullivan, by diverging too far to the right got out of supporting distance, and the right of his line came upon a body of the enemy concealed in the woods. General Buford deemed it necessary to dislodge this force, and ordered a charge by the Fourth Minnesota Regiment, under Col. J. B. Sanborn. The charge was most gallantly executed and the enemy routed from his position, but not until the gallant Captain Mooers and one private of the Fourth Minnesota were killed, and Captain Clubb, assistant quartermaster, and several privates wounded. During the movement of Buford's I twice dispatched aides to him, with instructions to keep to the left and support Sullivan, but without effect, and it was only when I sent a peremptory order to him to fall back to the position assigned him that any change was made in the direction his brigade was moving.

Before this movement of Buford's was made a body of the enemy's cavalry was seen in position to the west of us, and a company of the Seventeenth Iowa, under Lieutenant Garrett, was deployed as skirmishers and pushed down to the enemy, soon routing them by an effective fire.

When the division moved out on the Purdy road on the 3d the Fifth Iowa Regiment, Colonel Matthies, was detached from the First Brigade and ordered into position at the crossing of the Pittsburg road with the rebel intrenchments east of the town, and held that position until 4 a. m. on the 4th, when it was recalled to the brigade, and the Pittsburg road covered by an inner position and a battery of artillery.

When the attack developed itself on the morning of the 4th the deployment of the rebel line in the woods north of my position reached so far to the eastward as to cover my whole front, and it was not until this line was driven back over the ridge that the fire of the regiments of my First Brigade reached the flank of the enemy, then retreating from the town.

When the earthwork battery, occupied by the First Missouri Artillery, on the ridge was captured by the enemy, Maj. A. M. Powell turned two of his guns on the battery, and by a skillful fire of spherical-case shot soon cleared the battery of rebels, though the remaining horses of the battery were killed by his fire.

Immell's battery (Twelfth Wisconsin) fired during this action 507 rounds of ammunition.

When the charge was ordered against the enemy the Seventeenth Iowa captured, with many prisoners, the colors of the Fortieth Mississippi Regiment. I beg particularly to call the attention of the general commanding to the gallant conduct of this regiment, which nobly redeemed itself from the cloud cast upon it by conduct at Iuka.

As soon as the rapid firing and advance of my line on the 4th showed the rout of the rebels in my front I turned my attention for a short time to rallying the men of Davies' division, who were running through and over my Second Brigade. With a part of my staff and the whole of my cavalry escort I succeeded in stopping at least 1,000

just in rear of my lines, and by encouragement and cheers they were moved rapidly back to the ground from which they had been driven, and I doubt not did good service in assisting to complete the rout of the enemy.

As soon as the enemy had retreated out of sight and beyond the range of fire, in order to be prepared for another attack, as well as to keep the men from scattering over the battle-field and to replenish the ammunition, I ordered the whole division back to the position it had occupied when the attack opened. This closed the operations on the battle-field.

On the morning of the 5th the division started at 7 o'clock without other instructions to me than to follow McKean's division. By a misunderstanding of the roads the four divisions within a few miles all came together upon the same road. Much confusion and delay occurred from want of a commander. I deemed myself restrained by my instructions from assuming the command so long as the march was without resistance. Had we encountered the enemy I should not have hesitated to exercise my right of seniority in the absence of the general commanding. The first day's march was to within 4 miles of the Tuscumbia River, the men suffering much from deficiency of water. Distance marched about 14 miles.

On the 6th the division marched to within 3 miles of the Hatchie, and there, under orders from the general commanding, diverged to the Kossuth road and bivouacked at Gum Spring. Distance marched about 15 miles. Here orders were received to proceed to Kossuth, and from thence to seize the Hatchie Crossing. Under instructions to post a regiment at Kossuth to protect supply trains, the Fifty-sixth Illinois, Colonel Raum, was pushed forward from Gum Spring on the night of the 6th and occupied the town. The division marched at dawn of day. When 3 miles beyond Kossuth a brisk cannonade, accompanied with musketry firing, was heard in the direction of Rienzi. Learning that Rienzi had been occupied on the 5th by two regiments of rebel troops, and knowing that the supplies for the army were to be sent there by rail, and also that the Hatchie Crossing was in possession of Colonel Hatch with a considerable force of cavalry, I deemed it my duty to proceed to Rienzi, and to clear that point, in our line of supplies, from any rebel force. Rienzi was reached after night-fall, the division having marched 23 miles, over dusty roads, and with but a single well of water on the whole route. The day was exceedingly hot and the suffering of the men extreme. At least 600 of the command gave out by the wayside during the last 8 miles of the march. They, however, regained the column during the night and the following morning. No supplies had reached the place; but at 5 a. m. a train of cars arrived, and two regiments were forthwith supplied with rations, and moved at an early hour, under Colonel Matthies, to the Hatchie River. The whole command, together with two regiments, arrived from Corinth, followed during the day. The 9th was spent at the Hatchie, and the bridges across it, which had been destroyed by the rebels, were rebuilt.

During the 10th the division returned, under orders, to Rienzi, and during the night rebuilt the bridge over the Tuscumbia near Danville; and on the 11th reached its old camp near Bridge Creek, 2½ miles from Corinth.

I may here remark that this division, from the morning of the 5th to include the 11th, marched about 100 miles, over roads almost destitute of water, through intense heat, and did much severe labor in rebuilding bridges and repairing roads.

I cannot refrain from bringing to the notice of the general commanding the unfailing alacrity and cheerfulness with which both officers and men bore the labors and privations of this severe march, and this, with its unflinching courage in battle, leads me to express the encomium that it is a division which may be relied upon in any and every emergency.

Respectfully submitted.

C. S. HAMILTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, October 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. S. HAMILTON,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you cover with your division the Purdy road from the swamp on the railroad to where the road runs through the rebel works. Protect your right by a regiment where the Hamburg and Pittsburg road runs through the old rebel works.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
First Lieut., Twelfth Inft., Ohio Vols., Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

P. S.—You may perhaps have to move farther out, as Davies does not find good ground until he gets near the old rebel works, and he proposes to swing his right still further around.

By order, &c.:

C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 3, [1862]—9 a. m.

General HAMILTON:

Send a brigade up the Purdy road to the rebel works.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

S. C. LYFORD,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

CIRCULAR.] OCTOBER 3, 1862—2 p. m.

General HAMILTON:

For fear of a misunderstanding in relation to my orders I wish it distinctly understood that the extreme position is not to be taken until driven to it.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

S. C. LYFORD,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL: The general commanding desires me to say to you not to be in a hurry to show yourself. Keep well covered and conceal your strength. The enemy will doubtless feel your position, but do not allow this to hasten your movements.

S. C. LYFORD,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

CORINTH, *October* 3, [1862]—2.30 p. m.

General HAMILTON:

You will put your division in motion at once, with everything. See that your ammunition wagons are with you and in order. Occupy the position indicated, stack arms, and let your men rest.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 3, 1862—5 p. m.

Brigadier-General HAMILTON,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: You will play your artillery with shot and shell due west from your position and center.

It is reported that the whole rebel force is now between the railroads. You can shell the woods due west from your center.

You can bring at least two of your batteries this way and fire northwest from the open ridges between here and town.

You will ascertain Buford's right and take care your guns do not reach Sullivan and Buford.

Close Buford well down on Sullivan's right.

Be watchful of your right and take care of your guns.

Our left is now on the ridges near the new-made works.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Grand Guards and Outposts.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 3, 1862—7 p. m.

General HAMILTON:

GENERAL: Throw out promptly vedettes, pickets, grand guards, scouts, and a line of skirmishers in rear of abatis on your front and flanks.

Pick up all the prisoners you can. Get all the information possible, which report promptly and often to these headquarters.

Furnish brigade commanders with a copy of this order as soon as possible. During the night and coming daylight much will depend on the vigilance of outposts and guards.

Our cavalry is on the southwest front, toward Bridge Creek.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief of Grand Guards and Outposts.

—

OCTOBER 3, [1862]—11.30 p. m.

General HAMILTON:

The general commanding wishes you to have your change of front executed to-night and not by any means wait for daylight. The moon will furnish you sufficient light to distinguish well your ground. Please

notify General Davies, whose headquarters will be at Colonel Burke's (General Ord's old headquarters), as he will take possession of that battery, and you, if anything, will have to face a little east of north.

Respectfully,

S. C. LYFORD,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

—

[OCTOBER 3, 1862.]

General HAMILTON:

Your dispatch received. I had no intention to have you occupy the whole front of the rebel intrenchments, but to straddle the Purdy road, covering it effectually, resting your right flank upon the works wherever it may happen to come and placing your left within supporting distance of Davies. Should an attack develop itself on the northeasterly front the Fifth Iowa can get support from the garrison of the town and that long line from General Davies or General Stanley. It will be merely necessary to picket that front against a surprise. I would be glad to come out and examine that ground, but do not think you need it.

By order Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 3, 1862.

General HAMILTON,
Commanding Third Division:

Rest your left on General Davies and swing around your right and attack the enemy on their left flank, re-enforced on your right and center.

Be careful not to get under Davies' guns.

Keep your troops well in hand. Get well this way. Do not extend your right too much.

It looks as if it would be well to occupy the ridge where your skirmishers were when Colonel Ducat left by artillery well supported, but this may be farther to right than would be safe. Use your discretion. Opposite your center might be better now for your artillery. If you see your chance, attack fiercely.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General.

—

OCTOBER 3, 1862.

General HAMILTON:

Davies, it appears, has fallen behind the works, his left being pressed in. If this movement continues until he gets well drawn in you will make a flank movement if your front is not attacked, falling to the left of Davies when the enemy gets sufficiently well in, so as to have full sweep, holding a couple of regiments looking well to the Purdy road. Examine and reconnoiter the ground for making this movement.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. G. KENNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully returned. I cannot understand it.

C. S. HAMILTON,
Brigadier-General.

Colonel Ducat has been sent to explain it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General,
Per S. C. LYFORD.

HEADQUARTERS, *October* 4, [1862].

General HAMILTON:

GENERAL: Hurlbut is in rear of the rebels. Prepare for an advance movement.

By order General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, October 5, 1862—1.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General HAMILTON:
Commanding Division:

You need not occupy Kossuth Bridge, but occupy Smith's Bridge with a good regiment until we hear whether any of the enemy have retreated by that route.

Tell the regimental commander to examine very carefully and tell you of the marks. Lee's cavalry has gone to Kossuth and will reconnoiter thence to Bone Yard.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
First Lieut., Twelfth Infty., Ohio Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 5, 1862.

Brigadier-General HAMILTON:

Dispatches received. McKean had his orders to push ahead; have repeated them by bearer of this.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
First Lieut., Twelfth Infty., Ohio Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Addenda.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF MISS., 3D DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENN.,
Corinth, October 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General HAMILTON:

I observe in reading your report you entirely omit to mention that you had express orders to make the movement on the enemy's left flank

which you consider had such happy results, and that an aide explained to you the intention thereof and its bearing on the battle to be fought.

The omission is grave and ought to be corrected.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

No. 21.

Report of Maj. Albert M. Powell, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, including operations October 3–12.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF ARTY., 3D DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 14, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the artillery under my charge took in the battle of Corinth and the pursuit:

At daylight on the 3d instant the Third Division (General C. S. Hamilton) moved from camp and took up a position to the northwest of Corinth, upon the Purdy road, where it remained during the day, being but slightly engaged. In the evening it returned to town.

At daylight on the 4th the batteries were placed in position upon the ridges to the north and west of Corinth, Captain Dillon (Sixth Wisconsin Battery) occupying the front upon the right of General Davies' division, his guns bearing upon the Purdy road; the Eleventh Ohio, Lieutenant Neil commanding; Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, Lieutenant McMurray commanding, and the Twelfth Wisconsin, Lieutenant Immell commanding, were 400 yards to the rear of the Sixth Wisconsin, forming a concave line, and placed from right to left in the same order as they are named above, their fire being concentrated upon the point where the Purdy road debouches from the timber and enters Corinth, at the same time commanding the position occupied by our forces in front. At about 10 a. m., when our center was driven in, the enemy appeared in strong force upon our right and front. It was at this time that the three reserve batteries of General Hamilton's division opened. They kept up an incessant fire for one hour, when the enemy, being unable to advance or hold his position, fell back. Our forces advanced and formed their old line.

I beg leave to call attention to Captain Dillon (Sixth Wisconsin Battery), who used his battery with much skill and deadly effect until overpowered by the enemy; Lieutenant Neil, commanding the Eleventh Ohio Battery; Lieutenant Immell, commanding the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, and Lieutenants McMurray and Tiemeyer, Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, all of whom showed themselves to be efficient and gallant officers. The men, with but few exceptions, I am proud to say, did their duty as men and soldiers.

On the morning of the 5th the Twelfth and Sixth Wisconsin and the Eleventh Ohio Batteries started in pursuit of the enemy, taking the Kossuth road. They returned on the 12th.

I was ordered to be ready with Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, to march at daylight on the 5th, with General McPherson's Railroad Division (the advance), in pursuit of the enemy. At 12 m. we came upon him at Chewalla, from which place, after a slight skirmish, he made a precipitate retreat while we were delayed in repairing a bridge and removing obstructions from the road. About 4 p. m. again encountered his rear guard at the Tuscumbia, where I shelled him and preparations for an attack were made by the general; but night com-

ing on, we were prevented making it. During the night the enemy crossed the river, burned the bridge, and continued his retreat.

The following morning, after rebuilding the bridge, the pursuit was kept up. We crossed the Hatchie at Crum's Mill and marched to Jonesborough, where we halted for the night.

The next day (7th) we came up to them near Ruckersville and attacked and drove them before us.

On the morning of the 8th the advance division entered Ripley.

On the 10th a section of my battery under Lieutenant Tiemeyer went upon the Oxford road as far as Tippah Creek. They saw nothing of the enemy. We moved from Ripley at 1.30 a. m. on the 11th and reached Corinth at 5 p. m. on the 12th.

The casualties in the four batteries during the fight and pursuit were as follows, viz: *

A. M. POWELL,
Maj., 1st Mo. Lt. Arty., Chief of Arty., 3d Div., Army of the Miss.

Lieut. Col. W. L. LOTHROP,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 22.

Report of Brig. Gen. Napoleon B. Buford, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

SIR: On the 3d instant this brigade broke up its camp at dawn, and before 7 o'clock took up the position assigned it on the extreme right, on the north side of the city. By order of General Rosecrans one regiment (I selected the Fifth Iowa, Colonel Matthies) was sent to hold the pass of the Pittsburg Landing road where it crosses the fortifications, which it did faithfully until relieved at 4 a. m. the next day.

About 10 a. m. the column, consisting of the Fourth Minnesota, Colonel Sanborn; Fifty-ninth Indiana, Colonel Alexander; Forty-eighth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg; Twenty-sixth Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel Holman; Eleventh Ohio Battery, Lieutenant Neil, and Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, Captain Powell, moved, by your order, into the Purdy road, and followed to the extreme outer fortifications made by the rebels, where it was engaged all the day in watching the enemy, and particularly his left flank. A cavalry force was seen during the day west of my position and was engaged by skirmishers of the Second Brigade. At 5 p. m. I obeyed your order to deploy three regiments at right angles to the Purdy road, but facing south, and co-operate with the Second Brigade in finding the enemy, who was supposed to have crossed the railroad and got between us and Corinth. I deployed the Fourth Minnesota on the extreme right, next the Fifty-ninth Indiana, and last the Forty-eighth Indiana, into an open field, but it was closed on the south and west with down brush-wood and timber. The deployment was made with Company K, Fourth Minnesota, as skirmishers, which was immediately hotly engaged by a much larger concealed force. In my opinion it became absolutely necessary to dislodge him. It was done by Colonel Sanborn, commanding the Fourth

* Nominal list omitted shows 1 officer and 4 men killed, and 25 men wounded.

Minnesota, most gallantly, at the double-quick, but not without the loss of the life of Captain Mooers, one of the choice officers of the service, and 1 private; and of Captain Clubb, assistant quartermaster, who was a volunteer aide-de-camp, and 4 privates of the Fourth Minnesota, wounded. Night approaching the troops returned and took up the position first occupied in the morning.

At 2 a. m. of the 4th the Fifth Iowa was called in, and the brigade altered its position. At dawn the cannonading announced the beginning of another sharp contest. It was grand. The different calibers, metals, shapes, and distances of the guns caused the sounds to resemble the chimes of old Rome when all her bells rang out. In one hour it was interspersed with one continuous roar of musketry. It was soon ascertained that the enemy were gaining upon us. The First Brigade was given to understand that they had no reserve; that not one foot of ground must be yielded. The Missouri battery had been detached from the brigade. The Fifty-ninth Indiana was assigned a special duty in supporting the ——— Battery [M, First Missouri Light Artillery], which it faithfully performed. At about 9 o'clock the line of battle was formed, the Twenty-sixth Missouri on the right, next the Fourth Minnesota, next the Eleventh Ohio Battery, next the Fifth Iowa, and next the Forty-eighth Indiana. The battle raged with great fury. In front of us we saw regiment after regiment give way. Our whole front moved forward with the accuracy, precision, and steadiness of a review. Every man exhibited the resolve that not one foot of ground should be lost. The Forty-eighth Indiana was the first actively engaged, when the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg was first partially disabled by a severe wound in the foot, and soon after totally by his horse being killed. My aide-de-camp, Lieut. J. W. Archer, of the Fifty-ninth Indiana, was at the moment invited by the senior captain, which was unanimously confirmed by the officers, to assume the command. He did not hesitate, and the regiment preserved its steadiness and moved forward to victory. The Eleventh Ohio Battery took up a commanding position and opened an effective fire. The enemy were soon within range of the rifles of the Fourth Minnesota, the Fifth Iowa, and the Forty-eighth Indiana. Two of the regiments that had been thrown into disorder in advance of us rallied under our protection, and were soon proudly advancing.

At about 11.30 the enemy, with a desperation seldom paralleled, broke into the city. He was met with a valor as steady as his desperation. His slaughter was immense. No success followed the spasmodic efforts. They recoiled and the repulse was complete. The First Brigade was thus saved from a hand-to-hand fight, but their readiness was eager.

The gallant bearing of Colonels Sanborn, Matthies, and Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonels Rugg and Holman, and Lieutenant Neil, commanding the battery, fills me with admiration.

My staff officers, Capt. J. P. Foley, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. J. W. Archer and L. B. Martin, of the Fourth Minnesota, aides-de-camp, conducted themselves so as to deserve particular mention both days for conduct and courage.

All the officers and men did their entire duty, and for the victory I call on all the brigade to unite with me in attributing it to Almighty God, who ruleth in the heavens and the earth.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Army of the Miss.

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. James W. Archer, Fifty-ninth Indiana, commanding Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS., *October* 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Saturday, October 4, after the battle had commenced, Lieut. Col. De W. C. Rugg, commanding the Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was severely wounded in the foot and was carried from the field. I was placed in command. At that time the regiment was immediately on the right of Sands' Eleventh Ohio Battery on the ridge, the second position the battery had taken during the fight. The enemy were advancing rapidly and in great force upon the position, it being one of great importance. We kept up a steady fire upon the enemy, pouring in volley after volley upon them with great effect. Their colors and the main body had advanced to within probably 75 yards, when the commanding officer fell from his horse killed or wounded; their line wavered, and; at a heavy volley from my regiment, in connection with the fire from the battery, they broke and fled. We followed at a run, firing as we went, and halted in line with the regiments right and left, when the enemy were driven entirely from the field. Our ammunition being nearly spent, the men picked up the enemy's cartridge-boxes, which were partly full, and fired them at the retreating foe. By my personal application General Rosecrans sent me, by one of his officers, a supply of ammunition, from which I got 60 rounds per man, and was again in readiness for the conflict.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the gallantry of the officers of the regiment and the steady and unflinching bravery of the men.

The loss of the regiment was: Killed, 4; wounded 22, of which 2 have since died. The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded, compared with the entire loss of the brigade, sufficiently proves the character of our share of the engagement. Among the wounded is the lieutenant-colonel and one captain.

On the morning of the 5th instant I asked to be relieved from the command, and, the major being under arrest, Lieut. Col. J. K. Scott was placed in command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. ARCHER,
First Lieut. and Adjt., Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. J. P. FOLEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 24.

Report of Col. Jesse I. Alexander, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, including operations October 3–12

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 12, 1862.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4:

In obedience to orders my command moved from our encampment,

on Clear Creek, at about 6 a. m. of the 3d, numbering 30 commissioned officers and 606 enlisted men, 200 of whom were new recruits, never having been under fire. We marched through Corinth, and formed line of battle on the left of the brigade, about 2½ miles northwest of the town. I was assigned the duty of supporting the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Dillon. We lay in line until about 3 p. m., when sharp skirmishing commenced on our front. We were ordered, together with the Fourth Minnesota and Forty-eighth Indiana, to advance, which was done in good order. I ordered Company A, Captain McNaught, forward as skirmishers. They were soon warmly engaged with the enemy. The Fourth Minnesota and my own regiment advanced in line, when the enemy broke and ran. The Fourth Minnesota, being on the right, received most of the fire. At this time I received your order to retire, which was done, and we marched back to town and formed on a ridge near the position we occupied in the morning, where the men lay all night on their arms.

The casualties of the day were small. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's horse was wounded soon after getting under fire and several of the men were slightly wounded.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th we were in line, and at daydawn my command was detached from your brigade, by order of General Rosecrans, and assigned the duty of supporting Captain Powell's First Missouri Battery, posted on the left of the brigade. The fight in front of this battery was desperate. Three times the enemy attempted to charge, but was as often thrown into confusion by the iron hail of grape and canister which met them from this splendidly served battery. At this time a portion of the Eightieth Ohio broke and were retreating. I, with the help of some of my own officers and several officers of the Eightieth, rallied them, about 100 in number, with their standard, on the left of my regiment, where I ordered them to stay and fight.

The few officers of this squad acted well and were making superhuman efforts to rally the men. Their names are as follows: Capt. Pren Metham, Company F; Captain Skeels, Company D; Lieut. James Carnes, Company F; Lieutenant McLaughlin, Company D, and Lieutenant Farmer, Company F.

After the enemy had been driven from the field we were moved up to the brick school-house, where we lay all night. I had in all about 12 slightly wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rugg, of the Forty-eighth Indiana, being severely wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of my regiment, was put in command, whereby I lost the services of this valuable officer.

Early on Sunday morning we resumed our place (the left of the First Brigade), and moved with the column in chase of the enemy on the Chewalla road. We found the dead bodies of the enemy for 5 miles on the road and the road lined with the castaway camp equipage of the enemy. We bivouacked in a thick woods on the right of the road.

Next morning we took the Kossuth road, passed Kossuth, and moved on to Rienzi, where we arrived about 7 p. m.

The next day we drew three days' rations, and started at 2 p. m. for the Hatchie River on the Ripley road. Nothing of interest transpired on the march. Arrived at Hatchie at 7 p. m. and bivouacked.

Next morning detailed 30 men as fatigue party to build bridges and roads through the swamp and 100 men as grand guard. Lay all day in the sun.

The next morning we were ordered to retrace our steps to Rienzi, where we arrived about 11 a. m.

Next day we received orders to move to our old camp on Clear Creek, which was duly accomplished according to orders.

Every officer and soldier under my command did his duty faithfully.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JESSE I. ALEXANDER,
Colonel, Commanding Fifty-ninth Indiana.

Captain FOLEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 25.

Report of Col. Charles L. Matthies, Fifth Iowa Infantry, including operations October 3–12.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fifth Iowa Infantry in the battle at Corinth the 3d and 4th instant:

In obedience to orders we left camp about 3 o'clock the morning of the 3d with three days' rations in the haversacks, and marched with the brigade to a point about half a mile north of Corinth, and were immediately ordered into line of battle. I had just placed my regiment in position when, by order of General Hamilton, we moved to the Pittsburg road and took a position within the intrenchments, to prevent a surprise in that direction. Two companies were detached to support a section of a Missouri battery on the Farmington road and two companies to support a section of the same battery east of the Pittsburg road.

After strengthening our position with abatis we remained until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, when, by order of General Buford, I moved my regiment toward town to rejoin the brigade, and took a position in line of battle, fronting north, on the left of the Eleventh Ohio Battery. Here he remained until about 10 o'clock, when the brigade was ordered forward, to prevent a flank movement which was being attempted by the enemy. My regiment advanced double-quick by the right flank to the right of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, and then advanced in line of battle. After firing two volleys and giving three hearty cheers the enemy retreated, and we moved rapidly forward to the crest of the hill. Subsequently we took two other positions, when by order of General Hamilton we returned to our former position in line of battle north of town.

Here we remained until the following morning, when by order of General Hamilton we moved with the brigade in pursuit of the retreating enemy on the Chewalla road, and encamped that night about 8 miles from Corinth.

The next morning we were again on the march toward Kossuth over a rough and hilly road, making about 12 miles, passing wagons, camp equipage, ammunition, and arms, which the enemy had thrown away in his hasty retreat.

The following morning we left our bivouac and marched toward Rienzi, reaching that place about dark, the men worn-out with fatigue and exposure and the suffering to which they had been subjected in

the intense heat over dusty roads and by great scarcity of water, having marched more than 24 miles.

The next morning I received an order from General Hamilton to take command of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, the Fifth Iowa, and one section of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, and proceed at once to the Hatchie River and seize and hold the bridge. After issuing rations to the men (it being about 1 p. m.) I marched with this command, reaching the Hatchie River at 5 o'clock, a distance of 12 miles, and found the bridge destroyed, and Colonel Hatch, with the Second Iowa Cavalry, who had partially repaired it, preparing to cross. I crossed my command that night, fording the river, and took a position on the west side of the swamp, which place I held until the morning of the 10th, when, receiving orders from General Hamilton, I recrossed the river, joined the brigade, and marched that day back to Rienzi.

We were on the march early the following morning, and reached our present encampment, 10 miles southeast of Corinth, about 1 p. m., the men worn-out with fatigue and many of them destitute of shoes and comfortable clothing.

It gives me pleasure to report that not a single casualty occurred in my regiment during the battle of Corinth nor during the pursuit of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. MATTHIES,
Colonel Fifth Iowa Infantry.

Capt. J. P. FOLEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 26.

Report of Col. John B. Sanborn, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, including operations October 3–12.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I moved my command, in connection with the other regiments comprising the First Brigade, from this camp to a position on the north side of Corinth on the morning of the 3d instant at 4 a. m., and there formed in order of battle on the right of the brigade and the Third Division. Company K was deployed as skirmishers, which took them to a point outside of the defenses of the town. At 10 a. m. the skirmishers were drawn in by order, and the regiment was marched about 2 miles and formed in order of battle behind the rifle-pits constructed by the Confederate Army last spring, still fronting toward the north and still holding the right of the brigade and division, which brought my regiment about one-third of a mile to the right of the Purdy road. This position was held until 4 p. m. without opposition. At that hour I moved my command, as ordered, about one-third of a mile to the west of where its left rested in its last position, and formed them in order of battle at right angles with my former position. There I remained about one-half hour, the Twenty-sixth Missouri at this time having formed on my right and at right angles with my line by your order across the field in my front toward a heavy growth of timber, where our skirmishers had encountered the enemy in some force. Company K was again deployed forward as skirmishers,

and had advanced but a short distance in a westerly direction before they drew a very heavy musketry fire from the enemy concealed in the timber. In the mean time I had wheeled my battalion to the left, so that I was fronting to the southwest. At this time the fire of the enemy was brisk and enfiladed nearly my whole line. At this moment Captain Mooers, of Company K, commanding the skirmishers, and about 100 yards in advance on my right, beckoned to me with his sword, as if he desired to communicate important information, and I started toward him on a gallop, but had rode but a few steps when I saw him fall dead, shot through the head. From the course of the balls and the position which the enemy seemed to occupy I interpreted the information that Captain Mooers desired to give to be that the enemy was passing to my rear by my right, my command at this time holding the right of the infantry of the whole army. These impressions were immediately communicated to the general commanding the brigade, and I received orders to dislodge the enemy from the woods on my right. I at once changed the front of my battalion to the rear on the tenth company. This was done under a heavy fire of musketry in double-quick time, but with as much coolness and precision as if on ordinary battalion drill. This movement completed, I ordered the regiment forward at quick time until within about 150 paces of the enemy's line of battle at this point, when his fire was increased to a perfect shower of balls, and I gave the further command, "Forward 150 paces, double-quick!" This was executed in the most gallant and splendid manner. The regiment, in perfect line, with triumphant shouts, rushed forward against a most murderous fire, and when within 50 yards of the enemy's line he fled to the rear with the greatest precipitancy, receiving two or three full volleys from my regiment as he retired. Immediately after this was accomplished I received your order to fall back and join Colonel Alexander (Fifty-ninth Indiana) on his right, which order was at once obeyed, and skirmishers thrown forward 100 paces to the front and around my right flank. It was now night, the men were exhausted, and, obedient to orders, I moved to the first position held in the morning and bivouacked there at 11 p. m.

During the day my loss was 1 commissioned officer and 1 private killed and 4 men wounded. The heat during the engagement of my command was most intense, said to be 108° in the shade, and more men were carried off the field on litters from the effects of sun-stroke than from wounds. Ammunition was distributed to the men, so that each had 75 rounds, between 11 and 1 o'clock at night, and at 1.30 I received your order to move my command to the right, across the Pittsburg and Hamburg road and about 100 yards to the rear, which was done at once, and the regiment stood to arms, fronting the north, for the remaining portion of the night.

My command remained in this position until 10.30 o'clock the following morning, when I received your order to move by the left flank into position on the ridge at my left, in support of the Eleventh Ohio Battery. This order was at once executed, and my front changed to the west. I formed my regiment about 50 feet in rear of this battery, which masked the six center companies. These six companies were ordered by me to fix bayonets and charge the enemy whenever he should charge upon the battery. Two companies on the right and two on the left were moved forward to the line of the guns of the battery, with instructions to engage the enemy with musketry whenever he might appear and meet him with the bayonet in case of charge. The enemy retired from the ground covered by the battery and from the

front of my regiment in about forty minutes after firing was commenced. I maintained the same relative position to the battery in its movements upon the field to get in rear of the enemy until your orders came to occupy again the ground left when I went into action. I at once reoccupied that position, where I remained until the morning of the 5th instant at 4 o'clock, when the pursuit commenced.

In the engagement of the 4th (second day) I lost 1 commissioned officer and 5 privates wounded.

Of the pursuit it is enough to report that it was commenced on Sunday morning, the 5th instant, and continued without cessation or delay, except such as was absolutely necessary to rest the men temporarily, until the following Saturday night, the troops having marched during that time about 120 miles.

I cannot speak too highly of the patient endurance and valor of my command. During a period of nine days of the most heated and most uncomfortable weather my regiment marched 130 miles, and for two days and two nights of that time was engaged in one of the most extensive and desperate battles of the war.

The conduct of all officers was satisfactory. Captains Tourtellotte and Edson conducted themselves with most extraordinary coolness and determination.

My commissioned staff, First Lieut. Thomas B. Hunt, regimental quartermaster, and First Lieut. John M. Thompson, adjutant, behaved with coolness and judgment, and in the absence of other field officers rendered me efficient service in repeating commands and communicating orders.

Quartermaster Sergt. Frank E. Collins, for distinguished valor and service on the field, in aiding me in every movement and bringing prisoners from the field near the close of the engagement, deserves special mention.

Commissary Sergt. Thomas P. Wilson remained under fire all the time, directing litter-carriers to the wounded and furnishing water to the famishing soldiers, as well as in repeating my commands when near the line.

Sergt. Maj. William T. Kittredge was among the coolest men on the field and most efficient until he was overcome by sun-stroke.

The surgeon, Dr. J. H. Murphy, and second assistant surgeon, Dr. H. R. Wedel, conducted their department with perfect order and method, and every wound was dressed in a few moments after it was received and the wounded cared for in the most tender manner.

I inclose list of killed and wounded.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,

Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. P. FOLEY, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div.*

No. 27.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Holman, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, including operations October 3–12.

HDQRS. 26TH MISSOURI VOLS., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 14, 1862.

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit the following report of the action

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 174.

of the troops under my command during the battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4:

On the morning of the 3d I was directed to take position with my regiment on the right and left of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, and continued to remain in that position during the day.

On the morning of the 4th I was directed to occupy the right of the battery with my whole command, which position brought me on the extreme right of our line. I deployed two companies as skirmishers, in accordance with previous orders, covering our right flank, which afforded ample protection from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, who appeared in small numbers in that direction. During the charge of the right upon the enemy my advance was so rapid that my skirmishers, previously deployed, were unable to cover my flank, and my command, as well as the battery, became suddenly exposed to the fire of the rebel sharpshooters. Fortunately I had held in reserve my Sharps rifle skirmishing company, and at a word of command they went to their work with such alacrity and precision as to completely rout the enemy, killing and wounding many and capturing 1 lieutenant and 48 privates and non-commissioned officers. I captured in all 52 prisoners.

My command afterward joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and no hardship or privation was too great for them to endure while there was any prospect of success before them.

I further beg leave to report that during the entire engagement all the officers in my command, with but one exception, gave me their support, and behaved with coolness and courage worthy of their positions.

JOHN H. HOLMAN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteers.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray, Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, including operations October 3–12.

HDQRS. BATTERY M, FIRST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Corinth, Miss., October 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and employments of Battery M, First Missouri Light Artillery, under my command, during the battle of Corinth and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy:

At daylight on the 3d instant I moved with General Hamilton's division from camp and took position on the Purdy road near the old earthworks and remained during the day without being engaged, at dark returning to the town.

At daylight on the 4th the battery was placed upon and commanding the Pittsburg road, upon a ridge to the northwest of town, where it remained until about 10 a. m., when its position was changed to a ridge some 200 yards to the left and between the Twelfth Wisconsin and Eleventh Ohio Batteries, which were then in action. The battery immediately opened fire with case-shots and percussion-shells, the left gun rendering untenable by the enemy the redoubt on the right of General Davies' division, from which our troops had been driven, the remainder of the battery in the mean time playing on the rebel columns in the woods.

On the morning of the 5th the battery moved at daybreak with General McPherson's Railroad Division (the advance) in pursuit of the enemy. At 12 m. we overtook him at Chewalla, from which place, after a slight skirmish, he made a precipitate retreat while we were delayed in repairing a bridge and removing obstructions from the road. We again encountered his rear guard at the Tuscumbia at 4 p. m. One section was ordered to the front and his line driven back by a few discharges of case and percussion shells. Preparations were made to attack him in force, but night prevented. During the night he crossed the river and, destroying the bridge, continued his retreat. The next morning we continued to pursue, and arrived at 2 p. m. at the burning ruins of Crum's Mill, on the Hatchie. After a delay of three hours in rebuilding the bridge we moved to Jonesborough, where we halted for the night.

The next day, the 7th, we came upon them near Ruckersville, attacked and drove them before us.

Upon the morning of the 8th the division entered Ripley.

On the 10th a section under Lieutenant Tiemeyer went out on the Oxford road as far as Tippah Creek. They saw nothing of the enemy.

At 1.30 a. m. of the 11th we moved from Ripley and reached Corinth at 5 p. m. on the 12th instant.

I beg leave to thank Lieutenant Tiemeyer of the battery for his prompt and able assistance. Of the gallantry and energy displayed by the men of my command I cannot speak too highly. Where all did their duty so well it would be injustice to mention special cases.

During the battle of Corinth and the subsequent pursuit there were expended 210 rounds of ammunition. No casualties occurred.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MACMURRAY,
First Lieut., First Missouri Light Artillery, Comdg. Battery M.

Maj. A. M. POWELL,
Chief of Artillery, Third Division, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 29.

Report of Lieut. Henry M. Neil, Eleventh Ohio Battery.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH OHIO BATTERY,
Camp at Corinth, Miss., October 14, 1862.

In compliance with your order of October 13 I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Eleventh Ohio Battery in the action before Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4:

The battery advanced with the brigade on the morning of the 3d instant, was placed in position behind the breastworks commanding the Purdy road, the Twenty-sixth Missouri acting as its support on both right and left. It remained in this position throughout the day, not being called into action, and in the evening returned with the brigade, and rested that night upon the first ridge in front of General Hamilton's headquarters.

At 2 a. m. on the 4th two sections of the battery (remaining section being disabled) changed position about 100 yards to the right, the Fifth Iowa supporting it upon the right, the Fourth Minnesota on the left, the Twenty-sixth Missouri being immediately in the rear. The battery

remained in this position until about 10 a. m., when it advanced wi the brigade about 200 yards and opened fire upon the enemy. Aft the firing had continued about half an hour the enemy gave way a commenced a precipitate retreat, upon which the battery advanc about 1¼ miles and fired a few rounds in the direction of their retre It then returned and took the same position which it occupied in t morning.

Two hundred and fourteen rounds of ammunition were expended du ing the engagement. None of the members of the battery were kille and but 4 wounded, viz, Asa Burch, James Devine, P. Lacy, and Ro ert Stewart.

Upon the morning of the 5th the brigade started in pursuit of the r treating enemy, the battery accompanying and remaining with it un its return to Corinth on the 13th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. NEIL,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Eleventh Ohio Battery.

Captain POWELL,
Chief of Artillery, Third Division, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 30.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army, commandi Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., THIRD DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 11, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I herewith submit the following report of the part tak by the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Mississippi, in t battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th instant, and the subsequent pursu of the enemy:

At 1.30 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant I received orde from General C. S. Hamilton, commanding the Third Division, Army the Mississippi, to form my brigade and march to Corinth, distant fro my encampment about 3 miles. I was informed by his aide that Maj General Price, of the rebel army, was expected to make an attack daylight on Corinth with 40,000 men, and that our troops were bei rapidly concentrated to defend the position. Allowing the men to co a hasty breakfast, tents were struck, wagons packed, and the brigad with its entire train of camp and garrison equipage, was in motion 3 o'clock. The prospect of again meeting General Price aroused t enthusiasm of the troops, which was a sure presage of victory.

On arriving at Corinth our first line was formed under the immedia direction of General Hamilton, which position was occupied until abo 9 a. m., when orders were received to advance on the Purdy road a occupy the breastworks between the Purdy road and swamp, which li to the right of the railroad, and joining which, immediately across t railroad, the right of General Davies' division rested.

By the time the last position was taken the enemy made a determin attack on General Davies' division in overpowering numbers, and though resisted gallantly the superior numerical forces of the ene compelled our troops to fall back, thus exposing our left flank to t enemy's attack. Our front was immediately changed, and a ridge w

occupied, which gave us an opportunity to advance and attack the enemy on the flank as they moved forward, following General Davies' division, which was falling back toward Corinth, and also secure a road on which we could retire in case of necessity.

The enemy still advancing, General Hamilton ordered me with three regiments to attack their left flank, while the First Brigade would support me on my right. Between my position and the enemy lay a swamp, covered with a dense growth of underbrush, vines, and fallen trees, through the center of which runs the dry bed of a creek, whose banks, some 6 feet deep, afforded a fine shelter for the enemy. Cautioning the men to silence, with the Seventeenth and Tenth Iowa and Eightieth Ohio, numbering about 800 men, I moved forward to the attack. Our advance was so entirely unexpected by the enemy that, had we been supported as intended, I may be pardoned for stating that in my opinion the fight of the succeeding day would not have occurred. Taken by surprise the enemy fell back, but not rapidly enough to save themselves from a loss of 82 prisoners. We were compelled to halt for support, which the enemy noticing rallied and opened on us a heavy fire of grape and canister from two batteries, when the column fell back in good order with its face to the foe. This ended the fighting of the day, although a sharp skirmish was kept up until darkness closed the scene and death ceased from his busy harvest.

Having received a severe contusion during the latter part of the engagement I was unfitted for service, and the disposition of the troops for the anticipated attack of the enemy the next morning was made by Col. Samuel A. Holmes, of the Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers.

There was no desponding heart in camp that night. Our own general we had tried and Rosecrans had ever been victorious. But two short weeks before we had slept victors on the battle-field of Iuka, and memories of that glorious fight but nerved us to more desperate deeds. Ordnance officers were kept busy distributing ammunition; soldiers were occupied cleaning their weapons, while general officers were engaged in consultation.

By 3 o'clock perfect quiet reigned through our entire lines. We knew the enemy were desperate; we felt death was preferable to surrender, and friends separated determined to meet no more on earth unless victory perched on our banners.

Just before dawn the enemy opened a heavy cannonade. Ere the first report had ceased reverberating through the woods our whole force was under arms. Our artillery quickly responded and the ear was deafened with the answering reports. General Hamilton's division held the right of our line, having been formed in line of battle by General Hamilton himself, with a support of three regiments, General Davies' division the right center. No attack was made by the enemy on our right until 8 o'clock, when the rebels in force (commanded by Major-General Price in person and numbering as many as our whole army) emerged from the woods in front and advanced rapidly in column of attack on our whole line. Part of General Davies' division fled at the first fire, leaving several of our batteries exposed, which the enemy temporarily took possession of, the Tenth Missouri, Fifty-sixth Illinois, Eightieth Ohio, and Tenth Iowa bravely holding their ground. The Twelfth Wisconsin Battery coolly playing grape and canister into the massed columns of the enemy caused them to halt. The desperate charge made by the First Brigade recaptured the batteries and drove the enemy from that portion of the field. By order of General Hamilton two regiments were placed under my command to drive back the enemy, who had penetrated

our center. Heroically our boys rushed to the fight; two well-delivered volleys, a charge, a cheer, and the enemy fled, leaving us their colors, their dead, wounded, and over 300 prisoners. The enemy was routed on our right wing and our part of the line was safe.

Where each regiment and the batteries of my brigade won imperishable honor by their steadfastness and bravery through two days' hard fighting it is hard to particularize the deed which entitles them to most merit. On the first day's fight the Seventeenth and Tenth Iowa and the Eightieth Ohio, by their steadiness and coolness in marching to make the attack upon the enemy's flank, deserve special mention. One company of the Seventeenth Iowa fought a superior force of the enemy until they had expended all their cartridges and were compelled to fall back for a supply. One company of the Eightieth Ohio brought off safely 33 prisoners, taken under a heavy fire and in the presence of a greatly superior force of the enemy. The Tenth Iowa maintained its usual name for discipline and courage.

On the second day the Tenth Missouri and Fifty-sixth Illinois charged the enemy and retook two batteries. Their courage was deserving of all praise, as five times their numbers had fled ingloriously from the foe they drove from the field. For over half an hour the Tenth Missouri had sustained a fire of musketry without answering, losing one-sixth of their number killed and wounded. The Fifty-sixth Illinois in this their first fight proved that consciousness of a just cause makes men invincible. All honor to their noble dead; praise and credit to the living.

The Eightieth Ohio, after losing their only field officer present, nobly fought on, nor ceased until the fight was done. Their list of dead and wounded proves the position they held was one of danger, and by their valor they made it the post of honor.

The Tenth Iowa sustained the brunt of the first attack of the enemy until the regiment on their left gave way and their flank was exposed, when they slowly fell back fighting.

The Seventeenth Iowa had the honor of driving back the enemy from the position once occupied by Davies' division and advancing in pursuit until ordered to halt by General Rosecrans, who feared their valor was leading them beyond prudence. They captured a stand of colors, which I suggest be sent to the Governor of their State.

Of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery I cannot say too much. Twice they have been tried in desperate battles and twice they have proven themselves heroes.

The Sixth Wisconsin Battery effectively worked their pieces in the early part of the action, but being feebly supported, were so unfortunate as to lose their guns; but when quickly retaken and returned to their possession did fearful execution in the enemy's ranks.

To Col. Samuel A. Holmes, commanding the Tenth Missouri Volunteers, I am indebted for assistance while I was temporarily disabled. His intelligence, coolness, bravery, and well-disciplined regiment entitle him to my favorable notice and I trust to some mark of approbation from the Government.

To Major Banbury, Fifth Iowa, temporarily in command of the Seventeenth Iowa; to Lieutenant-Colonel Raum, commanding Fifty-sixth Illinois; to Major McCalla, commanding Tenth Iowa; to Captain Dillon, commanding Sixth Wisconsin Battery, and to Lieutenant Immell, commanding Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, I am especially indebted. Their desire seems to be to do their duty; their pride in knowing it is well done.

To Major Lanning, Eightieth Ohio, who yielded up his life in battling

for our glorious flag, which traitor hands were trying to destroy, no words of mine can add honor. He died a soldier's death. His body fills a patriot's grave. He will ever live in the memory of his comrades in arms.

The reports of commanding officers are herewith submitted, with the names of officers and men who distinguished themselves on those memorable days.

Of my own staff, who were under fire during the entire two days, I desire to make particular mention of Captain Harris, assistant adjutant-general, who, while carrying orders on the field, narrowly escaped with his life, receiving a wound in the hand and having his clothes torn with bullets. To Lieutenant Jacobson, who was on the field lending assistance, rallying the men and carrying orders, and to Lieutenant Buchanan, my aide-de-camp, for his willingness and bravery, I am greatly indebted, and desire to recommend both to the Governor of their State as worthy of promotion, as they will fill with credit to themselves and honor to the State any post they may be intrusted with.

To Sergt. B. A. May, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, I call especial attention. I recommend him as worthy to fill, by his education and bravery, a higher position in the U. S. Army.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 31.

Report of Col. Samuel A. Holmes, Tenth Missouri Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT MISSOURI VOL. INFTY.,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The following is my report of the movements of the Tenth Regiment of Missouri Infantry during the battle of Corinth and of the Second Brigade, Third Division, while under my command, by reason of the disability of Brigadier-General Sullivan:

The regiment moved before daylight on the morning of the 3d with the rest of the brigade from the camp south of Corinth to the plateau to the north, and about 1 mile from the center of the town. The brigade was here formed in line of battle, Immell's battery on the left, occupying a crest commanding the Purdy road, supported by the Tenth Missouri Regiment, formed in column by division on its right, the rest of the brigade extending eastwardly in line facing and near to the woods. By order of the brigadier-general commanding I detached 300 men of the Tenth Missouri, under Maj. Leonidas Horney, to make a reconnaissance to the northwest, on the Purdy road, with instructions to advance 3 or 4 miles, as occasion might require, and observe the movements of the enemy. Shortly after this the rest of my regiment moved with the brigade out the same road about 2 miles, and took position in the old rebel intrenchments, supporting the same battery on the right. The brigade remained in this position until about 12 o'clock, no enemy showing himself in front, although constant and heavy skirmish-

ing was going on in the woods with some other part of the army some distance across the open fields to our left and rear. The brigade now again moved by the right flank down the intrenchments and then filed to the right along the woods, fronting westwardly on the open fields last named, as I have since understood, with the view of attacking the left flank of the enemy, advancing down the railroad. I was here detached from the brigade with the Tenth Missouri and Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiments, with orders to occupy the edge of the woods, which I did, throwing out two companies as skirmishers some 400 yards to the front. The remainder of the brigade passed on toward the railroad, where it encountered the enemy, advancing in heavy force, and, gallantly fighting, was gradually pressed back toward the Purdy road, on which we had come out in the morning. To my left a portion of the First Brigade was already posted, and the right now coming up to my position I moved my two regiments to the right, uncovering its front, with my right resting on the old rebel works. I was here joined by Major Horney with his detachment, and under the orders of Brigadier-General Hamilton I moved the Tenth Missouri and Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiments back to the angle of the Purdy road and the rebel intrenchments and halted. About 4 p. m. I was ordered by General Hamilton, at the request of Brigadier-General Sullivan, to relieve him and take command of the brigade. I accordingly at once reported to him in person, and finding him very much exhausted and barely able to keep his saddle, I took command. I found the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery posted near a house, on a prominent crest, on the Purdy road, about 1,000 yards in advance of its first position taken in the morning, supported on the left by the Tenth Iowa Regiment and on the right by the Eightieth Ohio Regiment, and the Seventeenth Iowa extended along the road and near to and fronting the woods through which this portion of the brigade had retired. The enemy kept showing themselves in considerable numbers in front and particularly to the left of this position, as if designing to penetrate there, but were kept at bay by the excellent handling of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, Lieutenant Immell commanding. I immediately reported to General Hamilton the dangerous state of the case, with a request for the other two regiments of the brigade, which was granted. I also received orders from him to hold the ground until dark, and then to quietly remove the brigade back to the position which it occupied in the morning. Leaving one regiment as outposts, I brought down the Tenth Missouri and Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiments, and posted them to the left and rear of the Tenth Iowa Regiment, warding the threatened flank movement of the enemy. At dark I quietly withdrew the brigade, with the exception of the Tenth Iowa, left as outposts. Immell's (Wisconsin) battery (Twelfth) was posted in its first position on the crest, supported on the right by the Tenth Missouri and the Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiments and on the left by the Eightieth Ohio Regiment. Dillon's (Sixth Wisconsin) battery was placed in the redoubt, supported by the Seventeenth Iowa Volunteers. About 10 p. m. I received orders to change my whole line, and to take up a position farther to the right and rear, nearly at a right angle to the one now held, with my right connecting with the First Brigade. After having examined the ground I brought the brigade into the new position selected. I placed Immell's (Twelfth Wisconsin) battery at the white house, in the center of the plateau, supported on the right by the Tenth Missouri, and the Fifty-sixth Illinois in a second line, 200 yards in the rear; on the left by the Eightieth Ohio Regiment, with the Seventeenth Iowa in the second line, and on the left of the whole Dillon's (Sixth

Wisconsin) battery. The brigade remained in this position until morning.

At daybreak of the 4th, perceiving that my right was too close upon the reserves of the First Brigade, and that owing to the darkness Dillon's battery was not effectually posted, I advanced the latter to the crest, commanding the Purdy road, and moved to its support, on the left, the Eightieth Ohio Regiment, and on the right the Tenth Iowa Regiment, which was now withdrawn from outpost for that purpose. The Tenth Missouri and Fifty-sixth Illinois were then placed on the left of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery in line of battle in the order named, the Seventeenth Iowa Regiment being drawn up in rear of the whole in column by division as a reserve. This was the position occupied by the brigade during the battle, with the changes incident to the field, my right resting on the left of the First Brigade and my left connecting with the right rear of Davies' division.

About 8.30 o'clock the enemy made the grand attack upon the center and right wing of the army, advancing in heavy masses from the woods all along the front and down the Purdy road. That portion of the brigade first exposed to attack was Captain Dillon's Sixth Wisconsin Battery and its supports. These for a while gallantly maintained their position against an overwhelming force. Soon the line of Davies' division, to their left, began to give way in confusion, and almost at the same time the Eightieth Ohio Regiment was forced back from its position in disorder, followed by the limbers and caissons of the battery. The enemy rushed up and took possession, killing the gunners at their guns. The gallant Tenth Iowa, under Major McCalla, gradually fell back some 300 yards, fighting as they went. The battery and redoubt to the left of the Sixth Wisconsin, as well as the whole line, now seemed to be in possession of the enemy, and the fugitives came pouring on in great numbers through and over the lines of the Tenth Missouri and Fifty-sixth Illinois, which still bravely held their ground under the most terrific fire. Immell's Twelfth Wisconsin Battery at the white house, as soon as the enemy had obtained possession of the crest, opened upon them with great effect, and, aided by the well-directed fire of the Tenth Missouri and Fifty-sixth Illinois, repeatedly drove them back out of sight and prevented the removal of the guns. Never could any battery do more effective service at a more critical period. The enemy had now advanced in large numbers from the direction of the redoubt, under cover of houses, toward the front of the Fifty-sixth Illinois and left of the Tenth Missouri, and were pouring upon them a most galling fire. Seeing that Lieutenant-Colonel Raum, of the Fifty-sixth Illinois, was wheeling his regiment to the left, preparatory to making a charge, I gave the order to Major Horney, commanding the Tenth Missouri, to retake the Sixth Wisconsin Battery with the bayonet, and away went these regiments to their work at double-quick in the most splendid style.

The Tenth Missouri Regiment retook the Sixth Wisconsin Battery and turned the guns upon the flying enemy, serving them with such ammunition as was found upon the ground. The Tenth Iowa Regiment quickly came forward to its original position, which was maintained during the remainder of the day. The two last-named regiments were here exposed to a severe fire of the enemy, who still held possession of the redoubt on their left, and from which he was finally expelled after a sharp contest. The troops of Davies' division gradually came back to their original position, and the whole line was held to the end of the action. Shortly after it was retaken Dillon's battery was with-

drawn from the field for want of men and ammunition to serve the guns.

In making this report it may be proper for me to state that during the action I was not advised of the presence of the brigadier-general commanding upon the field, although later I learned that notwithstanding his physical condition he was there personally heading a gallant charge of the Seventeenth Iowa Regiment, taken from the reserve, in which a rebel flag was captured.

For the part taken in the battle by my regiment during the time I was in command of the brigade I desire to refer to the report of Maj. Leonidas Horney, herewith inclosed. I cannot at the same time too much commend the coolness and gallantry of that fine officer during the whole day, and especially in the charge upon and recapture of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, in which he was wounded, but refused to leave the field. Adjt. Francis C. Deimling, of the same regiment, deserves honorable mention for exemplary bravery on the same occasion and throughout the day.

Among other events deserving of a particular mention was the brilliant fighting of the Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiment, under the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Raum. Too much importance cannot be attached to his prompt action at a very critical moment of the day. Great credit is also due to the Tenth Iowa Regiment, under Major McCalla, for the steadiness with which it maintained its support of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery until overwhelmed and the promptness with which it again resumed its place. The brave Major Lanning fell trying to rally his regiment when forced from its position, and deserves to be held in grateful remembrance as a gallant soldier.

I also desire to make honorable mention of the valuable assistance I received while in command of the brigade from Capt. Thomas H. Harris, assistant adjutant-general, who was slightly wounded in the hand; also from Lieuts. T. Jacobson and A. S. Buchanan, of the brigade staff.

The loss of the Tenth Missouri Regiment in the action was 12 killed, 76 wounded (2 of whom are since dead), and 3 missing, a list of whom is hereto appended.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAML. A. HOLMES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 32.

Report of Lieut. Col. Green B. Raum, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SIXTH REGT. ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Kossuth, Miss., October 7, 1862.

SIR: I embrace the first leisure moments to submit a report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of the 3d and 4th instant in defense of Corinth:

My regiment was not engaged on the 3d. On the morning of the

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 174, and embracing casualties in Company F, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, attached.

4th at 2 o'clock I had my men under arms. Soon after daylight Colonel Holmes, temporarily commanding the brigade, assigned me the position of reserve to the First Missouri Battery, which was supported by the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, as I have been informed. About 9 a. m. it became manifest that a determined enemy was in strong force in front. As soon as the front line engaged him I deployed my regiment into line and caused both officers and men to lie down. In this position I watched the progress of events. After delivering a few volleys the front line began to waiver and fall back. Their retreat soon became a rout, and they came down pell-mell upon us, running over my men in every direction. The caissons and a number of loose horses came thundering down and passed through the interval between the Tenth Missouri and my regiment. The gunners at the battery gave the rebels a parting salute and then made good their retreat. As soon as the *débris* of the broken line had passed by I discovered the enemy occupying the earthworks and houses on the right and left. Expecting him to advance upon us, I reserved the fire for a time, intending at the proper moment to deliver a volley and use the bayonet. Soon, however, a musketry duel ensued, the enemy firing over the brow of the hill and up which he came from his place of concealment; we from the ground. By the giving way of the front line upon my left I was outflanked and exposed to a galling cross-fire, to meet which I hastened to the left and directed Major Cooper to change the front of three companies. The din was so great that commands could not be distinctly heard and three other companies were put in motion, which created a momentary confusion. This, however, was promptly set to rights by the gallant officers who led the companies. As soon as my wishes were understood the men again laid down, the left in position to meet the flank fire. At this juncture the enemy turned one of our guns and opened with grape upon us. I directed the men to pay their compliments to those who handled it. After firing 4 rounds the gun was completely silenced. My left flank, which had been so heavily threatened, was now relieved by the opportune arrival of the Seventh and Seventeenth Iowa Regiments and the Union Brigade. A few troops of the Twelfth Illinois, numbering perhaps 30, had formed upon my right. The enemy beginning to waiver I ordered an advance, and my regiment retook the battery and captured two rebel officers in the works, who, endeavoring to rally their men, were unable to make their escape. One of the artillery officers, who only withdrew to my line and to whose bravery I would take pleasure in attesting if I knew his name, joined in the advance, improvised an artillery squad, and soon rained grape upon the retreating foe with telling effect. The enemy endeavored to rally at the foot of the hill, but a few well-directed volleys broke his lines, and he found safety in the depths of the thick woods beyond.

Both officers and men of my command acted with a great deal of coolness and determination. Major Cooper bore himself gallantly, directing the fire of the left wing with much energy. Captains Rankin, Cochran, Welsh, and Reavis were at all times at their posts, cheering their men. Lieutenants Cone, Webber, O'Neal, Scott, and Dempsey, commanding companies, conducted themselves with great determination. Lieutenant Webber made himself a conspicuous mark by assisting to erect our colors after Color-Bearer P. M. Hale, of Company G, was stricken down mortally wounded. Lieutenants Walbright, Joiner, Keffer, and Dillon by their conduct demonstrated that they are men

of courage and ability. Captain Hall, under arrest, was released for meritorious conduct on the field. Captain Files, also under arrest, remained with his company during the greater part of the fight, urging them to do their duty. The non-commissioned officers and privates all emulated each other in coolness and courage.

I lost 7 killed and 32 wounded. One since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifty-sixth Illinois.

Capt. T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 33.

Report of Maj. Nathaniel McCalla, Tenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 12, 1862.

SIR: On the morning of the 3d instant at this camp I received orders to be in readiness to march at 3 a. m. with tents and baggage loaded, and at the appointed hour I formed the regiment in line and marched in the direction of Corinth, which place I passed through, and proceeding to a distance of about one-half mile north formed in line of battle, my regiment constituting the right of the brigade, and in pursuance of your order I ordered Companies A and F to be deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade at a distance as far as the old intrenchments.

About 8 a. m. I moved the regiment from this position a distance of about one-half mile to the left, and took a position immediately on the left of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery. At about 9 a. m. I received orders to change position, and marched in a northwesterly direction about 1½ miles, and formed a line of battle on the left and in support of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, where I remained about one hour, when I was ordered farther to the left and rear, and formed line near an old farm house northeast from a battery of the enemy, and within easy range of its shells, several of which fell both in the rear and front of the line. I then ordered the regiment to the rear about 200 yards, which was marched in line of battle and took a position on the road. Remaining here near half an hour, I formed column and was conducted by yourself in person in the direction of the enemy's battery, to the left and front of my late position, through dense woods and brush, passing the line of our skirmishers. On arriving near the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad came upon the line of the enemy's skirmishers, and passing through it took about 20 of them prisoners and ordered them to the rear. I ordered a line to be formed on the railroad. During the execution of the order the enemy opened upon us at a distance of about 150 yards a most destructive fire of grape and canister, in which several of my men were wounded; but notwithstanding this severe fire the line was formed on the railroad in excellent order. While in this position the fire from their batteries was kept up, raking the ground, and would have done immense damage but for the fact that at this point where the line was formed on the track there had been a

cut about 5 feet in depth, the bank of which formed a good shelter, their balls passing over our heads, many of them lodging in the opposite bank, so closely had they raked the ground. Seeing an attempt on the part of the enemy to move forward one of their batteries to a point on the railroad on our right from which they could open upon us an enfilading fire, I ordered the regiment to file into the dense woods in our rear by the left flank, having cleared the track in time to avoid a raking fire. I again formed a line of battle and marched to the rear under the incessant fire of their battery, whose firing had now become too high to do much damage. On arriving at the road we followed it to the left until our left arrived at a white house, situated on a road leading directly to the front. On this road the pickets of the enemy were posted in full view about 150 yards in front of us. In this position I deployed the regiment as skirmishers to the right and remained till morning.

On the morning of the 4th I marched to left and rear about 1 mile, and formed a line of battle immediately on the right of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery. At about 10 a. m. the firing of the skirmishers in front of us became rapid, and the advancing columns of the enemy soon drove them back; but they rallied to a point directly in front of our line, and until they had again retired to our rear I could not order my regiment to fire; but as soon as the space in front was cleared I gave the order to commence firing, which was kept up with spirit, but without very materially checking the advance of the enemy, who approached us in overwhelming numbers. My men had fired from 15 to 20 rounds, when I perceived that numbers of the enemy were passing around the right and getting in the rear of my line, and also that the battery on my left had been silenced and taken and the enemy pressing forward to the left of us. I ordered the regiment to fall back, which it did in good order, to a distance of about 70 yards, when I made a halt, facing about and again opening the fire; but being unable to retain this position I again ordered the regiment back under cover of the Twelfth Wisconsin and Powell's regular batteries. Passing to the rear in line of battle I halted at a position immediately between these batteries. I then marched forward and occupied the same ground from which I had retired during the action.

The casualties in the regiment were 6 men wounded on the first day, and 1 commissioned officer, 30 men wounded, and 3 killed on the second day.

During both days I was assisted in the field by Capt. N. A. Holson, acting lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Jackson Orr, acting major, also William Manning, adjutant; who acted throughout with great coolness and courage and to whom much credit is due.

The line officers, without an exception, deported themselves with the greatest gallantry, and did much to accomplish our successful movements on the field in the presence of danger.

Upon the men of my command too much praise cannot be given for their endurance, courage, and strict obedience to orders under all circumstances.

Yours, respectfully,

NATHANIEL McCALLA,
Major, Commanding Tenth Iowa Regiment.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding Second Brigade, Third Division.

No. 34.

Report of Maj. Jabez Banbury, Fifth Iowa, commanding Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Hatchie Church, Miss., October 9, 1862.

GENERAL: As directed by order of General Hamilton, I took command of the Seventeenth Iowa on the morning of the 3d instant, after the regiment had been marched about one-half mile north of Corinth by Captain Young. About 7 a. m. we were moved with the rest of the brigade to the breastworks 2 miles north of town, and after changing position Company A, at about 2 o'clock, under command of First Lieutenant Garrett, was thrown out about three-fourths of a mile as skirmishers, and was soon engaged in a brisk skirmish of about an hour, during which time it did good service, leaving quite a number of dead rebels on the ground. Company B was also deployed as skirmishers in front of our regiment, and while out the regiment changed position, and it did not get to the regiment until the next day, after the battle on Saturday was over. This company, under command of Second Lieutenant Hull, of Company E, deserves great credit for the brave and unflinching manner in which it held its perilous situation until relieved. About 4.30 o'clock this regiment was placed on the extreme right of the brigade and ordered forward in line of battle, and after marching about half a mile we were met with heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, which we found were not more than 100 yards in our advance. We also found the enemy in large force, supporting their batteries, which were three in number, and finding we were now some distance from the balance of the brigade and entirely unsupported, the enemy also having commenced a flank movement to our right, we fell back to the road and there joined the balance of the brigade, which was already in position on the road-side and near where we were before forming our line. I was now ordered by General Rosecrans to take position on the right of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery (perhaps the Sixth Wisconsin), and remained there until the brigade was ordered into the city. I was then ordered by Colonel Holmes, then commanding the brigade, to take position on the right of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, where I remained until 10.30 o'clock, when I was ordered to take a position on the left of ——— Battery, which up to that time, it appears, had been entirely unsupported. I remained here until about 1.30 o'clock in the morning, when, with the rest of the brigade, I moved the regiment, and after going out some distance and returning was put in position about 200 yards in the rear of the Eightieth Ohio Regiment. This position we kept until after daylight on October 4, when we were ordered into column by General Rosecrans. When the firing from the enemy had become quite brisk I deployed the battalions into line, and finding we were to be kept back as a reserve I ordered the men to lie down, which they did, and here remained for about fifteen or twenty minutes under considerable fire from the enemy, who were now fairly to be seen following our men, who were slowly giving back, over the brow of the hill. It was while lying in this position that First Lieutenant Garrett, Company A, and First Lieutenant Morris, Company F, were wounded, and were compelled to retire from the field. When the enemy had gained fearful odds by advancing so rapidly upon our ground I was ordered by you to form on the left of a section of a battery which was then on our left.

I remained in this position but a short time when I was ordered forward, just as the troops on our right were falling back quite fast, and with the balance of our brigade I marched the regiment forward to the brow of the hill, firing and driving the enemy before us. After firing and driving the enemy for probably twenty minutes we were ordered to charge, which we did, taking quite a number of prisoners and capturing a rebel flag from (I understand from the prisoners) the Fortieth Mississippi Regiment. Corporal King, of Company G, was the first to lay hands on the rebel colors, and took the bearer prisoner and brought him to the rear of our lines.

I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of both officers and men throughout the regiment. Not a man in the entire regiment evinced the slightest inclination to shirk or fall back, and all, without a single exception, stood up to the work nobly and with an apparent determination to drive the rebels back at all hazards.

As the regiment was under your immediate observation during the entire engagement I do not deem it necessary to mention any as deserving of more mention, but will leave for you to say whether any are entitled to more praise than that already received by this report.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. BANBURY,
Major Fifth, Commanding Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 35.

Report of Maj. Leonidas Horney, Tenth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH REGT. MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
October 12, 1862.

I have the honor to report that on the morning of October 3, in obedience to orders from Maj. Gen. C. S. Hamilton, you placed under my command seven companies of the Tenth Missouri Volunteers, with which command I marched from Corinth on the Purdy road about 4 miles, and not being able to discover the enemy in force on that road, I returned on said road to within about 2 miles of Corinth, where I halted my command and threw forward and to the west of the road Lieutenant Stevenson with Company F in skirmishing order. At about 500 yards they came on and captured a Confederate soldier, from whom I learned that the enemy's left wing rested within a short distance of my position. I immediately retired down the road toward Corinth about 1 mile, where I found you in position on the road. About 4 p. m., by your order, I took command of the Tenth Missouri Regiment at the same time you took command of the brigade. We varied but little from that position until near night, when it became apparent the enemy's main attack was to our left, and that they were steadily driving our forces close on to the north side of Corinth, when you ordered me to move the regiment on the Purdy road to a position near Corinth, which I did, and finally after dark took position, by your order, on the right of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery and rested on our arms for the night.

Very soon after daylight of the morning of the 4th I, by your order, moved the Tenth Missouri Regiment into position on the left of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery as a support for that battery. Immediately in front of the center of our regiment were posted the six guns of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery on the crest of a sharp ridge, and immediately to their left, on the same ridge, and nearly in front of the left wing of our regiment, was posted a battery of the First Missouri Artillery, behind a slight earthwork. These last batteries were supported by heavy forces of infantry in front of us. At about 8 o'clock the enemy commenced advancing with heavy masses of infantry to attack the positions and batteries in front of our position, and the conflict soon became terrific. Our guns were well handled, and produced terrible destruction in the enemy's ranks with shot and shell; but they advanced steadily forward, shooting and bayoneting our gunners at their guns, and finally routed all the infantry supports in front of our position (capturing the batteries) and drove them back on the lines of the Tenth Missouri Regiment in perfect disorder and rout, and it was only by fixing bayonets and threatening to bayonet those who attempted to force through our lines that we were able to prevent being overborne and trampled under foot by horses, infantry, and artillery in their flight. As soon as our front was clear of and uncovered by our retreating forces we opened fire from our whole line on the exultant enemy, who were rushing forward in large masses, flushed and yelling at their success, but a few rounds drove them back under cover of some buildings and earthworks on the crest of the hill, from which they poured in on us a very deadly fire, thinning our ranks fearfully. We repeatedly drove them by our fire behind the crest of the hill out of our sight, but as soon as our fire was discontinued they would rush up again and renew the combat, and maintain possession of our batteries, until finally, by your order, I ordered the regiment to make a charge with the bayonet at double-quick time, which was performed with as much precision as if on drill, the boys going at them with a yell and routing them from the hill at all points and recapturing six guns belonging to the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, which the enemy had been unable to take off or even injure, as our fire made the attempt rather dangerous. We manned a part of the guns and gave the retreating enemy the benefit of what ammunition was left on the ground. The foe again and again attempted to advance on our position, but each time gave back under our fire, and finally changed the direction of their main attack, and soon began to move out of the woods to our left some 200 yards in heavy force down the railroad. We opened an oblique fire to the left on them which did good execution, but they advanced steadily forward to our breastworks on the left, but were repulsed and driven back, when we again gave them a parting salute, and thus ended the battle.

Where the conduct of both the officers and soldiers of the regiment was so conspicuously gallant and every movement performed with the precision of veterans, I deem it unnecessary to particularize as to individuals, but cannot close this report without tendering my acknowledgments to Adjutant Deimling for his valuable aid and assistance throughout the day, and his coolness under fire deserves honorable mention. To Surgeon Payne I also tender my thanks in behalf of the wounded. He exhibited his usual daring and fearless discharge of duty in the field.

LEONIDAS HORNEY,
Major, Commanding Tenth Regiment Missouri Infantry.

Col. SAMUEL A. HOLMES.

No. 36.

Report of Maj. Richard Lanning, Eightieth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp on Ripley Road, Miss., October 9,* 1862.

SIR: I herewith send you the following report of the part taken in the late engagement at Corinth, Miss.:

The fight commenced on Friday morning, 3d instant, about 6 o'clock, and continued with very little intermission until night. The brigade of which we formed a part was not engaged in action until about 3 p. m., when we were drawn up in line of battle and our artillery planted. Our position was on the left of our division, the first brigade forming our extreme right. We were here subjected to a galling fire from the enemy's battery on our left. Companies A, B, and F were here deployed as skirmishers. We were then ordered to change position and advance steadily to the front. We formed our line immediately on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the Tenth Iowa on our right. We were here exposed to a very severe fire from the enemy's batteries, which were planted in short range in our front and right. We remained here but a short time, when we were ordered to move a short distance to the left. After some sharp skirmishing we were ordered to fall back, which we did in good order, capturing about 50 prisoners, including a captain and lieutenant. We were then ordered to a position near Corinth, where we rested on our arms for the night. No men killed or wounded.

R. LANNING,
Major, Commanding Eightieth Ohio Volunteers,
Per S. S. WEST,
Sergeant-Major and Acting Adjutant.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 37.

Report of Capt. David Skeels, Eightieth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp on Ripley Road, Miss., October 9, 1862.

SIR: On Saturday, the 4th instant, about 4 a. m., we were moved onto the field and took our position on the left of the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, forming the extreme left of our division. A body of sharpshooters had been deployed as skirmishers in our front. Being greatly overpowered, they were compelled to fall back, when the Eightieth Regiment fired a tremendous volley of musketry on the advancing rebels and continued a dreadful fire, thinning the enemy's ranks and nobly holding their position against greatly superior numbers until the battery on our left had been silenced and the Sixth Wisconsin Battery, on our right, in the hands of the enemy. We were now flanked by the rebels both right and left, and, after having been ordered twice to retreat, fell back before the enemy. Scarcely had Major Lanning repeated the order to fall back when he fell from his horse mortally wounded, and died soon after. The Eightieth was now left without any

* But Major Lanning was killed October 4.

field officer. The command now devolved on the senior captain (David Skeels), and the regiment continued to fight gallantly throughout the engagement.*

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

DAVID SKEELS,
Captain Company D, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Vols.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan,
Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 38.

Report of Capt. Henry Dillon, Sixth Wisconsin Battery.

Headquarters Sixth Wisconsin Battery,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 15, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the part taken by the Sixth Wisconsin Battery in the action at Corinth October 3 and 4:

Friday morning, the 3d instant, I left camp, southeast of Corinth, between 3 and 4 o'clock, pursuant to orders, and marched to Corinth, forming in battery with the reserve forces, under Brigadier-General Sullivan, north of town. In the afternoon I was ordered to take up a position on the right, and accordingly moved farther out on the road, near where the battle was then raging. I was here brought under the enemy's fire and had 2 men wounded, but was unable to return the fire without endangering the lives of our own men, deployed as skirmishers in the woods before us. Late in the evening I was ordered back to town and occupied two or three different positions during the night.

Early on the following morning (Saturday, the 4th) I took up a position on the brow of a hill north of the bastion occupied by the First Missouri Artillery, and to the right of Davies' division. I was supported on the right by the Tenth Iowa and on the left by the Eightieth Ohio. About 9 o'clock the skirmishers in the woods in our front became engaged and were soon driven from the woods, followed by the enemy, marching in three separate columns. Being then but a few hundred yards distant, I opened on them with shell and canister with good effect, though it scarcely checked their progress. Once, when within less than 100 yards of our guns, they wavered for an instant, and I hoped to repel them; but on emerging from the woods they had deployed a column to the left, which had by this time so far gained our right flank as to pour in upon us a destructive enfilade fire, seeing which they again rallied and came forward. They were close upon our guns before our left support opened upon them, and many of my cannoneers were by this time either killed or wounded and the rest had already been driven from their guns at the point of the bayonet. At this juncture I commanded the limbers and caissons to fall back. It being now too late to limber up the pieces I was forced to leave them in possession of the enemy. I succeeded in safely removing from the field all except the pieces and one limber, which was disabled, upset, and left.

Throughout the action the conduct of my men was uniformly good, each doing his whole duty—doing his best.

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* Casualties embodied in revised statement, p. 174.

My loss in the aggregate during the two days was 26—5 killed (including 1 lieutenant) and 21 wounded.

Our pieces soon fell into our hands in as good condition as when abandoned.

When mustering my remaining effective men I again took the field with a four-gun battery, but I was not again brought under fire during the day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient,

HENRY DILLON,
Captain, Commanding Sixth Wisconsin Battery.

T. H. HARRIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 39.

Report of Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Twelfth Wisconsin Battery.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
Camp in the Field, October 9, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery in the battle of the 4th instant at Corinth:

Under direction of Colonel Holmes, of the Tenth Regiment Missouri Infantry, a point was selected and the battery placed in position. The position chosen was a good one, having a range or field of fire comprising nearly half a circle—right, front, and left. The battery was posted a short distance to the north and east of the town and in the right wing of the army commanded by General C. S. Hamilton. The battle raged furiously in our front for some time. Batteries D, K, and H, of the First Missouri and the Sixth Wisconsin, were silenced and taken after hard fighting in our front. The enemy still advanced in great numbers, driving back our front line amid the most terrific firing all along the line from right to left. At 8.45 a. m. the battery opened fire on the advancing lines of the enemy with shell and case-shot, being supported by the Tenth Missouri and Forty-eighth Indiana Regiments of Infantry, who never fell back, but poured into the enemy's lines a most destructive fire of musketry. The enemy continuing to advance, my guns were double-shotted with canister and fired with great rapidity until every round of that description of ammunition in our chests was expended, as well as all contained in the ammunition wagon. One gun in the battery was disabled after firing but 15 rounds by having a shell wedged in the bore, and was sent to the rear for repairs and was not again in the action. The remaining guns were fired with great dexterity, consuming in all 507 rounds of ammunition, until the enemy was routed.

I am highly pleased with the manner in which the non-commissioned officers and men handled their guns, obeying every command and performing promptly every duty assigned them.

I would respectfully call your attention to the gallant conduct of First Sergt. Samuel E. Jones and Corpl. Marcus Amsden, both of whom distinguished themselves to a high degree.

During the continuance of the battle my attention was called to a number of the enemy's sharpshooters who had advanced to within a

short distance of our line under cover of some buildings, and by direction of Captain Harris, assistant adjutant-general, of General Sullivan's staff, who gave the notice of their position, I turned two guns on the buildings, which drove them out in a very short time. Many shells were fired over our advancing infantry into the retreating rebels.

Our loss in the battle was, wounded, 4 (slightly), and 4 horses killed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

L. D. IMMELL,
Second Lieut., First Mo. Lt. Arty., Comdg. Twelfth Wis. Batty.

Maj. A. M. POWELL,
Chief of Artillery, Third Division, Army of the Miss.

No. 40.

Report of Col. John K. Mizner, Third Michigan Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Division, including operations October 1–12.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Corinth, Miss., October 19, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 254, of October 9, 1862, calling for reports from the division commanders of the part taken by their respective commands in the battle of Corinth and the ensuing pursuit of the enemy, I have the honor to submit the following:

No sooner had the enemy commenced concentrating his forces, by massing his columns at Ripley, than their movements were discovered by our scouts, and strong parties of cavalry were immediately sent to Kossuth, toward Baldwyn, out on the Purdy road, and to Chewalla.

On October 1 a portion of the Third Michigan Cavalry, occupying a position near Kossuth, proceeding via Bone Yard to Davis' Bridge, were attacked by the enemy's advancing column, and after a short skirmish the enemy retired. Captain Willcox, commanding the party, caused the bridge over the Hatchie at this point to be destroyed. At this time Colonel Lee, with a portion of his brigade, was stationed at Bone Yard, from which point he sent out scouting parties on the various roads, and discovered that the enemy were advancing in strong force from Ripley, through Ruckersville to Jonesborough and thence northward. Guided by the information gained from his scouts, Colonel Lee pushed across the Hatchie with a portion of his command to ascertain the strength of the enemy's column; reached the vicinity of Ruckersville on the evening of the 1st instant just as the enemy's main column passed the town, and dashing in with a battalion of cavalry attacked their rear guard, and after twenty minutes' severe skirmishing completely routed them, capturing 50 prisoners. Colonel Lee then returned to the east side of the Hatchie, guarding the various crossings of that stream and watching closely the movements of the enemy. Captain Smith, with the Third Battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, was stationed at the junction of the Purdy with the Chewalla and Hamburg roads to watch the movements of the enemy in that direction. He had some slight skirmishing with the enemy, but held his position until 2 p. m. on the 4th, reporting frequently; when, finding his communication cut off, he made a detour to the right of our lines, coming into the Pittsburg road, and after making a reconnaissance on that road returned to Corinth. Colonel Hatch, with his command, was stationed at Rorey's

Mill with an advance of one battalion at Jacinto. He scouted the various roads leading south and southeast, but discovered no force moving from that direction.

On the 3d he was ordered, with his command, to Corinth, and was employed during that day making a reconnaissance north and west of Corinth and in watching the enemy's movements in that direction.

On the morning of the 4th Colonel Hatch proceeded with his brigade and a section of artillery, under Lieutenant Green, north, on the Purdy road, to operate on the enemy's left flank; but before proceeding beyond the old rebel breastworks met the enemy's skirmishers in heavy force. He placed his artillery in position, sent forward a battalion of cavalry (dismounted) to its support, keeping the remainder of his command in reserve, and held this point until General Hamilton's division came up and occupied the position. The enemy having fallen back Colonel Hatch then moved north 2 miles, crossing the railroad, moved west 5 miles, then southwest 2 miles. Here he placed his artillery in position to command the Chewalla road, and held his command ready to intercept the trains of the enemy, and remained at this point until ordered to return to Corinth. Colonel Lee remained on the Kossuth road until the evening of the 3d, when he was directed to return to Corinth. He arrived late at night and bivouacked. His command occupied a position in front of General McKean's division, on our southwest front, sending out scouts during the night.

On the 4th he took position in line of battle in rear of our left wing and sent four companies (dismounted) to skirmish on our left flank, relieving the men from time to time during the engagement.

Major Snoddy, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, was sent, with four companies of his regiment to guard the Tuscumbia Bridge and to watch the enemy's movements on their right flank. He was twice engaged with a small force of the enemy and twice routed them. The enemy, after repeated assaults upon our works and vain but desperate endeavors to occupy the town and drive us from our position, fell back in disorder and began a precipitate retreat.

The Third Michigan Cavalry, under Captain Willcox, guarded the various roads north of Corinth during the night of the 3d and during the battle on the 4th was posted in rear of and protecting our right flank. During the pursuit his command moved with Colonel Hatch's brigade, to which it belongs. Detached companies were employed from time to time on the 3d and 4th in keeping the infantry in line and in gathering stragglers; also in patrolling the town and preserving order. During the retreat the main body of the cavalry formed two flanking columns, one brigade with a section of artillery, under Colonel Hatch, moving on the north side, and one brigade of cavalry, a section of artillery, and two companies of infantry, under Colonel Lee, on the south side of the Chewalla road, making frequent dashes upon the enemy's flanks, harassing them, hanging continually on their skirts, and impeding their retreat, while different detachments formed the advance of the main columns.

Captain Smith, with a battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, formed the advance guard of General McPherson's column, and was three times engaged with the enemy's rear guard, capturing prisoners, horses, and arms, and on the return of our forces from Ripley acted as the rear guard to the troops under General McPherson.

Captain Funke, commanding four companies of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, formed the advance to General McArthur's column and performed excellent service. It also acted, in conjunction with the Fifth

Ohio Cavalry, as rear guard to General McPherson's column on the return to Corinth.

Major Love, with a battalion of the Second Iowa Cavalry and two companies of the Third Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Captain Reese, the whole under Colonel Ingersoll, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, remained during the pursuit as a portion of the garrison at Corinth, and were employed on picket and patrol duty.

Lieutenant Stoddard, who was charged with the superintendence of the courier line between headquarters and the advance, deserves mention for his able management and his men for long exposure and fatigue and for their cheerful and prompt performance of duty as dispatch bearers.

Colonel Lee, with the Second Brigade, was ordered to move on the road south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to protect the left flank of our pursuing columns; came up with the enemy's rear guard at Kossuth, drove them from the town, and was skirmishing continually, always routing them, till he reached Ruckersville, at which place he captured 20 prisoners. There met an advance, under General McPherson; headed this advance column and moved on toward Ripley. Skirmishing ensued from that point until he reached Ripley. The enemy formed three different lines of battle, which were successively broken by our troops. Colonel Lee was the first to enter Ripley, and after heavy skirmishing occupied the town, completely routing the enemy, capturing 75 prisoners, and held the town until our main column came up. During this pursuit Colonel Lee's troops captured 140 prisoners.

On the morning of the 5th Colonel Hatch, with his command and a section of artillery, was ordered to move on the road north of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad; scouted north 5 miles, thence west 14 miles to the Tuscumbia, and thence up to the old State Line road. At 11 o'clock received orders to return to Corinth; from thence he marched toward Rienzi; was detained building bridge at Rorey's Mill; from there skirmished 15 miles with the enemy on road to Ripley; removed obstructions; cut road through Hatchie Swamp and built bridges.

After reaching Ripley, on the morning of the 9th, made a strong reconnaissance 17 miles south of Ripley, discovering that the enemy were moving toward Hickory Flats. At Ripley the cavalry was again massed by the junction of the brigades under Colonels Lee and Hatch, and were employed in making extensive scouts toward Orizaba, Hickory Flats, and Salem, and, remaining, occupied the vicinity of Ripley until our main force had returned to their camps at Corinth. Then following twenty-four hours after the rear guard of the army, returned by two main routes. Colonel Lee, with his brigade, moving south of the Ripley and Rienzi roads, returned through Rienzi to Corinth, Colonel Hatch, with the First Brigade, passing quietly north and to the west of Ruckersville through Jonesborough and thence via Crum's Mill to Corinth.

It is due to the cavalry to remark that, although the nature of their service in this wooded country is such that they are frequently denied a participation in general engagements, yet those whose praise and approbation is most to be desired do not lose sight of the invaluable services performed by them. No service is more arduous, yet, with patience and even a spirit of indifference to fatigue, has their labor been performed weeks without the shelter of a tent or the ordinary comforts of camp life. They have traversed the country far and near, and, never remaining long enough in one position to let their where-

abouts become known, have ever been ready to fall upon the enemy wherever found. To watch and to know being their province, all the preliminaries to a battle devolve upon them, and in the headlong pursuit and rout of an enemy the cry is always for the cavalry. Both during the approach of the enemy and his subsequent disastrous retreat were the invaluable services of the cavalry seen. To a portion of this command, under Colonel Lee, who, by forced marches and overcoming all difficulties, much praise is due for taking the lead and being the first to enter, occupy, and hold the town of Ripley until the main columns were brought up. The distance traveled, the labor performed, and the fatigue endured by the cavalry is almost incredible, and all this, so cheerfully performed and with such alacrity and spirit, entitle all to the highest commendations.

The colonel commanding takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, enterprise, and spirit displayed by the officers and men of his command, among whom he wishes to mention Col. A. L. Lee, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade; Col. E. Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding First Brigade; Capt. L. G. Willcox, Third Michigan Cavalry; Maj. D. E. Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry; Capt. J. C. Smith, Fifth Ohio Cavalry; Capt. Otto Funke, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and Major Snoddy, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, commanding brigades, regiments, and detachments, and the officers and men under their command, who all acted most nobly.

Notwithstanding the danger to which the cavalry was exposed the list of casualties, I am happy to state, is exceedingly small. I have only to report 5 killed, 21 wounded, and 12 missing.

Company I, Third Michigan Cavalry, my personal body guard, rendered very valuable service in rallying stragglers, taking charge of prisoners, and in performing with dispatch all orders given them. When our center first broke Lieutenant Pope, commanding this company, in his zeal to aid our troops to reform was captured by the enemy. To the officers of my personal staff, Lieut. W. S. Belden, Second Iowa Cavalry, and Lieut. W. A. Martin, Third Michigan Cavalry, much credit is due for their energy and spirited discharge of duty.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. MIZNER,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 41.

Report of Capt. Joseph C. Smith, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, including operations October 3–12.

HDQRS. THIRD BATT., FIFTH OHIO VOL. CAVALRY,
Camp below Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the part taken by my command in the recent battle of Corinth was as follows:

Early on the morning of Friday, 3d instant, in pursuance of orders received, I repaired with my command, lettered and numbered as follows: Company E, 1 commissioned officer and 33 men; Company H, 3

commissioned officers and 34 men; Company I, 1 commissioned officer and 26 men, and Company K, 2 commissioned officers and 33 men, to the place of rendezvous at Corinth. I there, by your orders, detailed Company I, Captain Murphy, as escort for Brigadier-General Davies, and by order of Colonel Mizner, chief of cavalry, reported with my remaining companies to him, and was sent out on the Purdy and Corinth roads to the point where the Chewalla and Hamburg road crosses, with orders to scout all approaches from the enemy's left flank and protect our communications with Bethel by that road. I remained there that day without molestation.

On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock my communications with Corinth were cut off and my messenger taken prisoner. Shortly afterward I had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry from the water-tank on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A party sent by me toward Corinth at 11 a. m. discovered a force of cavalry and infantry occupying the old line of the enemy's breastworks and throwing pickets out in the direction of the Pittsburg road. I then made a detour to the right by way of our third line of works north of Corinth, reached the Pittsburg road, and marched into Corinth, bringing in 3 prisoners. I reached Corinth at 4 p. m., was ordered to go into camp, prepare five days' rations, and report at 5 a. m. next morning.

At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, 5th instant, I reported, with three companies (100 men and 8 commissioned officers), to Brig. Gen. J. B. McPherson, on the Chewalla road, and took the advance. At Chewalla I had a severe skirmish with the enemy's rear guard; had Capt. N. R. Norton wounded and three horses killed. I am told we killed 3 of the enemy. I know we captured 3. He opened on us with two pieces of artillery, and I was compelled to fell back out of his range. He soon left upon the approach of the main column, and we again pursued him, coming upon him near the Tuscumbia, at Young's Bridge. We there halted for the night.

Next morning, 6th instant, we continued the pursuit, gathering up and sending to the rear large numbers of the enemy. We got one standard, which was taken charge of by General McPherson; also two detached battle-flags, with some horses. At the Hatchie we made a short halt, when we again started in pursuit, reaching Jonesborough at 10 p. m.

Early next morning we again moved forward, and encountered the enemy's cavalry about 9 a. m., and skirmished with him until within about a mile of Ruckersville, where his obstinacy caused General McPherson to bring his artillery to bear upon him, which quickly sent him on his retreat. His cavalry placed at that point numbered about 1,500. We marched to Ruckersville and then halted. From that point to Ripley I formed the rear of General McPherson's column to rest my horses, and established one company there, and on the succeeding days courier posts from Ripley to Jonesborough.

On the 8th we marched into Ripley, and I picketed the Oxford and Pontotoc roads, and employed my men in bringing in prisoners and arms from the country around the town.

At 2 a. m. on the 11th instant I marched from Ripley and took the left flank of McPherson's division via the Nubbin Ridge road and guerrilla paths to Jonesborough, thence to Corinth, and formed the rear guard of the column, reaching the camp at 10 p. m. on the 12th instant.

In action and during the laborious duties assigned me my officers and men behaved gallantly and to my entire satisfaction. During the two days of the battle and first two days of the pursuit, until reaching

the Hatchie, my horses got nothing but grass to eat, and were very much exhausted. Many of them were unfit for service when I started.

I have the honor to remain, yours, &c.,

J. C. SMITH,
Captain, Comdg. Third Battalion, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 42.

Report of Capt. George A. Williams, First U. S. Infantry, commanding Siege Artillery, Army of the Mississippi.

BATTERY WILLIAMS, CORINTH, MISS.,
October 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the siege batteries at Corinth, Miss., during the battle of October 3 and 4:

On the retirement of General Davies' division, on October 3, the enemy approached, toward evening, to within 800 yards of Battery Robinett (a battery mounting three 20-pounder Parrott guns, and situated on a hill on the north side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, overlooking Corinth and the country west), where they were met by a brigade of General Stanley's division, under Colonel Mower, of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, who were temporarily placed under General Davies, and who after a sharp contest repulsed the enemy; but they were then ordered to retire immediately afterward, which allowed the enemy to occupy the ground in front of Battery Robinett. As there were indications of the enemy reforming, Lieutenant Robinett, who commanded the battery, threw a few shells among them, to which they replied with four shots from their artillery; but night coming on the firing ceased.

About 3.30 a. m., October 4, the enemy opened on our forts and their supports with artillery. Battery Robinett returned the fire immediately. On the evening of the 3d there was a field battery posted on the left of Battery Robinett, which was immediately between my battery (Williams) and where the enemy had posted their guns on the morning of the 4th. It being dark when the enemy's fire opened I could not see whether that battery was still there or not, and did not open fire in consequence; but as soon as I ascertained that it had been removed I opened with three 30-pounder Parrott guns, immediately followed by Battery Phillips, commanded by Captain Phillips, First U. S. Infantry (situated about 600 yards southwest of Battery Williams), with an 8-inch howitzer, which enfiladed the rebel battery. At the same time Captain Maurice's field battery (Company F, Second U. S. Artillery) and a field battery on the north of the town opened. Under this fire the rebel artillery was silenced in less than thirty minutes, and they retired, leaving one gun and a caisson on the field. About 9.30 or 10 a. m. the enemy were observed in the woods north of the town forming in line, and they soon made their appearance, charging toward the town. As soon as our troops were out of the line of fire of my battery we opened upon them with two 30-pounder Parrott guns and one 8-inch howitzer, which enfiladed their line (aided by Maurice's battery and

one gun on the right of Battery Robinett, which bore on that part of the town), and continued our fire until the enemy were repulsed and had regained the woods.

During the time the enemy were being repulsed from the town my attention was drawn to the left side of the battery by the firing from Battery Robinett, where I saw a column advancing to storm it. After advancing a short distance they were repulsed, but immediately reformed, and, storming the work, gained the ditch, but were repulsed. During this charge 8 of the enemy, having placed a handkerchief on a bayonet and calling to the men in the battery not to shoot them, surrendered, and were allowed to come into the fort. They then reformed, and, restorming, carried the ditch and the outside of the work, the supports having fallen a short distance to the rear in slight disorder.

The men of the First U. S. Infantry, after having been driven from their guns (they manned the siege guns), resorted to their muskets, and were firing from the inside of the embrasures at the enemy on the outside, a distance of about 10 feet intervening; but the rebels, having gained the top of the work, our men fell back into the angle of the fort, as they had been directed to do in such an emergency. Two shells were thrown from Battery Williams into Battery Robinett, one bursting on top of it and the other near the right edge. In the mean while the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers (in reserve) changed front, and, aided by the Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteers, with the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers on their right, gallantly stormed up to the right and left of the battery, driving the enemy before them. The battery could not open on the retreating enemy, for its commander, Lieutenant Robinett, was wounded, and 13 of the 26 men that manned it were either killed or wounded.

This closed the action in front of Battery Robinett, except the occasional firing of sharpshooters; but the enemy were then reforming in the woods, where they had before formed when they stormed the town, and advanced to the attack; but were repulsed before they reached the town. During this attack the right guns of my battery were engaged, having an enfilading fire on the enemy's line.

Battery Robinett was commanded by Lieutenant Robinett, with one officer (Lieutenant Cullen) and 24 men of Company C, First U. S. Infantry. Battery Williams, under my immediate command, was manned by Companies D and I, First U. S. Infantry. Battery Phillips, commanded by Captain Phillips, and manned by Companies A, B, and H, First U. S. Infantry. While the enemy were advancing on the town, Battery Chapman [Madison], manned by Company B, Second Illinois Artillery, was engaged over the town shelling the enemy out.

About 8 p. m. of the 4th it was discovered that about 200 yards in front of Battery Robinett was a gun and a caisson that the rebels had been forced to abandon during the artillery firing of the morning. A portion of the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteers went out for the purpose of bringing it in. They succeeded in bringing in the caisson, but were forced by the enemy's sharpshooters to abandon the piece. Corpls. [Patrick] Meade and [Joseph] Plaskey and Privates [Michael] Ryan and Daniel Murray (afterward killed), of Company C, First U. S. Infantry, volunteered to go out and get it. They succeeded, and, when about half way in, they were met and assisted by Private [James M.] Strange, of Company F, Second U. S. Artillery.

I most respectfully attest to the good conduct of the officers (Lieutenants Bates, Hosmer, and Mace) and soldiers of my battery, as well as those of Batteries Phillips and Robinett. It is scarcely proper to

mention one more than the other, but I would call special attention to Lieutenants Robinett and Cullen, and to First Sergts. [Patrick] Branagan, Company I, [Leonard] Hein, Company C, and [Otto] Jacobi, Company D, as well as to Sergts. [Edward] McGuire, [Patrick] McDonald, and [Patrick] Gallagher, and to Lance-Corpl. [John] Waters.

During the action the First U. S. Infantry lost as follows: *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. WILLIAMS,
Captain, First U. S. Infty., Commander of Siege Artillery.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 43.

Report of Capt. John Morrill (Yates Sharpshooters), Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. YATES SHARPSHOOTERS, ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Corinth, Miss., October 14, 1862.

The following is a correct report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Corinth, October 4:

On the afternoon of the 3d I received a verbal order to have my command fall in under arms and move to the provost-marshal's, and under your direction took a position in the rear of General Rosecrans' headquarters. I remained in this position until after dark, when I was ordered by General McArthur to deploy a line of skirmishers sufficient to cover his front, advance them well into the wood, and remain until morning. I accordingly deployed three companies, holding three in reserve near my line of skirmishers. I then received orders from General Rosecrans, if agreeable to General McArthur, to hold and contest the ground as long as I could and then fall back through the lines and go to the corral. The left of my line rested on the railroad near the house just north of town and the right connected with the line of the Western Sharpshooters. The line ran in a northeasterly direction.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th I received orders to send three companies to remove our baggage, camp equipage, and stores, and then report to General Rosecrans for orders. About daylight our vedettes were driven in by the enemy. I advanced the line and engaged their skirmishers, and our scouts reported them as falling back across the railroad to the west side. Soon, however, heavy columns of the enemy recrossed the railroad under a scorching fire from the skirmishers on the railroad and commenced advancing upon us. The men fought well, contesting every inch of ground. Immediately upon the near approach of the enemy a battery in our rear opened fire, creating greater havoc among our skirmishers than the enemy. I ordered my line of skirmishers and reserve to fall back into a ravine under cover from the battery and sent my sergeant-major to have the battery change direction; but before this could be done I found myself flanked and nearly surrounded, and retreated under a very heavy fire from the enemy. The line of skirmishers being badly broken under fire from front and rear I was unable to get the men together, and they fought

* Nominal list omitted shows 5 men killed; 1 officer and 8 men wounded.

miscellaneously with other regiments during the battle. After the fighting had ceased and the men became rested I collected them together and reported to General Rosecrans. I was ordered to the corral to guard headquarter teams.

Having heard all reports from line and staff officers, I am happy to say the men behaved nobly and fought well.

The total loss is 11 killed, 44 wounded, and 15 missing.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN MORRILL,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 44.

Report of Lieut. James C. Cameron (Yates Sharpshooters), Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

CORINTH, MISS., *October* 13, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The following is a correct report of the proceedings of Companies A, F, and D in the battle of Corinth, October 4:

Pursuant to your order these three companies returned about 2 a. m. to camp, packed the tents, camp equipage, and baggage into wagons, and Captain Stewart then reported to General Rosecrans for orders. He received orders to remain on the ridge where our camp had been until further orders from General Rosecrans. Pursuant to an order from Headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi Captain Stewart detailed 50 men and a commissioned officer to report to Captain Kirby for duty at headquarters. The detail having finished its duty at headquarters returned to the detachment, which was still awaiting orders. While thus awaiting orders the rebels made the attack on the right wing, charging fiercely up the little rise of ground and sending a deadly shower of bullets from their ranks. The regiment immediately in our front gave way, falling to our rear, leaving us exposed to the enemy; and although we had no orders from our commanding general to fire, we had orders to remain on that ridge until further orders from him; and in order to do so it was necessary that we should keep the enemy at a respectful distance. The three companies stood their ground and fought nobly until ordered by Captain Stewart to fall back a short distance to where the line was being reformed. At this place Captain Stewart was wounded and taken from the field. I, being the next in command, rallied as many of the men as possible, and at the command forward advanced to the ground occupied by the original line, but a little to the left of our former position, and there resisted the second charge of the rebels. The three companies were badly cut up and somewhat scattered. When the firing ceased I was ordered by Captain Morrill to reform the detachment on the ground where the Sharpshooters' hospital had been and where the balance of the battalion was at that time, which I accordingly did.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. CAMERON,
First Lieut., Comdg. Co. A, Yates Sharpshooters, Illinois Vols.

Capt. JOHN MORRILL,
Commanding Yates Sharpshooters, Illinois Volunteers.

No. 45.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Army of West Tennessee, including operations October 3–12, with resulting correspondence.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
October 18, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to General Orders, No. 134, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this division on October 3 and 4, at the battle of Corinth, and also in the pursuit after the enemy:

At 1.45 a. m., October 3, I received the following order by telegraph

CORINTH, MISS., *October* 3, 1862—1.30 a. m.

General DAVIES:

There being indications of a possible attack on Corinth immediately, the following disposition of troops will be made: General McKean, with his division, will occupy his present position; General Davies will occupy the line between the Memphis and Columbus Railroads; General Hamilton will, with his division, take position between the rebel works on the Purdy and on the Hamburg roads, and General Stanley will hold his division in reserve at or near the old headquarters of Major-General Grant. The respective divisions will be formed in two lines, the second line being either in line of battle or close column by division, as circumstances may require.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

TEMPLE CLARK,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

A previous order had been received to hold the command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Accordingly the arms were stacked on the color-line at 2 a. m. By some mistake in the telegraph the order to move at 3 o'clock was not received. Learning that Hamilton's division had moved, I telegraphed for instructions and the division moved about daylight with three days' rations in haversacks, and blankets. Being late and the morning intensely hot the command was very much wearied by the travel of the 6 miles which they had to make to arrive at their position. On passing through Corinth I reported to General Rosecrans for more particular instructions as to the position I was to occupy. He told me to proceed out on the Columbus Railroad 1½ miles from Corinth and form in line of battle. I took into action three brigades and fourteen pieces of artillery. The First Brigade, under General Hackleman, including officers, numbered 1,097 men; the Second Brigade, under General Oglesby, in like manner, numbered 720; the Third Brigade, under Colonel Baldwin, acting brigadier-general, numbered 1,117 men; the artillery, under command of Major Stone, chief of artillery, numbered 264 officers and men. Total number of infantry, 2,924 officers and men. Total artillerists, 264 officers and men. An investigation has been had of all absentees. There are a few absent in some regiments without leave and a few who left the field without permission. These will be branded in general orders from these headquarters as cowards and poltroons, who will never gain a military standing among their brave comrades in war till they shall have wiped out the disgrace in some battle and by orders from division headquarters. The division was very weak, owing to the large number detailed from it for duty in and about Corinth. All the cavalry was detailed to report to Colonel Mizner. The Fourteenth Missouri and Twenty-second Ohio were doing duty in Corinth. The Union Brigade, consisting of remnants of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Iowa and Fifty-eighth Illinois, was on duty at the Tuscumbia. Four companies of the Twelfth

Illinois were on their way from Burnsville, and one battery of artillery was guarding the Hamburg and Purdy roads north and east of Corinth.

The division moved out and formed line of battle at the forks of the Columbus and Chewalla roads about 1½ miles from Corinth, in the woods, the artillery occupying a hill which commanded the two roads, Colonel Baldwin's brigade being held in reserve. We heard artillery firing before we got on the ground, which I soon ascertained to be Colonel Oliver's command of the Sixth Division falling back from Chewalla, and which had made a stand north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad with one regiment and one piece of artillery and at the rebel breastworks 2,400 yards in front and to the left of my position—part of the ground to be occupied by my division. Thinking a movement forward on the Columbus road would support Colonel Oliver and prevent the enemy flooding down too rapidly upon us I sent to General Rosecrans for permission to move forward and occupy the rebel breastworks on the Columbus road. He replied that I could do as I thought best. I accordingly moved forward 800 yards to an open field that commanded the Columbus road and a bridle-path leading to the left, and sent forward the Seventh Illinois with a section of artillery 1,000 yards to the rebel breastworks as a reconnaissance. I soon received a message from Colonel Oliver that if I did not send him two regiments and some artillery he could not hold his position. I accordingly sent him the Seventh and Fifty-seventh Illinois and two 20-pounder rifled guns, under Captain Richardson, all under command of Colonel Baldwin. About this time Colonel Ducat, General Rosecrans' aide, came to me with directions from him not to let the enemy penetrate beyond the rebel breastworks, and called my particular attention to the bridle-path which led out between the Columbus and Chewalla roads. I accordingly ordered forward Generals Oglesby's and Hackleman's brigades to the rebel breastworks on the Columbus road, and formed the first line of battle, Hackleman on the right, Oglesby on his left, and Baldwin supporting Oliver on the extreme left, and some artillery and the Fiftieth Illinois were ordered back to the forks of the Columbus and Chewalla roads, where I made my headquarters, to take position as the reserve. About this time I received an order from General Rosecrans to re-enforce Oliver with two regiments, and replied that it had been done. Oglesby was then ordered to send a section of artillery to his left, with a sufficient support to cover the bridle-path.

Having received reports of the distances between my right and extreme left and the presence of the enemy in heavy force in my front, I sent to General Rosecrans for re-enforcements, telling him that it would be impossible for me to hold my position with the troops at my command. I received the reply by Colonel Du Bois, aide to General Rosecrans, that re-enforcements should be sent. About this time I received a notice that my left, under Colonel Baldwin, could not hold its position without re-enforcements. I sent forward the last of my reserve, the Fiftieth Illinois. General Oglesby sent the Eighty-first Ohio, numbering 218 men, all told, with one 24-pounder howitzer and one 10-pounder Parrott gun, to cover the bridle-path. They were attacked in this position by five regiments on the left, a heavy force on the right, and in front at the same time, the right being first struck.

The Eighty-first Regiment, Colonel Morton, fired from 15 to 21 rounds upon the advancing enemy and the artillery mowed lanes through their solid columns. Lieutenant Conant was in command of this section. This feeble force undertook to do too much. The artillery horses were nearly all shot and the infantry, after a stubborn resistance (several of

his men being bayoneted in the ditch), were compelled to give way, and the pieces could not be brought off for want of horses. They were abandoned and captured by the enemy. The Confederates here pressed their advantage, and, falling upon the balance of General Oglesby's small command, were severely dealt with by them and the most stubborn resistance made. The enemy here advanced to plant a battery against us and they succeeded in firing three or four shots, but were promptly silenced by Captain Welker and Lieutenant Green, the latter being in General Hackleman's brigade and on the right. The enemy pressed in large force on our left, center, and right center against General Oglesby's brigade, and the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois were compelled to give way; not, however, until they had left an honorable mark on the enemy's columns. The infantry of General Hackleman's brigade, being at the right of the Columbus road, was not engaged.

The operations upon the left on the first line on the Confederate intrenchments were also overpowered. Colonel Baldwin, who was in the rear of his brigade on the Chewalla road, wounded, was also cut off from his brigade, and General McArthur took command at the time my re-enforcements arrived at Colonel Oliver's position. The Seventh Illinois was formed on the breastworks to the right of the Chewalla road. The Fifty-seventh Illinois was formed on the left of the Fifteenth Michigan and on the left of the Chewalla road. The two left regiments were severely attacked, and they replied briskly in conjunction with the artillery, driving the enemy back. They rallied, brought up re-enforcements, attacked the two left regiments, repulsed them, and they with the artillery fell back about half a mile. One 20-pounder rifled gun of Richardson's battery, named the "Lady Richardson," in the retreat ran against a tree, broke the pole, and the piece was abandoned and captured by the enemy. The main body of the Confederates, which swept up in front of the intrenchments and attacked General Oglesby's brigade, was opened upon by the Seventh Illinois with an oblique fire, which staggered the enemy but did not prevent their onward march. At the same time Colonel Babcock, of the Seventh Illinois, was attacked in front and on the left by the force of Confederates, which drove back the two regiments on the extreme left. After some pretty sharp work Colonel Babcock, to prevent capture by the hosts which surrounded him on both flanks and front, ordered his regiment to the rear by the right of companies.

It being apparent, from reports received, that the whole Confederate Army was attacking us in front, it would have been disastrous, resulting in capture, to make a stand on this line, particularly as the left had given way and was driven back half a mile. I therefore ordered a retrograde movement on the Columbus road of Generals Oglesby's and Hackleman's brigades, to form the second line of battle at the open field, 1,000 yards in rear of the Confederate intrenchments, and at the same time sent a peremptory order to Colonel Baldwin to fall back to the junction of the Chewalla and Columbus roads. The messenger was shot, but made his way through and reported that the Confederates were in force between him and that point and entirely cut off. The second line of my two remaining brigades was only intended to attract the attention of the enemy and cause them to form line of battle in my front, which they did.

The movement of the Seventh Illinois was executed with order, and it fell back and joined the Fifteenth Michigan and Fifty-seventh Illinois and the artillery stationed in the road. The Fiftieth Illinois, from the reserve, had arrived, and the three regiments of Baldwin's brigade of

the Second Division, and the Fifteenth Michigan and the Seventeenth Wisconsin of McKean's division, were formed in line of battle across the Chewalla road, facing west. The main body of the Confederates having penetrated beyond this line of battle, Colonel Babcock changed front to the rear on the tenth company, facing north. The Seventh Illinois was attacked in front, and a messenger came to General McArthur that the enemy were crossing the Chewalla road between him and town. He ordered a movement of all the five regiments and artillery by the left flank toward Corinth about half a mile. Before any fighting commenced on Generals Oglesby's and Hackleman's front a retrograde movement was ordered to be made by them 800 yards back to the junction of the Columbus and Chewalla roads, with the same view and the same effect as their previous movement, and the formation of the third line of battle.

Again I sent for re-enforcements and determined to make my final stand at the white house, 950 yards back of the forks and 725 yards in front of Fort Robinett. General McArthur, on the left, ordered a line of battle on his second retrograde movement, facing the north with four regiments—the Seventeenth Wisconsin on the right, Fifty-seventh Illinois on its left, next the Seventh Illinois, and then the Fiftieth Illinois on the left. Skirmishers were thrown out in front and a scattering fire kept up for about three-quarters of an hour. General McArthur then ordered a charge, and the four regiments went forward in fine style, driving in the enemy's pickets to the main body and driving the main body back to their reserves, and it was believed the enemy's center was broken. Here brisk firing continued for some time, when the enemy sent a force against McArthur's left flank, and two regiments of General McKean's division being brought up at the same moment fired into the rear of the line, breaking the regiments, which fell to the rear. They soon rallied again, opened fire upon the enemy, steadily falling back to their original position. This ended the day's engagement on my extreme left, and the Third Brigade of my division fell back upon General McKean across the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and were ordered to report to me in Corinth, which they did about dark. All these movements were of the greatest service to my command, by checking the advance of the enemy and giving ample time to form at the final stand and more time to hope for re-enforcements. I, however, lost the valuable services of the Third Brigade for the day. If General McArthur's movement with these troops had been assisted by the whole of McKean's division on the left and Hamilton's on the right, by attacking the enemy's flanks and rear while Oglesby and Hackleman had attacked them in front, the probabilities are that we should have bagged a large portion of Price's and Van Dorn's army. General Hamilton informed me the reason why his division did not make a substantial attack was that General Buford took a wrong road and threw his brigade from instead of toward the enemy. This line at the forks of the road was not completed when a retrograde movement was ordered, to form the fourth line of battle at the white house, 725 yards in front of Fort Robinett. This position was selected as the only one from the Confederate breastworks where the small force under my command had any hope of meeting the enemy with success. At all other points it could have been flanked and surrounded by the host in the field before us. Here, in the edge of the woods, the men could lay partially concealed from view, with an open field in their front. The right flank was measurably protected by a swamp and the left by Forts Robinett and Williams, at an easy range of from 800 to 1,000 yards. The artillery, too,

had a favorable location to rake the open field and to command the approaches by the road and through the woods. It was but too evident that the whole army of Price and Van Dorn would soon make its appearance and give us battle from the ominous stillness on my right and left flanks.

The following dispositions of troops to meet the emergency were made: Hackleman's brigade, now numbering 1,211 men and officers, on the right, and his right nearly resting on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; General Oglesby's on Hackleman's left, with 576 men and officers; the artillery, under command of Major Stone, eleven pieces, of all calibers, and 264 men and officers. Total infantry, 1,787. Total artillerists, 264.

The day was intensely hot, and, the men having been twelve hours under arms, many had fallen from sheer exhaustion, sun-stroke, and other casualties.

The regiments were disposed in the following order, commencing from the right to the left: Fifty-second Illinois, Second Iowa, Seventh Iowa, Twelfth Illinois, Eighty-first Ohio, Ninth Illinois, eleven pieces of artillery, and the Union Brigade well over to the left and a little in front and nearly over to the Memphis and Charleston road, to cover the left of the artillery. While the troops were moving into position I received the following circular from General Rosecrans:

CIRCULAR.] 2 P. M.

For fear of a misunderstanding in relation to my orders, I wish it distinctly understood that the extreme position is not to be taken till driven to it.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

S. C. LYFORD,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

The troops had just got their positions when the enemy presented themselves, moving through the open field and the woods. We sent him a welcome in one of our 20-pounder guns, to which politeness they returned the compliment. All of our eleven guns were soon at work, and poured a steady stream, staggering their advancing column, not forgetting the artillery stationed at a pleasant range in the vicinity of the house in the open field. The infantry essayed time and again to advance and their artillery helped them in every way possible. The most murderous fire on their column was kept up for one hour and a half, keeping the whole Confederate force at bay. Twice our limbers were filled up with artillery ammunition, from a six-mule team running to Corinth. The artillery ammunition failed, and the supply not coming up in time, Major Stone, chief of artillery, ordered them to limber to the rear and came to me for orders. I told him to proceed to Corinth with all dispatch, fill up with ammunition, and return and take the most favorable position he could get in line with Fort Robinett. The artillery filed slowly to the rear, men looking more like coal-heavers than soldiers, with perspiration streaming down their faces blackened with gunpowder, and the wounded horses leaving a stream of blood in the road.

The artillery had fired, of all calibers, over 1,500 rounds of artillery ammunition, and still no re-enforcements had arrived and no attack made on the right and left flanks and rear of the enemy to support me. I again sent down to General Rosecrans asking for re-enforcements, telling him I feared I could not hold my position unless they were sent.

I feel it my duty to state the reasons assigned by Colonel Du Bois, aide-de-camp to General Rosecrans, why the reserve did not arrive

earlier to our support. He said he could not find General Stanley at his headquarters nor had he left any one to tell of his whereabouts, which delayed the re-enforcements two hours.

I had successfully gained an hour and a half by the operations of the artillery, and its withdrawal brought the enemy's column forward in steady line, firing as they advanced, and, when within short range, the First Brigade as one man rose from its concealment and delivered a most deadly volley into the enemy's lines. They fell like the leaves of autumn, staggered for a moment, closed up their openings, and advanced again. Oglesby's brigade, in like manner with Hackleman's, gave them an oblique fire with proportionate effect. The foe, after a short and sanguinary struggle, reeled, broke, and fled in dismay. Again they formed and advanced with increased numbers. The rattle of musketry on both sides spoke plainer than words can do that a most deadly and sanguinary struggle for victory was progressing. The enemy's fire was too high, while our men planted their shots with great precision, and after a well-directed volley the order was given to charge, when the enemy was forced back at the point of the bayonet with great slaughter across the open field and into the woods beyond. They then received re-enforcements, and, nothing daunted, again moved forward, and the fight between them and the First Brigade became terribly fierce and obstinate and again they were driven from our front. I here quote from the very clear and able report of Colonel Sweeny the following:

> Just at this juncture part of Mower's brigade moved up to our support, but before they could be deployed into line they became panic-stricken and broke in confusion. It was while endeavoring to rally these men that Generals Hackleman and Oglesby were wounded. The former received his death-wound while thus rallying troops to sustain his gallant brigade. His last words were, "I am dying, but I die for my country. If we are victorious, send my remains home; if not, bury me on the field." No nobler sentiment was ever uttered by soldier or patriot. After he fell the command of the brigade devolved upon me, and the fight continued with unabated fury until our ammunition was almost expended; but by this time the enemy had almost disappeared from our front, although it was evident he was massing his troops on our left for the purpose of turning our flank. About this time a regiment of Colonel Mower's brigade relieved the Fifty-second Illinois, who were out of ammunition, and an order being received from General Davies a few minutes after to fall back, we retired in good order and took up a position on the right of Fort Robinett.

Here the chivalric and generous Hackleman and the gallant Oglesby fell, the former mortally wounded and the latter supposed to be so. On some kind attentions being bestowed on the bleeding Oglesby he said, "Never mind me; look yonder (pointing to the enemy); I have lived to see my troops victorious." Here too the brave Colonel Baker met his fate while charging at the head of his regiment. His last words were, "I die content. I have seen my regiment victoriously charging the enemy." The Union Brigade being attacked in front, being on our extreme left, part of them gave way. The remainder left a good record for themselves. The intensity of the firing on our part may be judged of by the fact, as Colonel Sweeny reports, "The guns became so hot the men could scarcely hold them and the cartridges prematurely exploded in the guns from heat." This fact having been stated to him by several officers his reply was, "Let them burst; there is no time to cool off now."

About the time that the enemy had been repulsed a second time the head of Colonel Mower's column appeared at the white house. He soon came to report to me. I ordered him to form his brigade in rear of our line.

It becoming apparent, from the fire of the enemy having ceased in our front and other evidences, that they were massing their troops to

turn our left flank through the woods, and the position being unfavorable to meet such a movement except at great disadvantage, I ordered a retrograde movement of the troops 725 yards, being 675 yards from the railroad in Corinth, and form fifth line of battle on Fort Robinett. The movement was executed at common time, no enemy appearing to interfere. The artillery by this time had been to Corinth, filled up with ammunition, and taken up their position in obedience to orders. The infantry were disposed in line of battle, stretching across the abatis to the right, the left supporting the artillery, resting on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We heard nothing more of the enemy, excepting a few straggling shots, till just sundown, when he sent forward a small reconnaissance upon the Columbus road. My artillery stationed on the railroad opened upon them, and at the same time Mower's battery gave them a little canister. These few shots sent them to the rear flying, and we saw no more of the enemy that night. Thus ended the hard work of Friday, October 3, and the battle of the white house.

I regret exceedingly that I had not the advice and suggestions of our commanding general on this day, but with the exception of the orders heretofore referred to in this report I do not remember to have received any. The exhausted troops now sank to rest and silence reigned, a striking contrast to the day's din of battle.

I visited Corinth to look after the wounded. In one room I found my three brigade commanders. General Hackleman breathed his last while I was with him. General Oglesby was undergoing most excruciating pain. Colonel Baldwin was sickened from the effects of his wounds. The Tishomingo Hotel was crowded with the wounded and dying of my command. I then reported to Major-General Rosecrans, and stated to him that the services of my three brigadier-generals were lost, many of my officers were killed and wounded and the men worn out with fatigue, and that he must not depend upon my command on the following day, although the men would do all they could. He therefore ordered me into the reserve for October 4, and to take up my position east of the town, near Major-General Ord's headquarters. The order was executed before 12 o'clock. About 11 o'clock General Hamilton called upon me and delivered an order from General Rosecrans that my division should occupy an earthwork on the line of battle on the northwest of the town, facing the Purdy road.

I am satisfied from the accounts given by rebel prisoners and other sources that the Second Division, Army of West Tennessee, had to contend with the combined forces of Van Dorn and Price during this day. Their loss must have been very heavy, as I was informed by surgeons and prisoners that they were conveying their dead and wounded to the rear during the whole of Friday night, and in corroboration of this view I extract the following from Southern papers:

MOBILE, *October* 8.—A special to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, 7th, says: "Having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, the combined forces of Van Dorn and Price attacked them in their intrenchments at 9 a. m. on Friday, driving them out and capturing nine pieces of artillery [should be three]. They continued slowly driving them back till night-fall. Our loss was heavy during the day. Phifer's and Green's brigades suffered most. General Martin was killed. Colonels MacFarlane, Erwin, and Moore were seriously wounded."

It has been ascertained by prisoners that General Martin was killed at the charge against General Oglesby's brigade at the Confederate breastworks, and that the whole charge numbered 16,000 men, in three columns.

Our loss in the First and Second Brigades in casualties was about

one-third of the number engaged. In Colonel Baldwin's the casualties were light. Our loss was particularly heavy in officers of high rank and commissioned officers.

SECOND DAY, OCTOBER 4.

In obedience to orders I moved my command to the position assigned. On account of the difficulty of waking up the worn-out men the movement occupied the balance of the night, and the last two guns were going into position in the earthwork when the enemy opened their batteries upon the town a little before daybreak. Finding that they were within easy range of my guns, and seeing the flash of their guns through the woods lying between me and their position, I ordered Lieutenant Green to open upon them with his battery of 10-pounder Parrott guns, using shells with 5-second fuses, throwing them so far as just to clear the tops of the trees in front. This had the effect of slackening their fire. I then ordered 6-second fuses, and the enemy's batteries ceased firing altogether about midway between daybreak and sunup.

The position assigned to the command was from the north garden fence of the house in rear of earthwork, and the earthwork pierced for six guns, and an irregular line running along and across the Purdy road to within 250 yards of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad (see map). The distance was just half a mile. Colonel Sweeny was in command of Hackleman's brigade, Colonel Mersy of Oglesby's brigade, and Colonel Du Bois, who arrived upon the ground about 8 o'clock, was assigned to the command of Colonel Baldwin's brigade.

The following disposition of troops was made for the defense of this line: The Ninth Illinois was stationed in the yard of the house on the right; two pieces of artillery on the right of the earthwork and in front of the house; the heavy artillery in the earthwork, and the remainder of the artillery stationed near a white house, about midway of the position occupied by Colonel Sweeny's brigade on the left of the earthwork, and Colonel Du Bois on his left, his right resting near the Purdy road and his left resting 250 yards from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the Twelfth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio were held in reserve.

The strength of the division taken into action on October 4 was as follows: Colonel Sweeny, commanding First Brigade, had 936 men and officers; Colonel Mersy, commanding Second Brigade, had 634 men and officers; Colonel Du Bois, commanding Third Brigade, had 713 men and officers; eleven pieces of artillery, under command of Major Stone, 233 men and officers. Total infantry, 2,283 men and officers. Total artillerists, 233 men and officers.

The Fourteenth Missouri, Twenty-second Ohio, two companies of infantry, all of the cavalry, and one battery were detailed from the division in and about Corinth.

The Union Brigade, having lost its commander, was pretty much broken up and many of the men with the division were unable to do duty from exhaustion and casualties the day before.

The number of infantry upon the front line was 1,877 men and officers, and the number in reserve was 406 men and officers.

Colonel Sweeny's brigade was formed upon the summit of a very gentle slope toward the Purdy road and to the woods on our front, with no protection. Colonel Du Bois' brigade, which relieved General McArthur's brigade, was formed behind a few logs that had been thrown up beyond the Purdy road, and the ground on his front was nearly level.

On my right flank was formed Hamilton's division, Sullivan's brigade being directly on my right flank, and Buford's brigade formed on his right, and facing to the northeast, being directly in rear of my command. Dillon's battery was stationed about 200 yards north of the earthwork that I defended and was supported by some infantry. Two regiments of infantry of this brigade were in line of battle facing north, their left resting about 400 yards directly in rear of breastworks. Here we waited till about 9 o'clock, when some skirmishers were sent out on my front. The Seventh Iowa and Seventh Illinois were moved forward to their support. Skirmishing becoming very sharp I ordered them back into line. The skirmishers, too, soon returned in sight. I ordered them to get out of the way, that I might open upon the enemy with the artillery. They had reached the creek, about 350 yards from the line. The artillery opened in full cry over their heads and upon the advancing column of the enemy, which now became plainly visible on the rise of ground in the woods opposite and at a range varying from 500 to 800 yards, the infantry having all been ordered to lie down. The column steadily advanced, firing as they came, and when within about 300 yards some few of the infantry fired, and one in particular, whose name I shall take great pains to find out, fired his piece in the air, ducked his head, and ran to the rear. A very few of those who fired followed his example, and I only regret that I was not near enough to the cowards to have shot them down, as I had shot at two the day before on leaving the line under similar circumstances. All the men upon the line remained at their work, firing steadily and doing well, when that portion of Sullivan's brigade on our right, and which protected the right flank, gave way, and the limbers and caissons of Dillon's battery came down the road leading directly in rear of the house upon the full jump, running toward the town parallel with Colonel Sweeny's brigade, presenting rather an alarming appearance. The heads of the horses of the limbers and caissons of my artillery were about on a line with the road, and they became frightened and unmanageable, floundered about, and those of one or two limbers and a caisson ran away and joined in the race, all of them running through my reserve (the Twelfth Illinois and Eighty-first Ohio), running down several of the men, injuring 12 in the Eighty-first Ohio and 9 in the Twelfth Illinois, and throwing the two regiments into confusion. This communicated a stampede in the ammunition wagons in the hollow in the rear of the line, and they too started on the run to the rear. They were quickly brought into order by the members of my staff and myself and continued moving slowly to the rear. The guns of Dillon's battery having fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the enemy pressing very closely upon the earthwork, the officers in charge endeavored to limber up the heavy guns and lighter pieces, but the space was so small in the earthwork that, although some of the limbers had nearly succeeded in attaching to the guns, the horses were so restless and frightened and the enemy pressing so close (within 20 yards) that the pieces were abandoned and the limbers and caissons made their escape. They passed down the same road taken by Dillon's limbers and caissons, but Green's battery, farther down the line, limbered up and retired in order. The artillery moving to the rear and parallel to my lines, and most of it, including Dillon's, on the keen run, had a very demoralizing effect upon the stability of the infantry line. The Confederates had now gained the earthwork, turned the flank of the Ninth Illinois in the yard of the house in the rear, and came in on my right flank, between the redoubt and the house and in the rear of it, and opened an enfilading

fire upon Colonel Sweeny's brigade. The troops of the Second Division, I regret to say, fell back, beginning from the right of the line to the left, some earlier than others. The troops of Colonel Sweeny's brigade and the reserve retired, firing as they went, the reserve 175 yards from their line, and were rallied by Captain Lovell. Most of Colonel Du Bois' brigade fell back 75 yards and some of it farther. The Confederates took possession of the earthwork, captured the seven guns left in it, and held our whole line. Some few of them advanced beyond it some 50 yards, but the troops, having gallantly rallied, drove back the enemy with slaughter, recaptured the guns, charged the enemy from the whole line, directing a most murderous fire upon them, punishing them most severely for their temerity, and in the most splendid style made, I think, a suitable apology for, and corrected, unassisted, their fault. They continued to charge upon the enemy, cheering and yelling, till the line had marched 150 yards in front, when Chapman's battery, on the east of the town, continued a rapid and well-directed fire upon the ground which he supposed the rebels still occupied, and with such rapidity was solid shot and shell thrown in that it arrested the progress of Colonel Sweeny's brigade; and although many of our men were killed by the shell and shot they never wavered, but halted and stood their ground. Seven or eight of these passed directly over my head, and one very close, brushing my adjutant-general, Captain Lovell, on the right arm and raising a contusion, and taking off the legs of two of my brave soldiers directly in his front. Several men of Colonel Du Bois' brigade were also killed by the solid shot and shell from Chapman's battery. The fire of the battery seemed at first to be directed toward this point, and prevented the prompt rallying of that brigade. Those who had rallied and made the stand 75 yards from that line were prevented for a time from advancing by the continuous fall of these missiles in their front and midst, several of Colonel Babcock's (Seventh Illinois) regiment being killed in this way on the rally. I sent two orderlies in succession to the commander of this battery, begging him to reserve his fire for the enemy.

When the advancing line had reached the earthwork and recaptured it Captain Lovell, my adjutant-general, sprang from his horse, captured 5 prisoners in the ditch, and, with the assistance of one of Colonel Sweeny's men and one bugler of the First Missouri Artillery, manned a 20-pounder rifled gun, and fired ten or twelve shots at the retreating enemy before the artillerists returned to their posts.

The enemy did not gain the town on the line assigned to this division to defend, but came in on the left, over the railroad. The distance from my extreme left to the railroad is 250 yards and another clear space over the railroad of the same distance or more. The distance from my left to the railroad was increased to 350 yards by Colonel Du Bois moving the Fifty-seventh Illinois on the right of his brigade to cover the Purdy road. The two regiments of General Sullivan's brigade, the left of which rested about 200 yards to the rear of the earthwork on the right of my line and perpendicular to it, stood fast until the earthwork was retaken, when they made a charge to the north, directly to their front. Lieutenant Miller, Twelfth Illinois, on the advance to retake the earthwork, seized the colors of the Fifty-second Illinois, whose color-bearer had been shot down, and planted them on the earthwork.

Colonel Johnson's Confederate brigade now made its appearance out of the woods and made a second charge in front of my line. They were received with a murderous fire. Colonel Johnson being killed and falling from his horse, the brigade broke, and the last of the charge against

Corinth was enacted. The brave and noble bearing of the Confederate troops in this charge is deserving of a better cause. Thirteen Confederate soldiers were found dead in the little ditch of the earthwork.

A new line was now formed, and in half an hour from the first assault the men were in their places and I was furnished with four regiments to form a reserve line. The troops stacked their arms, and when it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned the idea of further attack the regiments bivouacked for the night.

Total loss in the artillery arm was one 20-pounder rifled gun, one 24-pounder howitzer, and one 10-pounder rifled gun, with fixtures complete, 3 caissons, and 131 horses. The casualties in the division during October 3 and 4 amounted to 114 killed, 705 wounded, 23 sun-stroke, and 159 missing. Total casualties, 1,001.*

The following regiments captured prisoners and stand of colors, viz: Seventh Illinois, 74 prisoners; Fiftieth Illinois, 2 officers, 149 prisoners, and 1 stand of colors; Fifty-seventh Illinois, 3 officers, 119 prisoners, and 2 stand of colors; Eighty-first Ohio, 71 prisoners; Fourteenth Missouri, 78 prisoners; Twelfth Illinois, 40 prisoners and 1 stand of colors; Twenty-second Ohio, 20 prisoners and 2 stand of colors; Ninth Illinois, 15 prisoners; Fifty-second Illinois, 81 prisoners (among them 1 colonel, 2 captains, and 2 lieutenants) and 1 stand of colors; Seventh Iowa, 6 prisoners and 1 stand of colors; Second Iowa, 31 prisoners and 1 stand of colors. Lieutenant Davidson, Fifty-second Illinois, on Colonel Sweeny's staff, also captured one stand of colors. The division in the pursuit captured 78 prisoners. Colonel Burke reports that there were left on the ground in front of the division, wounded and taken away by the ambulances, and which prisoners were captured by the division, 693, making a grand total of 1,460 prisoners captured by the division. Ten stand of colors were captured by the division.

THE PURSUIT.

Pursuant to order the division moved on Sunday morning, October 5, and joined in the pursuit, the position of the division being in the rear, and on account of the slow motion of the column and some of the divisions having taken the wrong roads we made but 7 miles advance that day.

Next morning we moved forward to Chewalla, Colonel Sweeny and Colonel Du Bois reconnoitering the two fords on the Tuscumbia. I had orders to take charge of public property abandoned and to make a report, herewith attached. We then moved forward to Tuscumbia and encamped all night.

Next day we moved to within 2½ miles of Jonesborough, across the Hatchie.

The next day we were ordered forward to Ruckersville to support, which we did. We remained there two days, and were ordered to return to our camp at Corinth by the way of Davis' Bridge.

While absent our camps were attacked by guerrillas, and I embody the report of H. F. Olds, wagon-master of the Union Brigade:

CAMP UNION BRIGADE, *October* 15, 1862.

Sunday evening, October 5, about 3 o'clock, a party of guerrillas, numbering about 100, made an attack upon the camp of the Union Brigade. There was at the time a number of convalescents and teamsters in camp. I arrived in camp just as the news

* But see revised statement, p. 175.

came that they were coming. We rallied about 18 men and repulsed them, killing 4 and wounding 3 others. Our loss was 1 teamster, wounded in the thigh severely.

Respectfully,

H. F. OLDS,
Regimental Wagon-Master, Union Brigade.

It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the gallant conduct of Brigadier-Generals Hackleman and Oglesby on the field. Colonel Baldwin being wounded early in the action, presents his own record. Colonel Sweeny, commanding First Brigade, behaved in the most gallant manner throughout, and should be immediately promoted. Colonel Du Bois, though a very superior officer, had but little opportunity to display his abilities. Captain Lovell behaved in the most gallant and daring manner, rallying the reserve and bringing them forward to the charge; turning artillerist at a critical moment with great effect; carrying orders through showers of bullets, and in various ways proving himself a brave and useful man. I should be glad to see him in command of a brigade. Colonel Rice I wish particularly to mention for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field. Colonel Mersy, of the Ninth Illinois, when Oglesby's brigade was attacked by an overwhelming force, made a splendid movement with his regiment, which saved much, but at the cost of many of his officers and men. Colonel Babcock and Lieutenant-Colonel Rowett, of the Seventh Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Swarthout, of the Fiftieth Illinois, and Major Forsse, of the Fifty-seventh Illinois, behaved in a gallant manner. Colonel Burke, commanding Fourteenth Missouri (Western Sharpshooters), of this division, although not under my command, proved himself to be a brave and gallant soldier, having his horse shot seven times while in command of skirmishers in the enemy's advance. Captain Hanna, as usual, showed himself to be a brave and gallant man and worthy of promotion; also Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott, Seventh Iowa Volunteers. Lieutenant Miller, of the Twelfth Illinois, most gallantly seized the colors of the Fifty-second Illinois when the color-bearer was shot down during the charge to recapture our line, and placed them upon the earthwork. Acting Lieut. George N. Barr, Fifty-seventh Illinois, Colonel Du Bois mentions as having particularly distinguished himself.

The color and standard bearers of this division and the color guard performed their duty and showed great bravery, nor was there a color or standard of this division in the hands of the enemy save one, that of the Union Brigade, which was captured, but most gallantly retaken by Lieutenant Maxwell.

All the artillery officers, including Major Stone, chief of artillery, and the men behaved in a most cool and judicious manner, sustaining the reputation gained at Wilson's Creek. They proved a most efficient arm, having fired during the two days' engagement 2,155 rounds of ammunition.

I could extend the list to many other brave and gallant men and should scarce know where to stop, and with the exception of the fault which they committed but speedily rectified, they behaved throughout the two days' action in a most brave and gallant manner.

To Him who guides the destinies of men and nations may all praise be given for our victories, and may those who hold temporary power under Him freshen the laurels of the brave dead and spread the fame of the wounded living.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Div., Army of West Tenn.

Colonel KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
October 13, 1862.

In obedience to a request received this day to "report the number and amount of property saved and collected by you in the pursuit," I have the honor to state at Chewalla I received the following order:

CHEWALLA, *October* 6, 1862—10.20 a. m.

General Davies' division, being small, will follow, support, and take charge of all prisoners and property.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

CLARK THOMPSON,
Lieutenant, Ordnance Officer, and Aide-de-Camp.

I moved forward to Tuscumbia Bridge, threw out flankers to collect the arms, and proceeded to Crum's Mill, where I unloaded about one hundred guns and three crosscut-saws which had been collected. I left guards at different places along the road and over the artillery parts that required guarding, intending to move my command forward to the head of the *débris*, and when I returned collect everything and bring into Corinth. When I arrived 27 miles beyond Tuscumbia I encamped, and from there was ordered forward to Ruckersville to support General Stanley. I was ordered to take another road, coming back by way of Davis' Bridge. From the two latter orders it was inferred I was relieved from conveying back the public property. Notwithstanding this, I detailed 18 teams to accompany the guard left at Jonesborough to proceed by the way of Crum's Mill, load in the arms left there, hitch on to all wagons and artillery parts that were of value, and bring them to Corinth.

At Chewalla I met an officer, whose name I do not now remember, who was ordered to report to me, and who was ordered to take charge of all the public property and make a list of the same. I placed him in charge of the 18 wagons, gave him a guard of 1 commissioned officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 10 privates, to guard the train back to meet the force from Jonesborough, giving him at the same time such instructions as corresponded with the tenor of the order which I had received. When that officer returns he will be able to state all the facts connected with the property collected.

I append a list,* taken by my quartermaster, of such wagons and artillery property as I thought worth bringing back: Five wagons complete; one artillery forge minus linch-pins; four artillery caissons and limbers and three loads of cartridges. I should have loaded it into wagons and taken it with me, but I had not a team to spare, nor a wagon, except the one which I emptied to collect the arms by leaving the ammunition behind under guard.

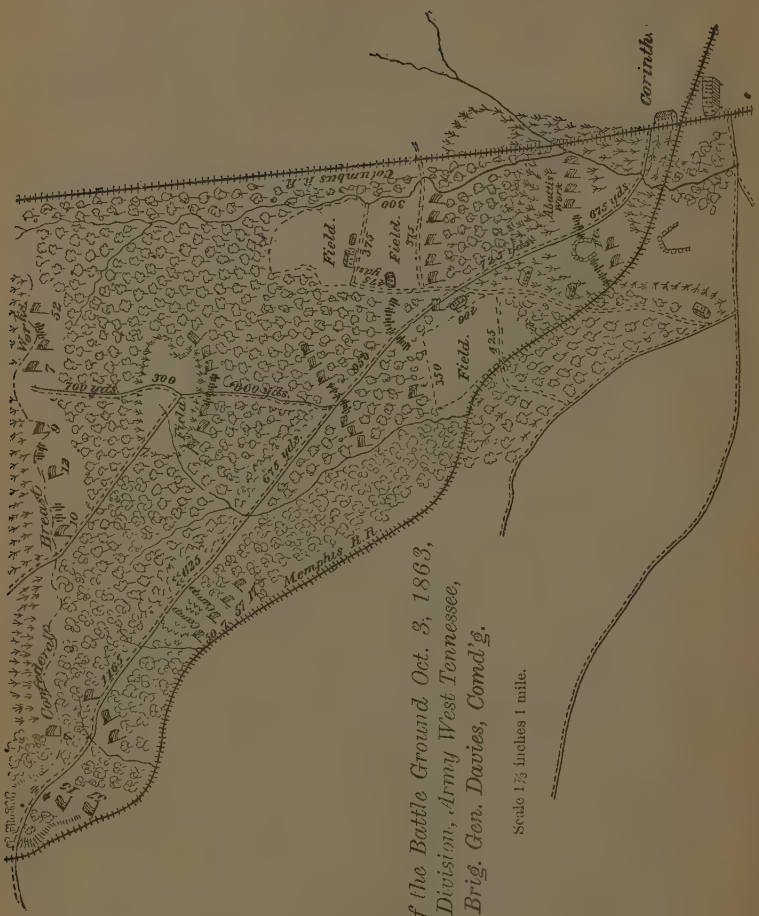
I forwarded back 3 rebel prisoners from the rebel breastworks, 140 from Crum's Bridge, 134 from Jonesborough, and 57 in another squad, under command of Captain Newton, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers. In all, 331.

Very respectfully,

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Div., Army of West Tenn.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

* Not found.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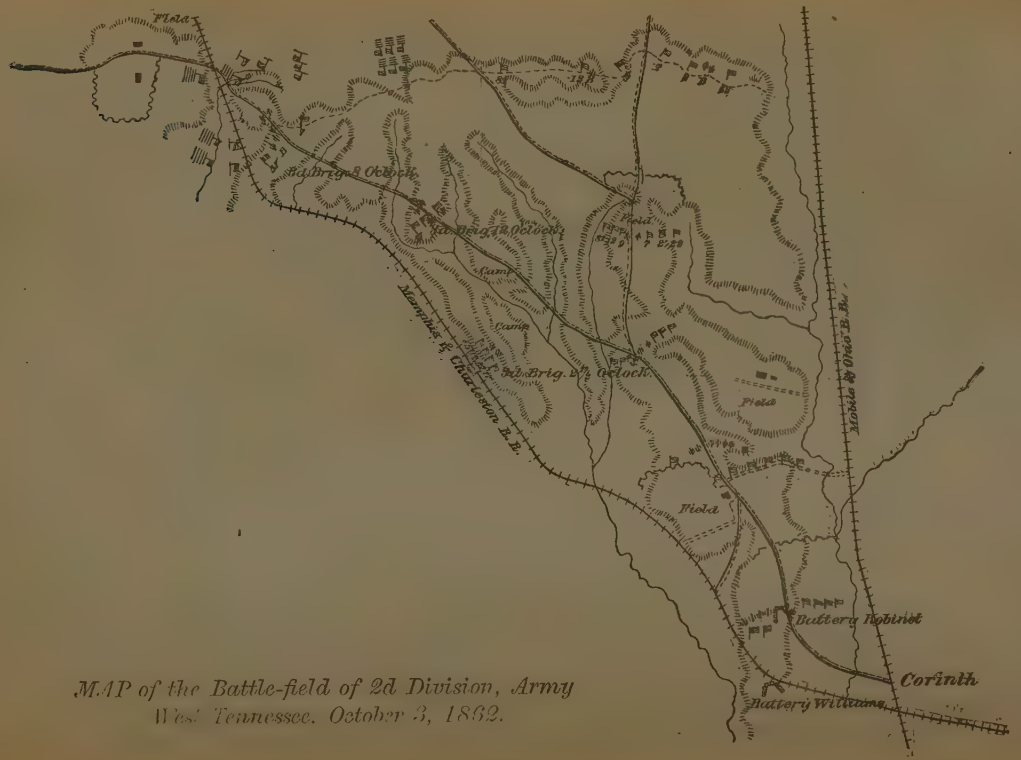
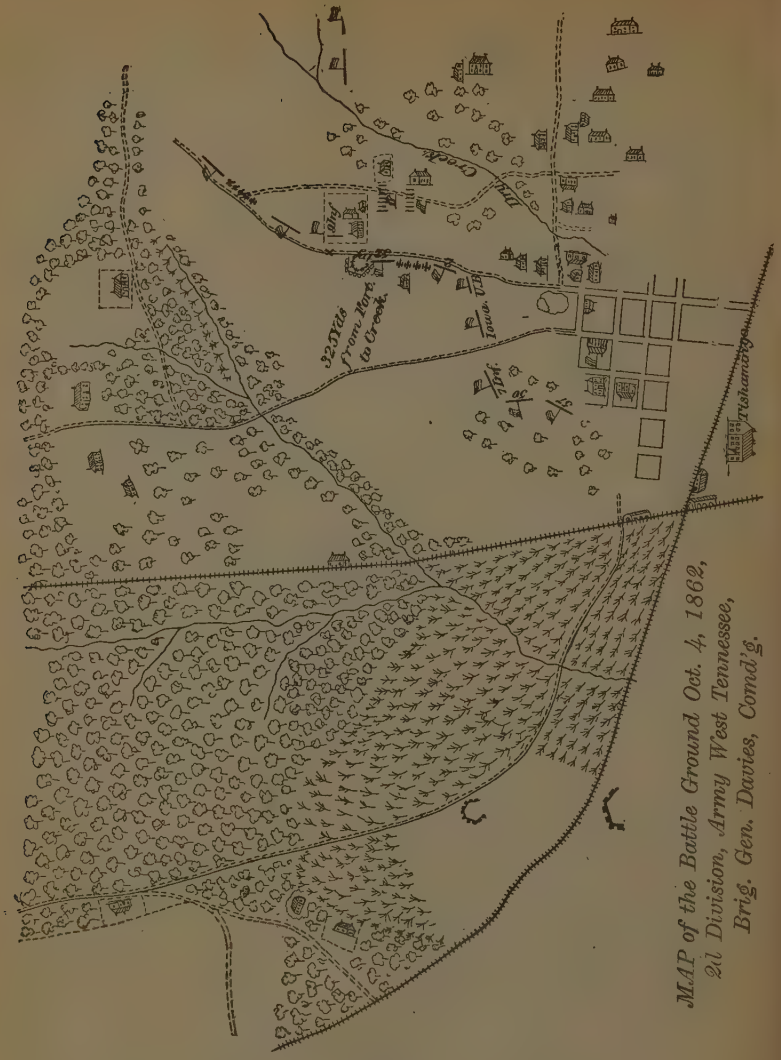


MAP of the Battle-field of 2d Division, Army West Tennessee. October 3, 1862.



MAP of the Battle Ground Oct. 4, 1862, 2d Division, Army West Tennessee, Brig. Gen. Davies, Comd'g.

[Addenda.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF MISS., THIRD DIV., DIST. WEST TENN.,
October 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Commanding Second Division:

In reading your official report of the battle of Corinth I observe that you omit the fact of having yourself reported at my headquarters on the morning of the 3d instant and having explained to you my plans in

detail. Also that at and after midnight on the morning of the 4th I visited your position and pointed out to you my plans and the details of your position. You will please make the addition.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIV., ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Corinth, Miss., October 23, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

SIR: On the afternoon of October the 4th, after the victories of that day and of the 3d, you said upon the battle-field, among the piles of the dead and groans of the wounded, slain by the Second Division, Army of West Tennessee, that they were a set of cowards; that they never should have any military standing in your army till they had won it on the field of battle; that they had disgraced themselves, and no wonder the rebel army had thrown its whole force upon it during the two days' engagement.

My report is now before you. The effect of the official announcement which you made is having a demoralizing effect upon the brave men and working injury to them throughout the country. It has been the basis of newspaper articles and of strictures upon the military conduct of the division.

I would most respectfully ask, for the benefit of the service and for the honor of the division, that if you have changed your opinions you would as publicly give a refutation to these charges.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DAVIES.

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HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISS., THIRD DIV., DIST. WEST TENN.

[General DAVIES:]

GENERAL: In reply to your note just received I will say that having read your very clear and creditable report of the operations of your division, I am satisfied they fought very nobly the first day, and that many of them, especially on the right, did the same the second day, and so much so that I shall overlook the cowardly stampeding of those under my immediate observation on the second day, which gave rise to the public indignation I expressed in your presence and in theirs. Assure the brave officers and men of your division that I will endeavor to do them public and ample justice, which will be more than all the newspaper talk to their disparagement. You will oblige me by making this letter known to the command, and you may use it publicly if you wish while waiting my official report.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

No. 46.

Report of Maj. George H. Stone, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MISSOURI LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Artillery Camp, near Corinth, Miss., October 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with General Orders I have the honor here-

with to submit a report of the part taken in the actions of the 3d and 4th instant by the batteries under my command:

At an early hour on the morning of the 3d instant I was ordered with my battalion to the hill north of Corinth. My batteries were as follows, viz: Four 20-pounder rifled Parrott guns, Captain Richardson; four 10-pounder rifled Parrott guns, Lieutenant Green; two 10-pounder rifled Parrott guns and two 24-pounder howitzers, Captain Welker; four 6-pounder brass guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, Lieutenant Thurber. Agreeably to instructions from General Davies I sent Lieutenant Green with his battery of 10-pounders forward with a portion of General Hackleman's brigade to reconnoiter. They took a position in the old rebel intrenchments on the extreme right of our first line of battle. Heavy firing being heard on our left, a section of Captain Richardson's battery, under command of Lieutenant Cutler, was sent there to assist Colonel Oliver, of the Sixth Division, who was being hotly pressed. At this time I received an order from Colonel Lothrop, chief of artillery, for a battery of four guns. I immediately detailed Lieutenant Thurber with two sections of his battery to report to Colonel Hatch, on the Farmington road. I sent Captain Welker with his battery forward to the rebel intrenchments with General Oglesby's brigade near the center of our front line. Colonel Baldwin being hotly pressed on our left, I sent Lieutenant Brunner with a section to his support. One section of Captain Richardson's battery, under command of Lieutenant Nash, I held in reserve at the cross-roads. This was the disposition of the artillery of the front line. Heavy firing continued on our left, and I rode over to that portion of the line and found the batteries hotly engaged and the rebels preparing to charge the works. I had scarcely arrived when the enemy advanced in strong force, compelling our infantry to retire. The two sections of my command were in a very precarious situation, but by the gallant exertions of the officers in charge succeeded in limbering up and commenced falling back. Lieutenant Brunner was so hotly pressed that he was compelled to abandon two caissons, the horses being shot. One piece of Captain Richardson's, owing to the cowardly conduct of a wheel-driver, was left here; the driver (an attached man from the Second Michigan Battery) left his horses and ran. The consequences were fatal, as the team became unmanageable and the limber-pole broke short off, rendering it impossible to take the gun off. The rebels at this time had possession of the works in large force. I immediately rode to the right, where the rebels were endeavoring to plant a battery. They succeeded in firing three or four shots, but were promptly silenced by Captain Welker and Lieutenant Green. The enemy now appeared in force on our center and right center, our batteries making fearful havoc in their ranks; but, nothing daunted, the rebel forces charged over the abatis. The section under Lieutenant Armstrong was doing fearful execution on them, while Lieutenant Green was working his battery with terrible effect on the right. Lieutenant Conant's section, stationed near our center, was literally mowing the rebels down; but with a determination worthy of a better cause the enemy still pressed on and near the intrenchments. The infantry supporting Lieutenant Conant's section (Eighty-first Ohio and Twelfth Illinois) were driven back, the artillery horses nearly all shot, and the cannoneers compelled to retire, leaving their guns. The defense of this section could not have been better, Captain Welker being there in person and the last one to leave his guns when all hope of saving them was gone. Both flanks of our center were now turned, and the entire line fell back to the cross-roads in good order. Here a

temporary position was assigned to my batteries, but they were shortly ordered to fall back to a ridge about 1,200 yards in advance of Fort Williams, where I concentrated all the batteries of my command. Here for one and a half hours one of the most fierce artillery duels on record raged with all the fury of desperation, the enemy being repulsed at all points by the double-shotted guns of our batteries. Our caissons having been ordered to the rear and the supply of ammunition in the limbers being exhausted, the batteries were ordered to fall back under the guns of the fort to obtain a fresh supply; not, however, till the limbers had twice been refilled by ammunition, which I personally attended the loading of at the ordnance office and had hauled onto the hill by two six-mule teams, while the infantry were ordered forward to complete the work the artillery had so nobly begun. With the exception of a few shots the fighting of the artillery was over for the day, but there was much to be done for the morrow. The limbers had to be filled and positions to be taken. All night the batteries were on the move, the men getting no rest, the horses no forage.

Three o'clock on the morning of the 4th found us in place again at the earthwork erected during the preceding night northeast of the town. At an early hour the rebels commenced shelling the town, when Lieutenant Green was ordered to open fire on them, which he did with signal effect. As the morning wore on everything indicated that a desperate assault would be made at this point, and preparations were made to receive it. At about 9.30 o'clock the enemy advanced in force, charging up the hill to the front and right of our batteries. A tremendous fire of double canister failed to check the impetuosity of the charge, and they gained the hill on our right overlooking our position. Here they opened a most tremendous fire on our horses and cannoneers, while the column in front was steadily advancing. The infantry supporting on the right and left of my batteries at this time gave way in confusion, and I ordered the batteries to the rear, which order as a general thing was executed in a quiet and soldierly manner, although there were instances of unwarrantable haste. Before I had got my batteries in position in a new line the infantry had rallied and driven the enemy from the works on the hill. I immediately ordered the batteries back to their former positions, and opened on the now retreating and discomfited rebel army a lively fire of canister, somewhat accelerating their hasty retreat as round after round was poured into their broken and disordered ranks. As the last rebels crossed the railroad the guns were ordered to cease firing, a hearty cheer went up, the battle was over, the victory won. Corinth was not taken, but the rebel army was again put to flight by the brave soldiers of the Northwest.

I would especially call attention to those officers who honorably distinguished themselves in these battles. Lieut. George W. Cutler, regimental adjutant, disinterestedly volunteered his services to command a section of Captain Richardson's battery and nobly and bravely fought it during the two days' fight. Lieut. Thomas D. Witt, regimental quartermaster, volunteered his services, and was assigned a section of Lieutenant Green's battery, which he handled in a skillful and brave manner. Too much praise cannot be awarded him for undaunted bravery. Captains Welker and Richardson were ever in the front, encouraging their men by their presence and daring bravery. Lieutenant Green, commanding Battery K, behaved throughout with daring gallantry, fighting his battery in every instance outside of intrenchments. Lieutenant Brunner cannot be too highly complimented; he is a brave soldier and most efficient officer. Lieutenant Armstrong, as brave a sol-

dier as ever lived, was constantly at his post, and the highest encomium that can be passed upon him is that he did his duty to his country and to himself. Lieut. George S. Nash behaved with great coolness and gallantry in every instance that came under my notice. Lieutenant Conant, on the 3d instant, while in command of his section (lost at the intrenchments), behaved with the utmost gallantry, and is deserving of every praise. Lieutenant Hogan, though sick and nearly unable to be up, insisted upon accompanying his battery, and rendered valuable services.

I would also call attention to the able and gallant manner in which all non-commissioned officers behaved during the entire fight. First Sergt. [Frank] White and Privates [Nicholas] Willheim and [William] Cruitzman, of Battery D; Corpl. William Hess, of Battery H, and First Sergt. [Andrew] Hochstadter, Sergts. [Charles A.] Van Horn and [James T.] Davis, and Privates [Benjamin] Joel and [John] Prieston, of Battery K, are deserving of particular mention.

Private [Michael] Hennessey, of Battery K, and Bugler [Valentine] Kenner, of Battery D, were the first to re-enter the work on Saturday, and recommenced the firing on the retreating rebels, under the immediate command of Capt. J. Lovell, of General Davies' staff, who was the first officer in the fort, and fired several shots almost entirely alone.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STONE,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. LOVELL.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 47.

Report of Lieut. John F. Brunner, Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery.

CORINTH, MISS., *October* 20, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your orders I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the morning of Friday, October 3, I received orders to report my section, consisting of two guns (one 12-pounder howitzer, one 6-pounder gun, and 2 caissons, 32 horses, and 33 men), to Brigadier-General Davies, who was then in the front of our line, on the Chewalla road, about 3 miles on. I did so, and was then ordered by Brigadier-General Davies to report with my section to Brigadier-General McArthur on the left, at a point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad about 3 miles from Corinth, on the left of the old rebel breastworks. That point was attacked in force by the enemy, and after holding the position for about half an hour was obliged to fall back. This I did without order, the entire support of my section having been withdrawn at this point. I lost one caisson, three of the horses having been so severely wounded that I was obliged to cut the teams loose from the caissons. I moved back on the road, and the lines then took position on the next ridge where no engagement took place.

The infantry then took a position on the left of the Chewalla road, where it was impossible to bring my section in a position where it could be of any service, and not receiving any order, I fell back on the road about one-half mile. One caisson having been necessarily aban-

doned by [reason of] the enemy's skirmishers appearing in front of the road, I immediately sent into town and filled my limber-chests with ammunition, they being entirely empty.

I then took my position, without orders, to the right of the Chewalla road, near the white house, about 1 mile from town. There I encountered and returned a sharp fire from a rebel battery for about half an hour. Again being out of ammunition I was obliged to fall back. I again filled my limber-chests, having no caissons, with ammunition.

My loss to this time was 1 man killed and 8 so badly wounded as to be obliged to send them back to town. There was no more fighting for the day.

At about 1 o'clock Saturday (4th), by order of Brigadier-General Davies, I took position in the upper fort, on the right flank. Nothing of importance here occurred until about 9.30 o'clock, when the general attack took place. I first discovered the enemy at about a distance of 700 or 800 yards a little to the left of my front. I immediately opened on them with shell and spherical case. The nature of the ground on which the enemy approached was such that they were very soon covered from my fire, and did not again come in range until within 400 or 450 yards in the front of my position. The enemy, then in large force, formed their lines around a frame house directly in my front. I immediately opened on them with double charges of canister and kept up a heavy fire for about fifteen minutes. The enemy still advanced under our heavy fire, and our line broke and retreated. Being without support, and having scarcely cannoneers enough to work one gun, I retired, having only five serviceable horses to take my two pieces off the field. They being of no service to me, I sent them to the rear. I immediately went about 400 yards to the rear of the redoubt and found Lieutenant Groshon, of this battery, there in position. He being ordered to remain in his position until further orders, I assisted Lieutenant Groshon all I could. The enemy being driven again from the redoubt I, in company with Lieutenant Groshon, went up with two guns and took possession of the redoubt. The enemy made a second and third charge on the redoubt and were repulsed. Finding a 20-pounder Parrott gun in the redoubt, and as three guns make more noise than two, I, with the assistance of two men, fired until the enemy could not be seen any more.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. BRUNNER,
Second Lieut., Company I, First Missouri Light Artillery.

C. GODDARD, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 48.

Report of Col. Thomas W. Sweeny, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, including operations October 3–6.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
October 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th instant, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy:

In compliance with orders from division headquarters we left Camp Montgomery at daybreak on the 3d with three days' rations in haver-

sacks, and marched through Corinth to the rebel breastworks, about 2½ miles northwest of the town, where we formed line of battle. General Sullivan's brigade took position on a hill about three-fourths of a mile on our right, and General Oglesby's brigade immediately on our left. I detailed two companies of the Fifty-second Illinois and posted them about 400 yards to the right of the brigade to watch the movements of the enemy in that direction. We formed line of battle when first we went out about 1 mile in rear of the above position. From this point we were ordered by General Davies to send forward one regiment of infantry to support a section of artillery and to feel the enemy. The Seventh Iowa was sent forward as far as the breastworks, which the brigade occupied shortly afterward. This regiment penetrated the swamps on the left of our position and reported no enemy there. About 10 a. m. our skirmishers, who had been thrown out in front of the breastworks, met those of the enemy, and sharp firing continued for a few minutes, when our skirmishers fell back behind the breastworks. The artillery now opened a brisk fire, and in a few minutes the Second Brigade, commanded by General Oglesby, was hotly engaged with the enemy, the latter charging in heavy columns on the breastworks in the face of a well-directed fire of artillery and infantry. After a sharp struggle the Second Brigade gave way before overpowering numbers of the enemy, leaving our left flank entirely exposed. The artillery continued pouring grape and canister into the ranks of the enemy, apparently without effect, though they must have suffered severely. Word was now sent to General Davies of the condition of things in front, who ordered the line to fall back. The Second Division fell back about half a mile, the First Brigade retiring in perfect order, when we again formed line of battle in an open field; but the enemy appearing on our left flank, our lines fell back still farther and took up a position in front of the white house, this brigade occupying the extreme right.

The regiments composing the brigade were posted as follows: The Fifty-second Illinois on the right, the Second Iowa on the left of the Fifty-second, and the Seventh Iowa on the left of the Second. The Union Brigade came up at this point from Danville and was posted on the left of the battery, which was in position on the left of the Seventh Iowa.

About 2 p. m. a sharp artillery duel commenced between our battery and that of the enemy, which was posted about 600 yards in front of our line near the white house, which was subsequently converted into a temporary hospital. While this was going on I suggested to General Hackleman the necessity of taking some measures to protect our right flank, there being none of our troops in that direction as far as I could see, and the enemy's columns could be plainly seen moving that way. With his permission I placed the Fifty-second Illinois in position across the railroad about 200 yards on our right. The enemy's skirmishers were seen in the woods at this point, but after exchanging a few shots with us they hastily withdrew. After a careful reconnaissance I was convinced that the rebels gave up the idea of attacking us at this point, and moved the regiment back to its original position on the right of the brigade. It had hardly been placed in line when the enemy burst from the woods in front in magnificent style in columns by divisions, and moved swiftly across the open field until within point-blank range, when they deployed into line and opened a tremendous fire, moving steadily to the front all the time. Our men, who had been ordered to lie down, now rose and poured in their fire with such deadly effect that the foe, after a short but sanguinary struggle, reeled, broke, and fled in

dismay. Again they advanced, but were forced back at the point of the bayonet with great slaughter, our men driving them across the open field and into the woods.

It was in this charge the brave Colonel Baker fell mortally wounded. His last words, "I die content; I have seen my regiment victoriously charging the enemy," were worthy of him. The enemy now receiving heavy re-enforcements, the fighting between him and the Fifty-second Illinois and Second and Seventh Iowa became desperately fierce, the right of the Union Brigade having given way at the very beginning of the engagement. Just at this juncture part of Mower's brigade moved up to our support, but before they could be deployed into line they became panic-striken and broke in confusion.

It was while endeavoring to rally these men that Generals Hackleman and Oglesby were wounded. The former received his death-wound while thus rallying troops to sustain his own gallant brigade. His last words were, "I am dying, but I die for my country. If we are victorious, send my remains home; if not, bury me on the field." No nobler sentiment was ever uttered by soldier or patriot. After he fell the command of the brigade devolved upon me, and the fight continued with unabated fury until our ammunition was almost expended; but by this time the enemy had almost disappeared from our front, although it was evident he was massing his troops on our left, for the purpose of turning our flank. About this time a regiment of Colonel Mower's brigade relieved the Fifty-second Illinois, which was out of ammunition, and an order being received from General Davies a few minutes after to fall back, we retired in good order and took up a position on the right of Fort Robinett. It was now 5 p. m., and a fresh supply of ammunition was here distributed to the troops.

Our loss in this fight was heavy, but that of the enemy must have been terrible. The fire was so hot and well sustained by the men that several officers of the Fifty-second Illinois told me that the gun-barrels were so heated the men could scarcely hold them, and the charges actually exploded while being loaded, and wanted to know what they would do. I told them to continue the fire, if necessary, until the guns burst. About 10 p.m. I received an order to move my brigade to the rear of General Ord's old headquarters and form line of battle facing to the north. From this place I was ordered about 2.30 o'clock on the morning of the 4th to take position on the Purdy road, in the suburbs of the town, to the north, the right of my brigade resting on the redan occupied by Lieutenant Green, of the First Missouri Artillery, with four guns. Two more were placed in the interval between the Fifty-second Illinois and Second Iowa. Here the brigade stacked arms in line of battle and bivouacked till daybreak.

From early dawn until 8 a. m. a brisk fire was kept up between our batteries and those of the enemy until the latter were silenced or captured. About this time I received orders to send out a regiment from my brigade to the support of Colonel Burke's sharpshooters, who were then sharply engaged with the enemy in the woods to the right and front of my position. The Seventh Iowa was detached for this purpose, but had scarcely been deployed when it was recalled. I also ordered in two companies, sent out the night before to guard the Purdy road on our right. An ominous silence took place for a few moments, when a sharp rattling of musketry was heard, accompanied by heavy volleys, and the enemy's columns burst from the woods in front and to the right, driving the sharpshooters before them and following close upon

their heels. Colonel Burke's regiment fought like heroes and disputed every inch of ground as they fell back on my position. I cautioned my men, who were lying on the ground, to reserve their fire until the enemy got within point-blank range, and then fire low and keep perfectly cool. It was a terribly beautiful sight to see the enemy's columns advance, in despite of a perfect storm of grape and canister, shell and rifle ball; still on they marched and fired, though their ranks were perceptibly thinned at every step. The brigade stood firm as a rock, and the men loaded and fired with the coolness and precision of veterans, when all of a sudden the troops on the right of the redan (a brigade of Hamilton's division) gave way and broke. The First Missouri Artillery, in the redan, and the two pieces on the left of the Fifty-second, limbered up and galloped off in wild confusion through our reserves, killing several of our men and scattering the rest. My line remained still unbroken, pouring deadly volleys into the enemy's ranks, who, taking advantage of the panic on the right, moved their columns obliquely in that direction and charged up to the redan. Unfortunately the officer in command of the Fifty-second Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcox, instead of meeting the enemy boldly, ordered the regiment to fall back without authority, and before I could halt it the regiment broke. The Union Brigade gave way simultaneously with the Fifty-second, but portions of the Second and Seventh Iowa still held their ground and kept the enemy in check until the rest of my brigade was rallied, when I ordered the colors of the Second and Seventh Iowa to fall back and form their regiments on the side hill, out of range of the enemy's fire, which they did almost immediately. I now ordered the line to charge on the enemy, who had by this time gained the crest of the hill in our front. With a shout that was heard through our whole lines the men of the First Brigade rushed upon the enemy. Those who had given way a short time before, being evidently ashamed of the momentary panic that had seized them, seemed determined to wipe out the stain upon their courage by their reckless daring. The foe, reluctant to abandon the advantage he had gained, fought stubbornly for a while, but was finally compelled to give way, retreating in great confusion through the swamps and abatis to the woods, hotly pursued by our men. Here I stopped the pursuit until the batteries on the hill to our left and rear should cease firing, as they shelled the ground directly in front of us. I sent an order to that effect to the officer in command of the battery, and the firing ceased in a short time. I detailed some men of my brigade to work one of the recaptured guns, there being no artillerymen present, and "General Lyon" (the name of gun) did good execution on the flying enemy.

In this charge we retook the redan and the guns that were abandoned by the artillery, 126 prisoners, and 4 stand of colors. Among the prisoners were 3 colonels, 4 captains, and 3 lieutenants. Thus ended the battle of the 4th.

On Friday morning the brigade left Camp Montgomery with 77 commissioned officers and 1,021 enlisted men. The Union Brigade joined it that afternoon with 15 commissioned officers and 326 men, making a total of 92 commissioned officers and 1,347 men.

On Saturday night we bivouacked on the field, so warmly contested that day, with a loss of 31 commissioned officers and 386 enlisted men, thus showing a loss of one-third of the brigade during the two days' conflict of the 3d and 4th.

On Sunday morning we commenced the pursuit of the enemy, and proceeded by the Chewalla road as far as Ruckersville, from which

place we were ordered back, and arrived at Camp Montgomery on the 12th, much fatigued, but in good spirits.

On the 5th instant the Second and Seventh Iowa were detached from my brigade and ordered back to Corinth to report to General Rosecrans.

On the 6th I was detached, with a regiment of infantry (the Fifty-second Illinois) and a section of artillery, to guard the passage of the river at Young's Bridge, on the Tuscumbia. While making the necessary preparations for that purpose I received information from skirmishers which I had thrown across the river that mounted pickets were seen in the woods about half a mile in front. I gave orders to advance cautiously and find out who they were. In a short time a prisoner was brought in, who informed me that he belonged to a Kansas regiment of cavalry, two companies of which were thrown out as scouts to watch the ford I was guarding, and that they belonged to Colonel Lee's command, which was at Bone Yard, 9 miles distant. I sent across the river for the officers of this detachment and they confirmed the statement of the prisoner. A little before this I received a note from General Davies, informing me that the enemy were completely routed and dispersed in the woods and to join my command immediately. This news I communicated to Captain Houston, of the Kansas Scouts, and requested him to inform Colonel Lee of it, that he might take the necessary steps to intercept and cut off the flying enemy.

Before closing this report I gladly bear witness to the heroic conduct of officers and men of this brigade, who so nobly fought, bled, and died to sustain the honor of that glorious flag under whose folds they had so often marched to victory. Particularly do I regret the loss of the heroic General Hackleman, the gallant Colonel Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel Mills (Second Iowa), and the chivalric Lieutenant Brainard, Fifty-second Illinois. I also acknowledge the valuable services rendered me by Captains Randall and Lovell, assistant adjutant-generals, and Lieutenant Everts, aide-de-camp, on Saturday, the 4th.

Dr. E. Winchester, surgeon of the Fifty-second Illinois, deserves great credit for his indefatigable exertions during the battle in alleviating the suffering of the wounded. While in charge of the principal hospital at the Corinth House, during the shelling of the town by the enemy, on the morning of the 4th, he removed nearly 100 patients from there to a place of safety with no other assistance than that rendered him by Dr. Rohr, of the Fifty-second Illinois, and some of the proprietors of the Corinth House.

My orderlies also did me good service on the 4th, particularly John Colley and Michael F. Mee, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, the latter being severely wounded in the head and the former having two balls pass through his clothes—one through his hat and the other through the leg of his pants—while in the performance of their duty.

Lieutenant Maxwell, of the Union Brigade, seeing the colors of his regiment in the hands of a rebel, gallantly rushed into the ranks of the enemy, rescued the colors, and brought them back in triumph to his regiment.

Private Murray, of Company E, Fifty-second Illinois, when the regiment fell back from the redan, refused to retire, saying "it was Colonel Sweeny's orders to hold the fort to the last." He was ordered by a rebel captain to surrender, and upon his refusing to do so was fired at and wounded in the hand by the captain's revolver; whereupon Murray shot him dead. He was then attacked by a private, whom he also

dispatched. He brought off the captain's revolver as a trophy of his bravery. By this time our troops rallied, came to his rescue, and drove the rebels out of the redan.

Captain Wilcox, of the Fifty-second Illinois, was taken sick on the morning of the 3d, and in consequence did not participate in the engagements of either the 3d or 4th. As for myself, the only injury I sustained was having my horse shot under me. A spent ball struck me on the right leg, but did no harm.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SWEENY,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Army of West Tennessee.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Army of West Tennessee.

No. 49.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. Wilcox, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND REGT. ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Montgomery, near Corinth, October 13, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with special order of October 12, Headquarters Second Division, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fifty-second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in the battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4:

We left this camp with 9 captains, 4 first lieutenants, 8 second lieutenants, 85 non-commissioned officers, and 273 privates at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, commanded by Col. Thomas W. Sweeny, and marched rapidly to position along the line of the old rebel breastworks north of Corinth.

Companies A and C were here detached from the right of the regiment and posted about 100 rods to the right, occupying the same line of works. The engagement which took place on this line was to our left and this regiment took no part in it. From this position we were ordered to fall back, which was done in good order, and line was formed upon the brow of a hill in an open field. We were again ordered to retire and did so in good order, and again took position upon a hill along the edge of an open field in front of the white house used temporarily as a hospital. We had at this line 8 captains, 4 first lieutenants, 6 second lieutenants, 72 non-commissioned officers, and 231 privates. The heat was excessive and many men fell here from sun-stroke.

Seeing the enemy deploying toward our right, Colonel Sweeny moved the regiment to the right and sent me with two companies across the railroad track. The enemy's skirmishers were visible on the railroad and fired upon us as we crossed. Rejoining the regiment shortly, it was again moved into its former position on the brow of the hill, where from our right the enemy were seen moving their troops forward, massed in column, screened by the buildings between their forces and ours. Nearing the building they quickly deployed right and left into line, and we opened fire upon them, which they warmly returned, and the action quickly became general along the whole line of this brigade. Here Lieut. E. Brainard, adjutant of the regiment, fell while nobly

cheering the men to the work. He did his duty gallantly and died as becomes a brave, true man.

For about two hours we held the greatly superior forces of the enemy in check at this point, when, the left having given way, our ammunition being nearly spent, and many of the pieces becoming so hot that the men's hands were blistered in handling them and the powder exploded while charging them, besides the men being very much exhausted, Colonel Sweeny very reluctantly gave the order for us to retire. At this time word came of the death of General Hackleman, and, Colonel Sweeny taking command of the brigade, I assumed command of the regiment.

We fell back to the first fort, procured a supply of ammunition, and night coming on, the men laid down to rest. During the night my command was moved three times, depriving them of all sleep.

On the morning of the 4th we had in action 2 field officers, 8 captains, 4 first lieutenants, 7 second lieutenants, 68 non-commissioned officers, and 214 privates. My orders were not to fire until the enemy should approach within very short range. I accordingly restrained my men, who were exposed to a murderous fire, until the rebels were within 20 yards of my right flank, when I ordered them, "Up and give it to them," which they did with energy and effect. By this time the artillerymen had deserted their guns in the redoubt on our right, the line of reserves stationed in my rear had fallen back, and our troops on my right had entirely given way. The rebels were swarming into the redoubt through the road between it and the old house on the opposite side and had filled the yard of that house. I accordingly ordered my regiment to fall back. I rallied a portion of them at the brick house, about 15 rods in the rear, and fired upon the advancing rebels until they began thrusting their guns through the windows, when we fell back to the little group of houses on the rise of the ground. My right rallied here, and charging back upon the enemy, we retook the battery in the redoubt and the section of 10-pounder Parrott guns on its left. I was the first man within the redoubt. Capt. S. S. Dunn, of Company F, was the first who mounted the works and the colors of this regiment were the first within the fortifications. Yourself, sir, assisted by Captains Boyd, Barto, and Newton, and Sergeant Wood (an old artillerist), of this regiment, turned one of the Parrott guns upon the enemy, doing terrible execution.

My regiment captured 81 prisoners, among them 1 captain, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenants, and 1 stand of colors.

With scarcely an exception the officers and soldiers of my command behaved as becomes officers and soldiers, and when all did well I cannot specially commend any particular one.

My regiment lost on the 3d: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 first lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 16 enlisted men; missing, 1 man. Our loss on the 4th was 1 sergeant and 3 privates killed; 1 captain, 2 second lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 28 enlisted men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. WILCOX,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 50.

Report of Maj. James B. Weaver, Second Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA INFANTRY,
Rienzi, Miss., October 5, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your order I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by the Second Iowa Infantry Regiment in the engagement which took place at Corinth, Miss., on the 3d and 4th instant:

The Second Iowa Regiment went into the battle on the morning of the 3d instant, commanded by Col. James Baker, with 3 field, 2 staff, and 21 line officers, and 320 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 346.

In the first day's battle, near white house, which was most stubbornly contested, the loss in said regiment was very heavy, particularly in the officers. In this action 3 lieutenants were killed, to wit, First Lieut. John G. Huntington, of Company B; First Lieut. Thomas Snowden, of Company I, and First Lieut. Alfred Bing, of Company C; enlisted men, Corpl. Wesley H. Henderson, privates John W. Dunn, Marion French, and James C. Manswell, making a total of 7 killed. Wounded, Colonel Baker, mortally, and Second Lieut. V. T. Twombly, severely; enlisted men, 31; missing, 2; making an aggregate of 42 killed, wounded, and missing on the first day's engagement.

In the engagement of the 4th Second Lieut. George W. Neal (Company H); Corpls. Henry A. Seiberleich, A. Stevenson, and Jacob M. Males; Privates John W. King, John W. Klough, W. W. K. Harper, W. M. Summers, Charles E. Walker, John W. Downs, and Franklin Prouty were killed. Wounded, Lieut. Col. Noah W. Mills, mortally; Capt. N. B. Howard, Company I, slightly; First Lieut. C. C. Parker, Company F, severely; Second Lieut. George Blake, Company K, dangerously; Second Lieut. Frank M. Suiter, Company B, severely. Enlisted men, 44 missing and 1 taken at Camp Montgomery on the 5th instant. Killed, wounded, and missing during both days engagements: Killed, commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 13; wounded, commissioned officers, 7 (2 mortally); enlisted men, 75; missing, 9; making an aggregate loss of 108.

In this protracted and desperate engagement, in many respects the most desperate of the war, the officers and men displayed the most laudable gallantry and heroism. Colonel Baker fell mortally wounded on the first day at the very time his regiment was charging upon the retreating rebels with the greatest enthusiasm and fury. He remarked, as he was being borne off the field, "Thank God! when I fell my regiment was victoriously charging." Lieutenant-Colonel Mills was wounded in the second day's engagement while fighting with the most conspicuous courage and coolness. He was loath to leave the field. Better or truer officers never fought. Exposed to every danger, they were ever conspicuous for their cool, daring courage, and the ardor of their souls, blended with pure love for their country, beamed from their countenances and hung about them. "Like the bright iris o'er the boiling surge," Colonel Baker expired on the morning of the 7th instant at 11 o'clock, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mills on the 12th instant at — o'clock. May their memory ever be cherished by their countrymen.

Lieutenants Huntington, Bing, Snowden, and Neal fell at their posts fighting like heroes. They died as it becomes the patriot—for their

country. Fully as much can be said of the enlisted men who fell. All honor to their memory.

Among those who distinguished themselves was Adjt. George L. Godfrey, who could always be seen and heard charging along the line upon his horse, shouting to the men to be steady and cool. He is one of the most valuable young officers whom I have ever met.

Captains Cowles, McCullough, Mastick, Howard, Ensign, and Davis were marked instances of bravery and efficiency upon the field, and reflected great credit upon themselves and their command.

Captain Holmes, on account of wounds received in battle of Fort Donelson, was unable to take command of his company during the engagement.

Conspicuous for bravery were Lieutenants Parker, Duffield, Marsh, Wilson, Tisdale, Suiter, Hall, Blake, Duckworth, Ballinger, Twombly, and McCoid.

After Lieutenants Parker and Twombly of Company F were wounded Sergt. James Terry took charge of the company, and he displayed marked efficiency and courage. Likewise, after the fall of Lieutenants Huntington and Suiter of Company B, Sergeant Lewis, acting lieutenant, took charge of the company, and rendered most satisfactory service.

Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon our excellent first assistant surgeon, Elliott Pyle, then in charge of the medical department of the regiment (he was most indefatigable in his attention to the wounded), nor upon our quartermaster, Lieut. John Lynde, who was ever present upon the field, to supply the wants of the men.

Sergeant-Major Campbell distinguished himself throughout the battle for coolness and bravery. Color Sergt. Harvey Doolittle, while supporting the colors, was again wounded, and Color Corpls. Henry A. Seiberleich, G. C. Phillips, G. B. Norris, J. C. Wise, and John H. Stewart were all wounded while supporting the old flag.

I join with you and my countrymen in the deepest feelings of regret for the gallant slain. These sacrifices make our Constitution still more valuable to the civilized world. And while we mourn their loss, we can unite in rejoicing that they died like true heroes—for their beloved country. How precious their memories, how sacred their dust! They died at once in the same cause of Christianity and constitutional liberty, and, excepting the offering of the heart to God, we can exclaim with Thomas Moore:

> "Oh! if there is upon this terrestrial sphere
> A boon, an offering, which Heaven holds dear,
> 'Tis the last libation liberty draws
> From a heart that bleeds and dies in its cause."

After the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, which took place about 9 o'clock on Saturday, the command devolved upon myself.

There were 31 prisoners and 1 stand of colors captured by the regiment.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your most obedient servant,

JAMES B. WEAVER,
Major, Commanding.

Col. T. W. SWEENY,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Army of West Tennessee.

No. 51.

Report of Col. Elliott W. Rice, Seventh Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGT. IOWA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Rienzi, Miss., October 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment Iowa Infantry in the battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4:

On the morning of the 3d I received the order of Brigadier-General Hackleman, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Tennessee, to march my command from Camp Montgomery via Corinth in the direction of Chewalla. I left camp with 327 men and 26 officers, my largest company (K) being on detached service, guarding the railroad, 5 miles east of Corinth. Line of battle was formed 1 mile west of Corinth, with my regiment on the left of the brigade. This line was changed to one three-quarters of a mile in front (west). After this line was formed I was ordered to proceed with my regiment and one section of the First Missouri Light Artillery and reconnoiter the front as far as the old line of breastworks. I moved my command cautiously and gained the position designated without discovering the enemy, placed the battery in favorable position, with my regiment to support it, and dispatched my adjutant to report the result of the reconnaissance. The whole division then advanced, and my command was again on the left of the brigade.

About 1 p. m. a successful charge was made by the enemy on the fortifications defended by the brigade on my left. Our position was flanked, and I was ordered to move my command about one-half mile to the rear, where line of battle was again formed. This line was soon changed to one still farther to the rear, and I was ordered to support the battery. I placed my command in favorable position immediately on the right of the battery and ordered my men to lie down. The enemy's battery was placed directly in front of my command, and a most terrific cannonading ensued. My men held this position firmly and unflinchingly for one hour and a quarter exposed to a murderous fire of shell and canister. Our battery, having exhausted its ammunition, retired, and the rebel infantry advanced in strong force. My men were kept concealed until the enemy advanced to within short range, when I opened fire upon them from my whole line and for a time held them in check. They soon rallied, and I was ordered to take position farther to the rear. The enemy moved on, our whole brigade made a sudden charge, and the enemy were again checked, thrown into some confusion, and repulsed. This gave an opportunity to take a more favorable position, and another line was formed between the white house and Battery Robinett at a point where the two howitzers were posted. This position was held until most of the wounded had passed to the rear and my ammunition was entirely exhausted, when, by order of General Davies, my command was placed to support a battery on the left of Battery Robinett. Gaining this position, I immediately supplied my men with 40 rounds of ammunition. Night coming on, the battle of the 3d was ended and I had lost many noble men.

At 10 p. m. I received Colonel Sweeny's order to proceed with my command to a position east of Corinth, and at 1 o'clock the following morning my regiment was moved to a line north of Corinth, when a line of battle was formed fronting west, my position in the brigade being

still on the left. At 3.30 o'clock the enemy's artillery commenced shelling the town, and at about 10 o'clock I was ordered to proceed with my command to the front and deploy it as skirmishers. This deployment was made and the two center companies held as a reserve. After advancing a short distance I ascertained that the enemy were crossing the railroad in force to a position on the right. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott to General Davies with this information, who at once ordered me to return to my former position. I had but gained it for a short time when the enemy appeared and charged on the battery defended by the brigade on the right of the first. The brigade on my left was attacked at the same time. I opened a vigorous oblique fire on the enemy charging the battery and continued it until General Rosecrans ordered me to cease firing. Soon the brigade on my left fell back. The enemy gaining position on my left flank, I was ordered to retire a short distance. I halted my command about 50 yards in the rear. An advance was soon ordered, and I immediately gained the position just abandoned and the enemy was driven into the woods. They made another attempt, directly in front of my regiment, to charge the battery. My men held their position firmly, checking the enemy, who took refuge from the storm of bullets which was rained upon them in the abatis. The Seventeenth Iowa coming up on my left flank, I advanced rapidly upon the rebel position, when they broke and ran in great confusion. My command had fired the whole of the 40 rounds of cartridges with which it had been supplied in the morning, but was immediately supplied, without leaving the field, by my excellent quartermaster, Lieutenant Forsha, who, regardless of personal safety, was ever ready to supply my command with ammunition even in the heat of battle. I remained in position during the balance of the day and at night bivouacked on the battle-field.

The following morning I received orders to move on the road toward Chewalla in pursuit of the enemy. When about 3½ miles from Corinth I was ordered to report with my command to General Rosecrans. By his order I bivouacked for the night at the college. The day following I was ordered 2 miles south of Corinth, and on the 7th of this month was ordered to this post.

Those in the battle, with few exceptions, stood nobly with their colors, dealing death and destruction to the enemy and only leaving their place when severely wounded or ordered to change position.

I must make special mention of Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott, who with great bravery and coolness cheered and encouraged the men to renewed vigor. Nothing but the most undaunted courage and bitter determination could have been successful for a moment in holding in check the overwhelming numbers that pressed down upon us on the 3d. Yet with our little band the enemy were twice checked and repulsed.

Before we were ordered to the last line on Friday my ammunition was entirely exhausted.

It is with pleasure I make favorable mention of almost all my officers who were engaged in the two days' battle. Major McMullen did efficient service until he was wounded and disabled on the evening of the 3d. Captain Conn, although wounded, remained with his command through both days' battle. Captains Hedges and Mahon, left in camp sick, left their beds and came on the battle-field on Saturday, and did efficient service. Their companies were well commanded Friday by Lieutenants Dillin and Sergent. Lieutenant Gale displayed great gallantry, and was very severely wounded in the battle of the 4th, after

which the company was bravely led by Lieutenant Morrison. Captains Irvin and Reineger also performed their duties nobly. I must also mention Lieutenants Hope, Loughridge, Irwin, McCormick, Bennett, and Bess. Captain Smith, who was killed in the last hour of the battle of the 4th, was one of the most promising young officers of the service. He was brave, cool, and deliberate in battle, and very efficient in all his duties. Color Sergt. Aleck Field was wounded in the battle of the 3d. Afterward the colors were borne by William Akers, of Company G, who was also wounded. They were then carried by George Craig, of Company B, all the color guard, with the exception of one, being either killed or wounded. Sergeant-Major Cameron, severely wounded, must not escape favorable mention for his bravery and valuable duties upon the field.

While it is a pleasure to record the noble and heroic conduct of so many of my officers and men we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, sympathizing deeply with the unfortunate wounded. More than one-third of those taken into action are wounded or lie dead beneath the battle-field. With this sad record we can send to Iowa the gratifying word that her unfortunate sons fell with their faces to the enemy, battling gloriously for their country's holy cause.

Surgeon Lake (to whom I am indebted for the remarkable healthy condition of my command) and his assistant labored day and night to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

We captured a number of prisoners and one stand of rebel colors.

The death of Brigadier-General Hackleman cast a gloom over all who were under his command. His coolness, bravery, and eminent ability secured for him the entire confidence and esteem of all under his command, and I beg leave to express for my command the entire confidence they repose in yourself and Brigadier-General Davies.

With sentiments of high regard, colonel, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

ELLIOTT W. RICE,
Colonel Seventh Iowa Infantry.

Col. T. W. SWEENY,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division.

No. 52.

Report of Col. August Mersy, Ninth Illinois Infantry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Camp at Danville, Miss., October 11, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following report in regard to the part which the Ninth Illinois had in the engagement on the 3d and 4th instant:

The Ninth Illinois Infantry was stationed, by order of General Grant, at Rienzi, and got the order to rejoin their brigade and division on October 1, and arrived on their old camping ground on the 2d instant.

On the morning of October 3 the regiment marched with the other regiments belonging to the division to Corinth, and from there to the breastworks northwest of Corinth, on the Chewalla road. The brigade was formed in line of battle, and the Ninth Illinois had the right. Companies B and C, of my command, having been sent forward by my orders as skirmishers, were engaged in a very short time and driven in with

the loss of about 6 men. The battle now commenced, the rebels attacking in front and on the left. The regiment on our left giving way my left flank was uncovered, and here I lost 3 officers and about 30 non-commissioned officers and privates as prisoners and 1 officer killed. The regiment immediately reformed and charged under the eyes of Brigadier-General Oglesby. In this movement Generals Oglesby and Hackleman, Major Kuhn, and most of the officers of the Ninth Illinois were wounded. The rebels pressing heavily, the regiment fell back and was ordered to the breastworks in our rear on the Chewalla road siege guns. Here I drew some ammunition, water, and some provisions. After staying there for two hours I was ordered to march to the right of our position, to cover the batteries on our right (Richardson's and Welker's First Missouri).

The morning of the 4th found the regiment in the same position. The rebels commenced to attack in force between 9 and 10 o'clock, and pressing in heavy force drove us back; but the balance of the regiments formed again and held their ground. The rebels having been driven back, the Ninth, with remnants of other regiments, formed in line of battle again, and afterward ordered to change their front and cover another battery on the Henderson and Jackson road, which position we held till next morning, and then took up our line of march on the Chewalla road in pursuit. After marching 5 or 6 miles the regiment was ordered back, and encamped for the night on the Seminary Hill.

The next morning I was ordered to proceed immediately to Danville and relieve one battalion of Western Sharpshooters. I arrived in the afternoon, after a circuitous and tedious march.

The next day I was ordered by General McKean, in command at Rienzi, to send the Second Battalion to Rienzi.

The regiment lost in wounded 63 to 65, the greater part severely, and about 52 prisoners. The killed cannot be ascertained now, but the loss will be at least, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 140. The regiment marched out of camp near Corinth on the morning of the 3d with 3 field and staff officers, 16 line officers, and 340 non-commissioned officers and privates. You will see that our losses are very heavy in both officers and men.

I remain, very respectfully,

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Captain LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 53.

Reports of Col. Augustus L. Chetlain, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Corinth, Miss., October 7, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of operations of the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Infantry, which I had the honor to command in the late battle of Corinth, during Friday, the 3d instant:

Early on the morning of that day I arrived here from Burnsville by railroad with six companies of my regiment, numbering 262 men and 12 commissioned officers, the other four companies having been ordered to move across the country with the baggage train. At 9 o'clock in the

morning I joined the brigade commanded by General Oglesby, then some 2 miles northwest of Corinth, and with the rest of the brigade moved forward to the old Confederate breastworks and formed in line of battle. I deployed Company F, Lieutenant Farr commanding, to the front as skirmishers, who soon became engaged. The enemy appearing in front and to the left in force I called in my skirmishers, and while moving my regiment by the left, in order to connect with the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers, found that this regiment had fallen back and that the enemy in great force were flanking me. I fell back as soon as possible, but not until I had lost several men killed and wounded and a number taken prisoners. A new line of battle was soon formed under direction of the brigade commander. The brigade moved nearer Corinth and took another position, when I was ordered to the support of Captain Richardson's battery of the First Missouri Artillery, which was engaged with the enemy in front. About an hour later the brigade was moved by the left flank to a ridge nearer Corinth and a new line of battle formed. The enemy's fire at once became heavy and destructive from the front and right. My regiment returned the fire with admirable effect. At the end of twenty-five or thirty minutes I received an order to advance, which was done with steadiness, my men in the mean time keeping up a brisk and well-directed fire on the enemy, who fell back some distance. After moving forward some 200 yards I found the enemy in great force and occupied very favorable ground. Not being supported by the regiment at my right I fell back to my first position, and with the balance of my brigade soon after returned to the forts on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

In this engagement I lost heavily. Up to this time the killed and wounded and missing amounted to 83. Throughout my officers and men, with few exceptions, behaved in a creditable manner. In the last engagement most of them distinguished themselves by their coolness and courage while exposed to a galling fire.

I cannot now mention particular instances of great bravery and efficiency, though many are deserving it. The conduct of Color-Sergeant Hoppe, of Company F, and Cyrus Stout, of Company E, when carrying the colors in the face of the enemy under a heavy fire was truly admirable. Such bravery is seldom seen.

To Captain Van Sellar, of Company E, acting major, and to Actg. Adjt. W. F. Jobe I am under obligation for valuable services in the field. Their efficiency and courage entitle them to great praise.

Inclosed you will find a list of killed, wounded, and missing of the command during that day's operations.*

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. CHETLAIN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. WAIT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Second Division.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Corinth, Miss., October 8, 1862.

COLONEL: I beg leave to make the following report of the part my regiment, the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, took in the battle of Corinth, on Saturday, October 4.

Before daylight on the morning of that day I was ordered with my

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 175.

regiment, numbering 256 enlisted men and 16 line officers, to the support of the batteries in the redan, on the right or north side of the town. Soon after my position was changed to the rear and I ordered to hold myself in position as a reserve. About 10 o'clock, when the enemy emerged from the woods along our front and right and moved on us in great force and the batteries immediately in my front were engaged and closely pressed, the horses attached to two caissons and two limbers became unmanageable and dashed forward over and through my regiment, then lying down, throwing my right and center into confusion. Before I could rally and reform the entire front line was driven back and the battery captured. I then fell back some 150 yards, having charge of the right, and Capt. Guy C. Ward, of Company G, of the left. While rallying the right and forming it in line of battle in the rear of General Sullivan's brigade, then acting as a reserve, the left rushed forward, drove the enemy from the battery at the point of the bayonet, planted the regimental colors on the redan, manned the guns with the assistance of an artillerist, and fired some 15 or 20 well-directed rounds into the retreating enemy. The Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth Regiments Illinois Volunteers came up to the support of the men when working the battery. Immediately after several of my men pressed forward, and Private Daniel Osby, of Company K, captured a flag belonging to a Louisiana regiment and took the flag-bearer prisoner.

In this engagement my officers and men, as on the day before, behaved in a most praiseworthy manner. In the charge and retaking of the battery and redan much real courage was displayed, and the officers and men engaged in it deserve much credit: Captains Waite, of Company K, and Mills, of Company I; Lieutenants Miller, of Company C, Merriman and Drake, of Company H; also Lieutenant Garwood, of Company I, were in the battery. Lieutenant Miller, of Company C, having taken the colors of the Fifty-second Illinois, whose color-bearer had been shot, planted them with his own hand on the redan beside the colors of the Twelfth Illinois.

The officers and men who participated in the retaking of the battery took over 40 prisoners on that part of the field.

Capt. Guy C. Ward, a brave and efficient officer, was killed while rallying the left before the occupation of the battery.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. CHETLAIN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. AUG. MERSY,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Corinth, Miss., October 16, 1862.

SIR: In answer to your circular of this date, directed to me, I beg leave respectfully to make this statement:

On October 2 I was stationed at Burnsville. On the morning of the 3d I was ordered to move into Corinth with my command, or as much as I could move with the railroad train, which was sent me for that purpose. I could bring on only six companies, with which I reached Corinth about 8 a. m. The other four companies of my regiment were ordered across the country with the wagon train, as I stated in my re-

port which I had the honor to make to Capt. Sheridan Wait, assistant adjutant-general Second Brigade. The four companies which came across the country did not reach Corinth until late at night of the 3d, and consequently were not engaged on that day, which will account for the defficiency of 8 officers and 156 men.

All the officers and men of the regiment were on duty that day except two or three privates, excused by the doctor.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. L. CHETLAIN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Army of West Tennessee.

No. 54.

Report of Maj. Oliver Wood, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
October 14, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late battle and pursuit of the rebel forces under General Van Dorn:

The regiment left camp, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 2½ miles south of Corinth, on Friday morning, October 3, and marched through Corinth toward the outer works, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Orders were then sent to the regiment to return to Corinth and report to Colonel Burke, commandant of the post; reported to Colonel Burke, and was ordered by him to guard and patrol the town, and also to arrest all stragglers and return them to their commands. This duty was performed, and nearly 500 stragglers were returned to their respective regiments. At 5 p. m. the regiment was ordered to take a position on the west side of the town and directly in rear of the building lately occupied by General Halleck. This position was taken and the regiment remained in line of battle until 8 p. m., when the arms were stacked and the men permitted to bivouac immediately on the line. All quiet through the night.

At 4 a. m. a rebel battery was opened directly in front of the line, the first shell striking about 30 feet in front of the line. The regiment was instantly formed under heavy fire of artillery, and marched by the right flank a distance of 200 or 300 yards and out of the range of the battery. We remained in this position until 8 a. m., when the following order was received from Colonel Burke:

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862.

You will with regiment take charge of the town of Corinth, do the guard duty, and patrol the town.

By order of P. E. Burke, colonel, commanding post:

WM. CALLINDER,
Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-SECOND OHIO.

On receipt of the above order the regiment marched to the rear of Colonel Burke's headquarters, and four companies were sent out under Captains Thrall and French to patrol the town. Four companies were deployed to the right and left at intervals to pick up stragglers and

prevent a stampede. Two companies were kept in reserve. This position we kept through the action, with the exception of Companies B and G. These two companies were under command of Captain French, and were near the Corinth House, when the rebels darted into town. They immediately formed line and poured a destructive fire into the rebel column. When the rebels retired they joined in the pursuit and succeeded in capturing 20 prisoners and 1 stand of colors. Near the close of the action the regiment was again formed (Companies B and G excepted), and nearly 700 of other regiments that we had rallied, and marched to the front, but we were too late to take part in the action.

The regiment numbered on the morning of the 3d in line 350 men and 18 officers; in the evening, 350 men and 19 officers; on the morning of the 4th, 354 men and 19 officers.

The casualties were 10 privates wounded, 2 of them mortally and have since died.

Officers and men performed every duty assigned them, and felt very much grieved that we should be kept in the rear.

On the morning of the 5th the regiment was relieved from guard duty and joined the division, then under orders to pursue the enemy. Orders were then received ordering a detail of 100 men under proper officers to report to Colonel Lee, of the Kansas Cavalry. Companies B, G, and I were detailed, under command of Captain French, and were placed and kept in the advance during the whole pursuit and returned to camp on the 13th at 3 p. m. The balance of the regiment (seven companies) marched with the division to Ruckersville and returned to camp on the 12th.

Yours, respectfully,

O. WOOD,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 55.

Report of Capt. George R. French, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry.

CAMP TWENTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
October 17, 1862.

SIR: The undersigned, commanding a detachment of three companies of the Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, ordered to report to Colonel Lee, commanding Second Brigade Cavalry, for duty, respectfully submits the following report:

We left Corinth Sunday morning, October 5, and marched southwest, through Kossuth, to camp in woods, 2 miles this side of Bone Yard.

October 6, continued march south, through Bone Yard, to Hatchie River, where we bivouacked.

October 7, crossed the Hatchie at Box Ford and encountered the enemy's pickets for first time 2 miles beyond. Drove their pickets to Ruckersville, which place we reached at 11 a. m. Left Ruckersville at 2 p. m. and fought the enemy's pickets at intervals to Ripley, which place we reached at 11 p. m., Price having passed through at noon and Van Dorn at 5 p. m.

On the 8th the detachment and myself were ordered to the duty of

provost-guard and provost-marshal respectively; had charge of all prisoners, patrolled the town, and took some prisoners.

During 9th continued on provost duty.

On the 10th, with a detachment of cavalry and Battery M, we made a demonstration toward Davenport, marching 10 miles through rain and returning to Ripley same evening.

Saturday, 11th, again ordered to provost duty.

Sunday morning, 12th, left Ripley with Colonel Lee's command at 3 a. m. and marched to Rienzi, arriving there at 5 p. m.

Left Rienzi on the morning of the 13th and marched to Corinth, rejoining our regiment at camp, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the evening, having been absent nine days.

The command marched 100 miles, performed four days' provost duty, captured a rebel flag, and took 8 prisoners. No casualties occurred.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE R. FRENCH,
Captain Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, Comdg. Detachment.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Army of West Tennessee.

No. 56.

Report of Col. Thomas Morton, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-FIRST OHIO,
October —, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, U. S. Army, in the action of October 3 and 4:

My command, consisting of five companies, and numbering 3 field officers, 7 company officers, and 208 men, were posted on the left of General Oglesby's brigade. Our first position was on the rebel line of fortifications, on the left of a section of Captain Welker's battery. This position was soon charged by the enemy in great force, his lines several men deep and at least twice the length of our front. The nature of the ground in our front offered a cover to his forces until within a few yards of our line; on our left there was an unoccupied space of at least three-quarters of a mile: on our right, and between my command and the Twelfth Illinois, a like unoccupied space of several hundred yards. Through the latter space the enemy first entered the works, when my command fell back.

My loss at this place was: Killed, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 3 privates; wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, and 16 privates; missing, 3 privates. Total, 30.

Having rallied my command, I proceeded with the brigade to the white house, where the cartridge-boxes were replenished. We lay there in rear of our batteries, in the open field, exposed to a terrific fire from the enemy's artillery, until our guns took position farther to the rear. My command numbered here 3 field officers, 6 line officers, with 103 men. While under the fire of the enemy's batteries 10 or more of this number were taken out more or less severely wounded, yet the men held their position with a coolness worthy of veterans. When the line

of battle was formed farther back my command was duly posted, and participated until the enemy were driven back from his last attack.

My loss in the action near the white house was: Killed, 2 privates; wounded, 1 major, 5 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 15 privates; missing, 2 privates. Total, 26.

It is due my command to state that they exhibited the utmost coolness in resisting the attack and daring in charging the solid column of the enemy.

Having returned from the scene of the last action of Friday, October 3, we rested on our arms during the night in the town of Corinth.

Before daylight on October 4 we were posted in rear of the lines in column of company on the left of and near Fort Richardson. My command numbered here 3 field and 6 line officers, with 125 men.

Soon after the action opened a battery in front of us came dashing out full speed through our columns, wounding several men and throwing the column into confusion. They were promptly rallied and charged upon the enemy, following up his final retreat for some distance.

The loss sustained here was: Killed, 1 sergeant and 2 privates; wounded, 1 captain and 4 privates; missing, 1 private. Total, 9.

My command captured 73 prisoners, including 1 colonel, commanding brigade, and 1 captain. By direction of Major Evans the second lieutenant of Company B, Twenty-second Ohio, took from the enemy one standard (regimental), which was carried off the field by an officer (he had no shoulder-straps) purporting to be General Sullivan.

The entire loss was as follows: Killed, 11; wounded, 48; missing 6. Total, 65.

Musicians and hospital attendants not included in the numbers in the above report were actively employed on the field in their appropriate duties.

Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. MORTON,
Colonel, Commanding Eighty-first Ohio.
Per CHAMBERLAIN,
Sergeant-Major and Acting Adjutant.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Commanding Second Division.

No. 57.

Report of Col. Silas D. Baldwin, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

CORINTH, MISS., *October* —, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the Third Brigade, Second Division, in the action of October 3, 1862:

In compliance with orders I left my camp at 5 a. m.—990 muskets, 40 rounds of cartridges in boxes, 160 in wagons, and 3 days' cooked rations. Joining the division at Corinth I moved forward on the Columbia road and formed in battle line. I received orders from General Davies to re-enforce Colonel Oliver, of the Fifteenth Michigan, who was driven in from Chewalla. I found him occupying the Chewalla road, on the left of the old breastworks. On arriving I took command and formed the battle line in the following order: Seventh Illi-

nois, Colonel Babcock, in the old breastwork, his left resting on the Chewalla road, with two pieces of First Missouri Battery; the right of the Fifteenth Michigan across the road, resting on battery; Captain Richardson on the left of the Fifteenth Michigan, and on the right of the Fifty-seventh Illinois, Colonel Hurlbut, his left resting on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. About this time Colonel Oliver was shelling the woods. I ordered him to cease firing. I then threw out three companies of my brigade and one of the Fifteenth Michigan, to deploy as skirmishers, in order to ascertain the position of the enemy. They were soon driven in with heavy loss.

The rebels advanced in solid columns to carry my position by storm. Four pieces of artillery opened on them with grape and canister. The whole line was heavily engaged. The officers and men stood up to the work like veteran soldiers and repulsed them with great loss. They fled in wild confusion, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. I remained in the same position, and selected four men out of each skirmishing company to go forward and ascertain as near as possible the design of the enemy. Captain Busse, in command of the skirmishers, reported the enemy in force. I had thrown out a small detachment on my extreme right to watch the movements of the enemy. The firing became general along the line. The enemy were checked, but they soon received re-enforcements. On they came in solid mass in close column by battalion and attempted to carry my position by storm. My men fought splendidly. At 11.30 o'clock two of my 6-pounders became disabled. The enemy came on with an overwhelming force, turning my right. I was compelled to retire a short distance, selected a position about three-quarters of a mile in the rear of my first position, and formed in battle line with two fresh regiments, the Fiftieth Illinois and Seventeenth Wisconsin. It was just 12 o'clock. I called the officers together and told them my instructions were to hold my position. We remained here but a short time. We received a fire on our flank, and were compelled to change front parallel with and near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. I gave them orders to depend on the bayonet. Finding myself nearly surrounded, the only alternative was to charge, in order to gain time to retire.

The regiments that took part in the charge were the Seventh Illinois, Colonel Babcock; Fifty-seventh Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Hurlbut; Fiftieth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Swarthout, and Seventeenth Wisconsin, Colonel Doran. It was done in splendid style, driving the enemy half a mile. I then ordered the brigade to retire across the railroad, and encamped for the night near the general hospital.

I left the field at 4 o'clock, and was not able to take the field the following day, on account of a wound I received in the morning about 9 o'clock. The report of the loss in the two days' fight has been made to you by Colonel Du Bois.

I cannot close, however, without mentioning the bravery and daring displayed on that day by my staff. They are Lieut. C. W. Rosenthal, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. W. Harris, acting brigade quartermaster. I would also especially mention Sergeant Shurtleff, of Company A, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, who was temporarily attached on my staff, and who showed much coolness and bravery during the battle.

S. D. BALDWIN,
Col. Fifty-seventh Regt. Ill. Vols., Comdg. 3d Brig., 2d Div.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 58.

Report of Col. John V. Du Bois, First Missouri Light Artillery, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
October 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On Saturday, October 4, I took command of the Third Brigade. It then consisted of the Seventh, Fiftieth, and Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and only numbered 57 commissioned officers and 700 enlisted men.

After forming my command in column, supposing I was to act as a reserve, I received orders from General Davies to relieve General McArthur. I found him in line behind some logs, and occupied his position. My right rested near the Purdy road, my left behind General Rosecrans' headquarters. Between my second and third regiments the Tenth Ohio Battery was posted.

Soon after occupying this position I sent the Seventh Illinois Volunteers forward in the woods as skirmishers, to support Burke's sharpshooters. When the columns of the enemy advanced these skirmishers were withdrawn and reoccupied their old position. From the firing I knew that my left was only slightly attacked. I therefore withdrew the Fifty-seventh Illinois from the left and with it closed the gap across the Purdy road. Soon after this was accomplished the attack began in earnest.

My front was attacked by four regiments, formed with regimental front in column of attack. General Cabell commanded, and his brigade consisted of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Arkansas. Against this force I had only two small regiments of less than 500 men together and one battery. The redoubt on my right was at the same moment gallantly assailed. The Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers had a flank fire on this column and no enemy in their front. Everything was going on well when some regiment to my right (supposed to be the Union Brigade) broke in confusion. The Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers joined them as they ran to the rear. The Seventh and Fiftieth Illinois gallantly maintained their old reputation. Rank after rank of the enemy were cut down, when the enemy, who had gained a position in our rear both on the right and the left, opened fire from the hill behind us. I tried to get the men in column but could not make myself heard, and all my aides and orderlies except one were wounded or had lost their horses. These two regiments then fell back in disorder. Colonel Babcock and Lieutenant-Colonel Rowett rallied the Seventh not 30 yards in rear of our old position and drove back the enemy in front, when again this fire from the rear was opened on us, and, to add to the confusion, Lieutenant Chapman, commanding Company B, Second Illinois Artillery, opened on us with his siege gun, killing and wounding several men and officers. For the second break I do not blame the men. All through the town we fought. By this time the regiments were in small squads, commanded by sergeants or lieutenants, Colonel Babcock and Lieutenant-Colonel Swarthout remaining with their colors. When the reaction came the men were easily brought back. They captured many prisoners, and are fairly entitled to the colors picked up in front of their line.

Companies B, C, and E, of the Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, captured 3 officers and 119 enlisted men. The major of this regiment is worthy of promotion. The Fiftieth Illinois Volunteers captured 2 com-

missioned officers, 149 enlisted men, and 1 color. I have no report of prisoners captured from the Seventh Illinois Volunteers.

I regret that, being personally unacquainted with the officers and men of the Third Brigade, I am unable to give you the names of all those worthy of particular mention. This is particularly to be regretted, as many behaved very badly. Colonel Babcock and Lieutenant-Colonel Rowett, of the Seventh; Lieutenant-Colonel Swarthout, of the Fiftieth, and the major [Forsse] of the Fifty-seventh are gallant soldiers, and did all in their power to restrain their men; and after the break rapidly brought back their best men under fire. I wish particularly to call your attention to the gallantry and soldiership of Captain Hanna, of the Fiftieth, my aide-de-camp. Acting Lieutenant ———, of the Fifty-seventh, should be promoted immediately; and the following non-commissioned officers, Sergt. [Isaac D.] Newell and Corpl. [Joseph] Bordwell, color-bearers of the Seventh Illinois; Sergt. Sinclair Watts and Corpl. David Laughlin, Fiftieth Illinois, and to the color and banner bearers of the Fifty-seventh, whose names I am not able now to obtain.

My loss was 59 killed and wounded and 10 missing. The general commanding the division having directed that the reports of regimental commanders be sent to him, I am unable to obtain correct data on which to base a report of killed and wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, U. S. Army.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 59.

Report of Col. Andrew J. Babcock, Seventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 14, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with orders from your headquarters I submit to you the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment of Illinois Infantry in the battle at Corinth, Miss., on Friday and Saturday, October 3 and 4 instant:

The regiment left its camp, on the Booneville road, about 6 o'clock on Friday morning, the 3d instant, with 390 men and 28 commissioned officers, marching through Corinth across the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and taking the Chewalla road. We marched about 1½ miles and formed in line of battle facing south. Soon after I received orders from Colonel Baldwin, commanding the Third Brigade, to move forward and re-enforce Colonel Oliver, who was attacked by the enemy.

Arriving at Colonel Oliver's command I was placed on the extreme right, behind the old rebel works, the artillery on the road, immediately on my left. I sent out Company H as skirmishers. They were soon driven in, with the loss of First Lieutenant Ring, badly wounded, and reported the enemy in large force. About the same time the infantry and artillery on my left commenced a terrific fire. The enemy soon appeared on my front and I poured in a fire which drove them back. At this time I discovered a large force of rebels breaking through the timber in solid column about 40 rods from my right and moving directly toward and across the earthworks. I turned the fire of my right wing

obliquely and checked them for a few minutes. They rallied and succeeded in turning the right flank.

The enemy in my front, after their first repulse, soon rallied and came forward, receiving my fire with remarkable steadiness. The infantry and artillery on my left had fallen back, and I soon discovered that the enemy were outflanking me on the left. Being nearly surrounded, and no troops for my support, I ordered my command to fall back by the right of companies, the enemy pursuing a short distance. I moved to the rear about one-half of a mile, where I found Colonel Oliver's command and the regiments comprising the Third Brigade in line of battle. I formed on the left of the artillery and reported to General McArthur, who had assumed command, and by his order moved by the left flank east of the Chewalla road, forming a new line of battle, facing north.

Companies I and C were sent out as skirmishers and drew the fire of the enemy. The main line was now ordered to charge the enemy, which was successfully accomplished, driving him three-quarters of a mile and to his reserve. At this time two regiments were sent forward to re-enforce the column making the charge, and from some unknown reason fired into us, fortunately doing little damage, but causing the men to break. The enemy swung his right around our left flank and brought up his reserve, giving us a heavy fire, which with the fire in our rear forced us back and ended the fighting.

I was then ordered to report to you at Corinth, where we arrived at dark. The men were much exhausted and suffered much during the day from heat and want of water, having nothing but vinegar, a barrel of which was fortunately secured near the camp of the Sixth Division.

The loss of my command this day was 5 killed, 27 wounded, and 17 missing; the missing supposed to have been wounded and taken prisoners in the charge.

OCTOBER 4.—Changed position three times during the night of the 3d, and was in line at daylight in rear of redoubt on the Purdy road with 288 enlisted men and 22 commissioned officers. About 8 o'clock moved to the front and occupied a position behind a few logs, my right resting on the Purdy road and my left extended toward the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and was afterward sent forward with my whole command as skirmishers, holding six companies in reserve.

The enemy was discovered to be crossing the railroad in large force, and I was ordered to return to my former position, where I remained until the enemy made the attack, coming forward directly in my front and also toward the redoubt on my right. The fire of my right wing was turned to the column charging the redoubt, the left wing firing on the enemy advancing in front. The enemy advanced directly under our fire. The redoubt was taken and the forces on my right were giving way in confusion. A battery in my rear opened fire, doing some damage.

Sergeant Wheeler, of Company H, was killed by a shot from this battery. The men fell back a short distance. I succeeded, with the assistance of my officers, in rallying them, and made a stand at a small house a few rods in rear of the position I had occupied, and fired several volleys into the advancing enemy, which staggered him and drove him back. The battery in my rear continuing its fire, the men again fell back and formed out of the line of its fire. The enemy was soon in full retreat, and we remained in line of battle during the rest of the day without further engagements.

The loss of my command this day was 3 killed, 19 wounded, and 4 missing. Among the killed was Second Lieut. Henry N. Estabrook, of

Company E, a young man of sterling integrity and a brave soldier. He fell on Saturday, while cheering on his men, shot through the brain. Lieutenant Estabrook has since received a commission as captain of Company I. Lieut. William Brown, jr., quartermaster, was also wounded on Friday and since died. Prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duty, in his death the command has met with a loss which will be severely felt.

Where all performed their duty in such a creditable manner it would seem invidious to particularize. I cannot close, however, without making honorable mention of Lieutenant-Colonel Rowett and Sergt. Maj. J. S. Robinson, from whom I received valuable assistance; also Sergeant Newell, of Company A, and Corporal Bordwell, of Company E, color-bearers, for the fearless manner in which they performed their duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BABCOCK,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh Illinois Infantry.

General THOMAS A. DAVIES,
Commanding Second Division.

No. 60.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Swarthout, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH ILLINOIS REGIMENT,
Near Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle of October 3 and 4:

Friday morning, October 3, we were ordered into line and about 6 o'clock started in the direction of Corinth. The men were provided with three days' rations in haversacks, and, expecting a long march, also carried their knapsacks with them. The strength of the regiment on leaving camp was 20 commissioned officers and 265 men. This does not include 20 men who were on grand guard and not relieved in time to start with us. Part of these afterward fell in with us, but it is not known how many. After passing through Corinth we were marched some 2 miles to the west of town. Here we were separated from the brigade and ordered to report to General Davies, who immediately ordered me to take one section of artillery and move forward to the rebel intrenchments. Before reaching the intrenchments I was ordered to return, and was placed at the cross-roads, with two sections of artillery as a reserve. After we had been in this position some time sharp fighting was heard some distance in front of us, the rebels having attacked General McArthur in force. I was immediately ordered forward to his support, but did not reach the scene of action before his forces had been compelled to fall back. I had hardly got my regiment into line when I was ordered to change position by the left flank. After numerous marches and countermarches (having changed front several times) I was at last permitted to engage the enemy. My regiment was at this time on the left of the brigade, with orders, in case the right was compelled to fall back, to hold the enemy in check and cover their retreat. My men advanced to the work in splendid style and engaged the enemy

with a determination that showed their hearts were in it. I kept up a hot fire upon them, pouring in volley after volley with deadly effect until ordered by General McArthur to fall back. During the engagement my officers and men conducted themselves in a most creditable manner. Not one did I see shrink from his duty, and all were reluctant to leave the field when ordered to fall back.

My men suffered greatly during the day from heat and want of water. Quite a number had to be taken from the field, some suffering from sunstroke and others from utter exhaustion.

I reached Corinth about dark and bivouacked a mile south of town, but about 9 o'clock was ordered to move to the north of town. After changing position several times the men were permitted to lay down, but had been asleep but a few minutes when they were aroused by the enemy's cannon.

Some time after daylight we were ordered to take position in rear of some log intrenchments, where we remained until about 10 o'clock, when the enemy were seen approaching. As soon as they were within range I opened a heavy fire upon them. Most of the time I had a good cross-fire and did great execution.

After the engagement had lasted some time Colonel Du Bois ordered me to fall back. For some distance my men remained in good order, delivering volley after volley at the advancing rebels, but on reaching the cross-street became entangled with several other regiments and were thrown into confusion. The officers did everything possible to rally their men, but the enemy were so close on to us and delivering such a deadly fire among us that we were compelled to fall back again and again; but at last they relaxed their fire for a few moments, during which time I succeeded in rallying my men and again pushed forward upon the enemy. They soon gave way before our well-directed fire, and we followed them up, driving them over the intrenchments from which they had so recently driven us and into the woods beyond. I kept up a constant fire upon them until they became utterly routed.

I regret to announce the death of Jonas D. Corwin, second lieutenant of Company I, who was killed while gallantly rallying his men. By his death we have lost a good officer and a brave soldier. Capt. Horace L. Burnham, one of our bravest and best officers, was severely wounded in the right breast while driving the rebels over the intrenchments.

After the rout of the rebels I immediately moved forward with my command and succeeded in capturing 2 commissioned officers, 140 enlisted men, and 1 stand of colors.

The number of officers and men taken into action on the morning of October 3 was: Officers, 20; enlisted men, 265. The number on the evening of October 3 was: Officers, 17; enlisted men, 217. The number taken into action October 4 was: Officers, 15; enlisted men, 219. The number of killed and wounded in all was: Captain, 1; second lieutenants, 2; sergeants, 2; corporals, 2, and privates, 20. Missing, 1 corporal and 2 privates. The number that started on October 5 was: Officers, 14, and enlisted men, 219.

Sunday morning, October 5, started in pursuit of the rebels. Proceeded as far as Ruckersville, but saw nothing of the enemy. We returned to camp on Sunday, October 12. Nothing of importance transpired during the march.

WILLIAM SWARTHOUT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 61.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

I received orders to form at 4.20 a. m. At 4.40 o'clock the men were formed on the color-line, ready for marching orders. About 5.30 o'clock orders came for the regiment to move, which was promptly done. Adjutant reported 310 men when in line. Being the first in line, we moved to Corinth at the head of the brigade. On arriving at Corinth our position was changed to the left of the brigade. Marching on to the battle ground we were moved from the road west in company with the Seventh Illinois to the railroad west, took up a position on the brow of a hill, left resting on railroad, and right connected with a regiment already formed on the brow of hill (think Fifteenth Michigan). As soon as the line was formed sent out Company G and Company K, with instructions to Company G to feel of the position and report. Captain soon reported the rebels formed in line of battle in advance. Moving to front, skirmishers were ordered to hold their position as long as possible. Fire soon opened heavy by skirmishers, who returned with loss of 4 men and reformed in line, reporting that the column was moving to the right. We were supported on left, across railroad, by the Twenty-first Missouri, who, being attacked, fell back. I then ordered the left wing, which had an oblique front in that direction, to open fire, which was promptly done. The regiment on our left again rallied, when heavy firing opened on our front and right. Men were ordered down and to hold their fire until the enemy appeared. Soon appearing on the right of the column under cover of a hill, so that I could not use my men advantageously, the left was ordered to flank fire on enemy approaching west of railroad, right to open fire oblique to right. Firing soon became heavier on right of column, the regiment on right falling back, and the regiment having retired, we were receiving flank fire from the enemy from the left. The regiment still retaining its first position, the right of the line soon gave way, seeing the artillery a safe distance to the rear and no support on our right from infantry. The enemy appearing and moving upon our right by column by regiment I ordered men to the rear, fearing being outflanked on the right, the support on the left having already fallen back.

General McArthur being on the ground I reported to him immediately as to reforming the line and position to be taken up. While forming line, Colonel Baldwin changing the rallying point to the rear, I rallied the regiment, distributed ammunition, and sent an officer to bring in any stragglers which might be missing. We were ordered to move to east by left flank, and formed on left of Seventeenth Wisconsin, who had already taken up position facing northeast. We soon formed on their left, being supported on left by Seventh and Fiftieth Illinois. General McArthur being on the ground and the ranking officer, I reported to him and took instructions. His orders were to throw out skirmishers, draw their fire, and hold their position as long as possible; when driven in, to open fire with artillery and at his command to charge the enemy, which was done, driving the enemy at his command about half a mile, through the camp of the Twenty-first Missouri.

The enemy being re-enforced by the Third Brigade, which had met us in the forepart of the day's engagement, we were obliged to fall back previous to the charge being made, and while the line was being

formed I received orders from Colonel Baldwin, commanding brigade, to move the command into the fortifications. Having reported to General McArthur I did not obey the order, but reported the order to General McArthur, and also that our right was being outflanked, as the orderly for Colonel Baldwin reported, the orderly stating that Colonel Baldwin was on our right, nearly to Corinth. After making the charge and driving the enemy's advance in they were strongly re-enforced in front of the left of the column, which gave way and retired. Soon after the Seventh and Fiftieth Illinois gave way to the rear, crossing the railroad into the camp of the Sixteenth Wisconsin. Rallying the few men I had left I returned inside the fortifications near the seminary, giving my men water and replenishing their ammunition. I then reported to Col. S. D. Baldwin at the Tishomingo Hotel, slightly wounded. The brigade was reformed by Colonel Babcock and moved south to Corinth.

At 10 p. m. we were ordered into line and moved to the rear of General Ord's old headquarters. Lying in that position until 3 a. m. we were moved to General Rosecrans' headquarters, and after receiving instructions were moved to ground north and rear of the battery and Purdy road. Bivouacked until the rebels commenced shelling. Had my men in column by company closed in mass. Had the men eat, fill their canteens with water, and examine their ammunition preparatory for action. Soon after I was ordered by you to accompany General McArthur to the ground occupied by a portion of his troops to know the location to move the brigade, Colonel Babcock being temporarily in command. I started in company with General McArthur and was soon joined by Colonel Babcock. While being shown the ground by General McArthur General Rosecrans came up and ordered the troops then occupying the ground to remain on it. Colonel Babcock and myself then returned to the brigade.

In a short time I was ordered to report to Colonel Du Bois, which I did, and received instructions to form my regiment on the left of the Fiftieth, in column by division, closed in half distance on the First Division, which was done. I then received orders to march to the front. The troops moved to the front and recovered and reoccupied the ground occupied by General McArthur's troops, the Seventh being in line of battle, facing nearly north, the Fiftieth resting on the left of the Seventh, facing nearly west, its left resting on a 4-gun battery. I was ordered to form on the left of the battery, which position I took, facing nearly west, and having my line well formed. The skirmishers in front soon commenced firing and retiring and the artillery on my right opened. Several of the skirmishers had come in, and I was just on the point of opening fire when Lieutenant Harris came, who said the Colonel wished me to move to the rear of the Seventh to support it. I told him the skirmishers on my front had just come in, the enemy was just advancing, and I was ready to open fire. He returned in a few moments and stated that the order was to move, which I did by flank, and formed my command in the rear of the Seventh. The men laid down, facing nearly north, close to the Seventh Illinois, and in good order, advancing. During the movement of the commands the enemy had advanced on the position I had left, and had also formed in line in front of the Seventh Illinois, having advanced with their battle-flags out of the timber to within 100 yards of the front of the Seventh Illinois.

The fighting on the right and front of the redoubt had become warm. The infantry supporting the redoubt on the hill on our right had commenced falling back. The Seventh, in front, had just opened fire, when

I received orders to move my command to the right to support the battery, the infantry having given way on the right, and the First Missouri Brigade of rebels upon the front subjected the regiment to a direct fire from the enemy, who came moving [*sic*]. In the meanwhile I was moving my command by the right flank. After moving to the right about the depth of the regiment the enemy opened a galling fire on me, which was impossible to pass through. Having lost 2 men killed and quite a number wounded I ordered the regiment to half front and open fire, which they did. The rebels still advancing in front and my former position being occupied by them, the left gave way. I had my color-line guard and about 60 men under cover of a log and did good execution; but the former position being occupied by the enemy subjected me to a cross-fire, which it was impossible to stop, when I ordered the column to retire a few paces to the buildings in the rear, where the men delivered a fire and retired slowly to a position near the post headquarters. I then rallied a portion of my regiment, and with a column took my first position on the field, the fire being at first quite warm. After the fire upon the enemy had ceased I returned to the rear to rally the men and get the stragglers in, if any. While doing so I was much affected by the sun and dropped on the ground.

I sincerely regret the last two movements of my command while under fire, and more particularly the last one, when I had to move by flank under a tremendous fire, as I had the men well formed; and had my order been to move to the front, we would have proceeded forward in order had the command all moved to death.

I must recommend to your particular notice (for boldness, bravery, and strict obedience of orders) Lieut. B. D. Salter, commanding Company E, who during the two days' fighting was at his post, and at the last move by flank kept his command in particularly good order, holding his ground under a murderous fire; and, being himself wounded, still remained with his men until ordered to retire from the open field. Also Actg. Lieut. George S. Searle, who was most efficient in ordering his men (Company F) in the charge on Friday, when he received a severe wound in the thigh. To Captain Robbins, of Company H, the color company, who by bravery sustained the colors. Although sick, I am proud to say he most gallantly sustained them. Also to my adjutant, Lieutenant Flansburg, for his coolness and bravery in delivering orders, deserves most high praise from you.

I regret most exceedingly the repeated orders I received to move my command while under fire, and must say had I been allowed to retain the second position in the rear of the Seventh I should have endeavored to charge the enemy and by that means stopped their entry into town, but received orders different. I obeyed them, in my judgment, to the disadvantage of my command, as I had my men ready for a charge, and the flank movement was unfortunate, I think.

After having rallied my men the second time and planted the colors in the old position I was succeeded in command by Major Forsse, who moved with the brigade to the breastworks for the night, waiting orders to report to the post commander.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HURLBUT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-seventh Regt. Illinois Vols.

General THOMAS A. DAVIES,
Commanding Second Division.

No. 62.

Report of Lieut. Col. John P. Coulter, Twelfth Iowa Infantry, commanding Union Brigade, including operations October 2, 1862–January 7, 1863.

On the 2d of October the brigade was ordered to fall back toward Corinth across the Tuscumbia River, which was promptly obeyed, and we encamped 4 miles north of Danville that evening. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3d were ordered to send back a company to destroy the bridge over the Tuscumbia River and immediately join General Hackleman's brigade at Camp Montgomery. Before reaching this point the whole division had left, and, judging from the heavy cannonading, which could be distinctly heard, had already engaged the rebels, but hastening forward to the front we came up with our division about 2 miles northwest of Corinth on the Chewalla road, to which point they had retired and a new line of battle was then being formed. The Union Brigade was thrown forward into an open wood at right angles with the road; here the men were ordered to lie down in line, and remained there at least an hour, the enemy's shot and shell ranging from right to left of our whole line, but, fortunately for us, the elevation of their guns was too great to do us much damage. None of our men were killed, but several severely wounded.

The artillery which had during this time engaged the rebels at this point retired rapidly toward Corinth, and our division was drawn up in line parallel to and nearly on the road, occupying the same ground from which the artillery had just retired. The Union Brigade was posted on the extreme left of the division, and had but barely got into position when the firing began with much fierceness on both sides. The men went into the action with the coolness of veterans and stood manfully until, the enemy emerging from the woods in front massed in largely superior forces and also attempting to turn our left flank, a portion of our left gave way across the road and, taking covert behind some of the trees, continued to pour a rapid and heavy fire into the rebels. The right of our division had already fallen back, and from the overwhelming force now on our flank as well as in front were obliged also to retire for a time in good order, and were finally rallied and brought into line in the rear of Fort Robinett with the rest of the division.

This day was one of the hottest of the season and very dry and dusty; the men having marched about 8 miles, many of them were completely exhausted, suffered much with heat and thirst, and fell by the way from exhaustion and sun-stroke. We lost this day Lieutenant Tichenor, a meritorious young officer of the Eighth Iowa, who was killed, and Lieutenant Palmer, of the Twelfth, shot through the chest and left for dead on the field. He is, however, likely to recover. Several non-commissioned officers and privates were also killed and wounded.

Here our division rested until between 9 and 10 o'clock, when they were marched to the eastern side of Corinth, and at 3 o'clock in the morning took position in line on the left of the fort north of the place, the left resting on the town and the right on the battery south of the fort, our brigade occupying nearly a central position in the line. Soon after reaching this point the enemy opened fire from their artillery upon the town and Fort Robinett, which was replied to by our guns and kept up with terrible vigor till daylight, when the rebel guns seemed to slacken fire and ceased entirely soon after. No great damage was done

by their fire, but some of their guns were silenced and taken. About 8 o'clock the whole force of the enemy marched upon our lines. In front of our division they could be seen steadily approaching under a most terrible fire of both artillery and musketry, but which gave them no apparent check. Finally the battery on the right of our division rapidly retired; soon after most of the line fell back, some portions of which could not be rallied, but the greater part returned, and with the reserve aided in securing a complete victory. Among the troops rallying to close the fight the Union Brigade was fully represented. The officers and men of the Union Brigade, with some few exceptions, behaved manfully, and the list of killed and wounded shows that in proportion to the number engaged they suffered as severely as any other regiment in the field.

Casualties of the brigade please find appended.*

On the morning of the 5th of October the Union Brigade, under command of Captain Kittel, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois, acting major, started with the division in pursuit of the rebels as far as Ruckersville, Miss., when the force was ordered back to Corinth, where they arrived on the 13th, after a fatiguing march of eight days.

On the 20th of November the Fifty-eighth Illinois was detached and was no longer a part of the brigade. The command then devolved upon Captain Webb. At this place it remained doing garrison duty. On the 11th of December I returned to Corinth, having nearly recovered from the wound received there on the 4th of October, and assumed command. On the 17th day of December I received the following order from General Dodge, viz:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 62. HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CORINTH, *Corinth, Miss., December* 17, 1862.

The formation known as the Union Brigade is hereby dissolved. The Eighth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Iowa Infantry will proceed to Iowa to-morrow, the 18th instant, under the charge and command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coulter, and report to Adjt. Gen. N. B. Baker, of Iowa, for reorganization. All men on detached service, except those in the First Missouri Light Artillery, will immediately report to their regiments. All Government property and camp equipage will be turned over to the post quartermaster.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.
L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
GEO. M. REEDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the morning of the 18th, agreeably to the above order, the Eighth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Iowa Regiments embarked on the railroad train for Columbus and Iowa, with the pleasing prospect before them of soon reaching their place of destination, with the hope of grasping friendly hands and enjoying for a brief space of time the endearments of kindred and loved ones at home. But war had not yet "smoothed his wrinkled front," nor were these fond anticipations to be immediately realized, for on reaching Jackson, about noon of that day, it was reported that the rebel Forrest, with a large force of cavalry and several pieces of artillery, were in that immediate neighborhood, and that an attack might be hourly expected. Colonel Lawler, the commander of the post, ordered my command to disembark, to aid in repelling the enemy. The order was of course obeyed, although many doubted the authority. I felt it clearly my duty, and it was soon acquiesced in by

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 175.

all, and the men turned out cheerfully to the performance of whatever work might be before us. Soon after getting into line details for picket and guard duty were made from our regiment, amounting to two-thirds of our whole force present, and the remainder were assigned to the defense of the depot building, containing a large amount of Government stores, with instructions to "defend to the last extremity, and if overpowered fire and blow up the buildings and retire to the court-house." The first part of the order we were determined to fill to the letter, which we thought would render the obeying of the latter part unnecessary. We remained at Jackson until Sunday evening, the 21st, employed as on the first day. In the mean time large re-enforcements had arrived, and the rebels, being satisfied with the feint upon Jackson, proceeded northward, and destroyed a large part of the railroad in their route, taking all the towns and nearly all the posts for guard and defense of the road from Jackson to near Columbus. On Sunday evening we were ordered forward with the Thirty-ninth Iowa and two Illinois regiments toward Humboldt, under command of General Haynie, reaching one of the destroyed bridges about 8 o'clock in the evening, turned out, and after pickets were placed, laid down upon the ground to obtain what rest and sleep circumstances would permit. We rebuilt the bridge on Monday, and that night reached Humboldt. My command was ordered back to Forked Deer River Bridge, 3 or 4 miles from Humboldt, being assured by the general in command that we would be attacked before morning. No rebels having appeared, we were relieved in the morning and again sent forward in the advance with the Engineer Corps, commanded by Major Tweeddale, arriving at Trenton on the 26th. Here we remained twenty-four hours. Having procured flour, the men were busily engaged in making it into bread, as that article could not be obtained from the commissary department. We were ordered to subsist upon the country, and as the people seemed to have an abundant supply we helped ourselves without much reluctance, the men faring rather sumptuously. On the 28th we reached Rutherford, and the South Obion, 2 miles beyond Kenton, the 2d day of January; Major Tweeddale's engineers with our aid having repaired substantially the road thus far. Approaching the working party on the Columbus side within 7 or 8 miles, we were relieved from further road duty by General Haynie on the 3d, reaching Union City the same day, and thence by Columbus and Cairo arrived at Davenport on the evening of the 7th of January, 1863.

Very respectfully,

J. P. COULTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twelfth Regiment Iowa Vols.

No. 63.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding detachment Army of West Tennessee, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HOSPITAL NEAR DAVIS' BRIDGE,
October 5, 1862—2.10 p. m.

We have been fighting all a. m. and have driven the enemy across Davis' Bridge, on the Hatchie; they are contesting the ground at every

point, and Van Dorn's forces are increasing rapidly. If you can possibly produce a diversion do so.

By order of E. O. C. Ord, major-general:

A. B. SHARPE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

General ROSECRANS,
Care of General Grant.

P. S.—General Ord is wounded and General Hurlbut is in command.

A. B. SHARPE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

—

HOSPITAL NEAR POCAHONTAS, TENN.,
October 5, 1862—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I joined the columns and took command at 7.30 this a. m., and found that General Hurlbut had driven in the enemy's vedettes and had skirmished considerably on the afternoon of the 4th. I also found that he made excellent arrangements for the advance to-day.

About half a mile from our camp of last night the enemy began to dispute our advance, first with cavalry, to which their infantry and artillery in force were soon added. The road, narrow and winding, through swamp and jungle, for their infantry, and every ridge for their artillery, from which we successfully drove them, generally at the double-quick, for 5 miles, to and across the Hatchie at Davis' Bridge, over which and up the steep beyond we pushed them so rapidly that they had not time to burn the bridge. In driving the enemy we took two batteries and have them, and at the river captured between 200 and 300 prisoners, among whom are field officers and an aide-de-camp to General Van Dorn, who commanded the enemy.

On account of the fact that we had frequently to attack across open fields and up hills, while the enemy were under dense cover, we have lost quite a number of officers and men, and have several hundred wounded, probably a greater number than the enemy.

General Veatch was very badly contused by a spent ball striking him in the side.

I will send you regimental list of killed and wounded as soon as they can be brought in.

General Hurlbut has cavalry in pursuit of the enemy, who moved off to the south about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Our infantry, which started from Bolivar at 3 a. m. yesterday, marched 26 miles, and to-day fighting 5 miles over this country under fire at short range for seven hours, being too much fatigued to pursue to-day; besides it will take until dark to bring in the wounded.

The troops in their charge over the miserable bridge at Davis' Creek and up the steep beyond, exposed to a murderous fire of shell and grape and canister, with three of their batteries playing upon them at canister-range, however, proved that wherever their officers dare to lead them the men will go.

Generals Hurlbut, Veatch, and Lauman, the former commanding the division and the latter two brigades, did not confine themselves alone to their duties as commanders, but did everything that men could do to make victory complete. Gallant officers! So much praise of them is entirely unnecessary.

To their respective staff officers I must also add my sincere thanks

for the zeal and energy with which they discharged their arduous duties throughout the day.

To the officers of the line and the men, from what I have seen of them to-day, I can only say that, should the fortunes of war continue them under my command, it will be my pride to win their confidence.

General Veatch pushed the enemy with great vigor and success in front until their forces were so much increased that it became necessary to bring up our reserve, under command of General Lauman, which I ordered at once; whereupon the enemy were driven from their last stronghold, General Lauman showing by his coolness, energy, and courage that the front was his proper place.

General Hurlbut has reported to me that he has gathered about 900 arms already, thrown away by the enemy in their retreat and expects to collect a large number to-morrow. The names of 289 prisoners have already been registered, and they are still being brought in.

From the nature of the country over which we fought it is impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the number of the enemy; but this may be inferred from the number of arms thrown away, the quantity of their artillery, and the fact that a portion of their forces engaged against us were not at Corinth.

Guns are heard to-night in the direction of Corinth. General Hurlbut will push forward early to-morrow morning, as it is presumed General Rosecrans is harassing the rear of the enemy.

My personal staff, Div. Surg. S. B. Davis, Captain Sharpe, and Lieutenant Brown, aides-de-camp, and Captain Hotaling, Second Illinois Cavalry, and aide-de-camp, were by turns colonels of regiments or captains of batteries. Cheering and leading the men through the thickest of the fight, they always took the shortest line to danger on the field, and were always on hand when wanted. I commend them to the consideration of the Government.

E. O. C. ORD.

No. 64.

Report of Capt. Alexander B. Sharpe, U. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HOSPITAL NEAR DAVIS' BRIDGE, ON THE HATCHIE RIVER,
October 5, 1862.

GENERAL: We are in severe engagement across the Hatchie at Davis' Bridge. We drove the enemy for about a mile to that point, taking at least 200 prisoners and two batteries. The enemy has four batteries playing upon us and a large body of infantry, and General Ord is apprehensive we will have to fall back unless we are speedily re-enforced.

This was the stage of the battle when we left for the hospital a few moments ago, when General Ord was severely wounded just as he was directing to send this dispatch to you.

A. B. SHARPE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Major-General GRANT.

P. S.—We have driven the enemy and taken possession of heights on the other side. This I infer, as the firing has ceased and our men are going forward. The firing has commenced. They have probably taken a new position.

No. 65.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces commanded by Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, in the engagement at Hatchie Bridge, October 5, 1862.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE.							
Escort.							
2d Illinois Cavalry, Company A							
Staff			1				1
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JACOB G. LAUMAN.							
28th Illinois	1	7	7	77		3	95
32d Illinois		5	5	25		7	42
41st Illinois							
53d Illinois		9	4	45			58
3d Iowa	1	1	5	55			62
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C				6			6
Ohio Light Artillery, 15th Battery				2			2
5th Ohio Cavalry, 1st and 2d Battalions*		2		2		3	7
Total First Brigade	2	24	21	212		13	272
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES C. VEATCH.							
Staff			1				1
14th Illinois		3	1	33		2	39
15th Illinois				6		1	7
46th Illinois		1	2	28			31
25th Indiana	1	2	5	72		13	93
53d Indiana		13	5	86		2	106
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L				5			5
Ohio Light Artillery, 7th Battery				2			2
Total Second Brigade	1	19	14	232		18	284
Provisional Brigade (attached).							
Col. ROBERT K. SCOTT.							
12th Michigan			1	6			7
68th Ohio				6			6
Total Provisional Brigade			1	12			13
Total Army of West Tennessee	3	43	37	456		31	570

*Attached.

Officers killed.—Lieut. Charles C. Belford, Twenty-eighth Illinois; Lieut. William P. Dodd, Third Iowa; Lieut. Spencer Webster, Twenty-fifth Indiana.

No. 66.

Report of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge, with congratulatory orders.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Bolivar, Tenn., October 10, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from district headquarters my entire command, re-enforced by the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan, from General Ross' command, started at daylight on October 4 for Corinth by the route of Middleton and Pocahontas. The command moved in light marching order, with three days' provisions and one wagon to a regiment, exclusive of ammunition wagons. One battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry was assigned to each brigade.

There was no interruption of our march until we reached Middleton, where the advance cavalry, under Major Hayes, encountered a considerable force of rebel cavalry, together with a number of dismounted riflemen, covered by the thick woods and brush that intervened between Middleton and the Big Muddy. The Second Battalion of the cavalry was ordered to the front, and Major Hayes was directed to clear the woods and keep the enemy moving rapidly, so as to secure the very dangerous levee across the Muddy. This was done in very handsome style, and so rapidly that the enemy had no time to destroy the bridges.

The infantry column was steadily moving up, and just before sundown the First Brigade, commanded by General Lauman, crossed the Muddy and established camp on the hills on the east side in order of battle. Night and the difficulties of the road compelled the Second Brigade, under General Veatch, to encamp on the west side.

The cavalry made an ineffectual effort to reach the Hatchie, but I soon perceived that the force in front was too heavy to be driven in by cavalry alone, especially cavalry badly armed for this peculiar service, and I ordered them back under cover of the infantry.

On the morning of Sunday the command of General Veatch, consisting of his own brigade, the Sixty-eighth Ohio, and Twelfth Michigan, crossed the Muddy as soon as the track was passable and were ordered forward. The road toward the Hatchie is in many places exceedingly narrow and broken, and I accordingly moved all the teams and ambulances as well as the artillery caissons into an open field on the right, that the column might be unencumbered.

A heavy firing had been heard for some hours on Saturday in the direction of Corinth, and as it was not renewed in the morning I was satisfied that I should not advance far without meeting a strong portion of the rebel army either victorious or in retreat.

At about 8 a. m., after these dispositions had been completed, Major-General Ord arrived upon the ground and assumed command. The column moved forward and was soon sharply engaged with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, constituting, as I afterward learned from prisoners, Moore's brigade, of Maury's division. Under Major-General Ord's command these troops, with the re-enforcements that joined them, were rapidly driven in for more than 4 miles without heavy loss on either side. The particulars of the movement will fully appear in the report of General Veatch.

A battery of four 12-pounder howitzers was taken, the horses having been destroyed by the fire from Bolton's and Burnap's batteries.

The enemy endeavored to make a stand near the bridge, but were scattered or driven across it.

The infantry, under orders from Major-General Ord, who was constantly at the front, were thrown across the bridge, together with Bolton's battery. This was done under heavy fire of musketry and canister and was one of the most gallant deeds of record.

It unfortunately happened that the peculiarities of the ground on the east side of the Hatchie were not so familiar to the major-general commanding as to those of us who had previously encamped on the very hill we now sought to seize, hence the order to throw the regiments alternately to right and left of the road massed six regiments of men in a triangular space of ground which would have been abundantly occupied by one. They were exposed in this mass to a flanking fire of canister from a battery on their left, and here the great loss of men took place.

At this time, about 11 a. m., I came up to the bridge with the last regiment, and here Major-General Ord was wounded and turned over the command to me. I crossed the bridge, ordered the regiments to extend rapidly to the left and crown the hill. This was done gallantly and quickly, and in thirty minutes from the time the line was restored we held the hill.

The batteries were rapidly run forward and placed by Major Campbell, chief of artillery, in positions of mutual support. Some sharp artillery firing then took place, ending in silencing the enemy's battery. A charge was attempted by the enemy on Spear's battery, but the head of their formation was shattered by the cross-fire of the other batteries and the attempt was abandoned.

The battle virtually ceased about 3.30 p. m., the enemy making a strong demonstration at that hour on General Lauman's right, which was met by a change of front by that brigade. Under cover of this movement they hauled off their crippled battery, leaving the caissons, and retreated southward, crossing the Hatchie that night at Crum's Mill, 6 miles up the river.

The total want of sufficient transportation, the loss of battery horses, the shortness of provisions, and the paramount necessity of burying my dead, taking care of my wounded, and securing the prisoners and captured munitions of war prevented my pursuing.

We had learned from prisoners taken early in the day of the success at Corinth, and I expected during the whole day and night to hear the guns of the victorious column from Corinth.

On Monday communications were received from General Rosecrans, and on Monday night I received orders from Major-General Grant to return.

Captain Walker, of General Veatch's staff, left the Hatchie at 5 p. m. on Monday, and returned with 40 wagons and 4 ambulances from Bolivar by 9 a. m. Tuesday; an instance of activity in the discharge of duty which deserves special notice.

The force opposed to us has been variously estimated. Van Dorn and Price were present. My own best judgment is that it was not less than 12,000 men. It is certain that in the beginning of the battle they used one, if not two, Parrott guns, and two 24-pounder howitzers. I think these pieces did not cross the Hatchie, but were drawn off as our infantry crossed the bridge. Their artillery was well served and exceedingly accurate both at long and short ranges. Their infantry could not stand the rush of our men, though their first fires were very well delivered.

The results of the engagement are, that the main line of retreat for Price and Van Dorn was cut off and their troops forced into the difficult country east of the Hatchie. Four bronze 12-pounder howitzers

complete, with caissons, 650 stand of small-arms, and 420 prisoners were secured. Thirty-two dead of the enemy were buried on the ground. Many small-arms are believed to have been thrown into the river, and it is known that a large force of negroes during the battle was engaged in taking their dead and wounded to the rear.

This success was achieved by us with severe loss. I regret to report 50 killed, 493 wounded, and 17 missing. Total, 560.*

Full lists of the killed, wounded, and missing, as well as a list of paroled prisoners, accompany this report.

Where all have done so well it is difficult to make distinctions; but I desire especially to call attention to the conduct of my cavalry and artillery. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry has but an average of eight carbines to a company. As a charge is an impossible thing in the country over which the column passed, they were compelled to do skirmishing duty in thick timber and undergrowth with the revolver alone. They kept firmly to the front, well advanced, and covered the column. In the action they protected the flanks. Their duty was well done, and they deserve commendation. Three of my batteries had never been in action, and neither men or horses had been under fire.

To Captains Bolton and Burnap and Lieutenant Burrows, commanding these batteries, and their officers and men, great praise is due for steadiness, coolness, and skill.

Major Campbell, chief of artillery, was constantly where he was wanted, and directed the movements of the artillery with singular judgment, and by the fearless exposure of his own person under the heaviest fire he contributed largely to the spirited and effective conduct of his arm of service.

For details of the conduct of the several regiments I respectfully refer to the annexed reports of subordinate commanders.

The chiefs of my brigades and their commands maintained their well-won reputation. I can give them no higher praise, and the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan kept steadily up to their work and held all the ground they took.

My own staff performed their duty wherever sent. Captain Jackson, commissary of subsistence, was conspicuously active as an aide both to myself and Major-General Ord. Captain Thurston and Captain Benner deserve honorable mention, as well as the assistant adjutant-general, Captain Binmore, for conduct during the engagement and after it.

Martin K. Cook, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, has been with me since Shiloh, and fulfilled the duties of aide without the rank or pay of a commissioned officer. I recommend him strongly for a commission.

I am happy to acknowledge (publicly) the highly meritorious services of Dr. J. G. Keenon, surgeon of volunteers and chief of medical staff, by whose unceasing labors (aided by the regimental surgeons) the large number of wounded men were rapidly and successfully treated.

In conclusion I feel it my duty (officially) to correct a misapprehension arising from a passage of Major-General Ord's dispatch of October 5. No regiment or battery was at any time commanded by any staff officer. Their own officers led the men throughout the battle, and fulfilled their duty, without exception, so far as I can ascertain.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, yours,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of West Tennessee.

* But see revised statement, p. 304.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 112. } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENN., *Bolivar, Tenn., October* 8, 1862.

Officers and soldiers of the Fourth Division! Comrades in battle! Partakers of the weary march and the long watches, by your discipline and courage the victory has been won; and the title of the "Fighting Fourth," earned at Shiloh, has been burnished with additional splendor on the Hatchie.

We were ordered on a forlorn hope to the aid of our beleaguered brothers in arms at Corinth. The march was arduous, the undertaking desperate. My orders were to reach Rosecrans at all hazards and relieve him or perish.

By the blessing of the God of our Fathers and our Country the forces which assailed that indomitable garrison at Corinth were scattered and broken by their invincible courage before our turn came; but there was yet work for the "old Fourth." The heavy mass of the enemy were retreating by the State Line road, when, after crossing the Muddy, we met them. Each arm of this division, gallantly co-operating with the other—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—over a rough and dangerous country, over hill and through ravines, forest, thicket, and a desperate enemy, made no breach in the serried advance of this command. Aided by your brave comrades of the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan, from General Ross' command, field after field was swept, position after position seized and occupied, until the crowning struggle of the day came on for the occupation of the high grounds east of the Hatchie. The bridge across that stream was carried at a charging step, the work of the artillery was done, that of the infantry commenced in deadly earnest.

Major-General Ord, a stranger to you, but to whom the division by its well-won reputation was no stranger, and who had hitherto led the advance, was struck at the bridge and disabled. The command then devolved upon your old commander. By misapprehension of the nature of the country across the Hatchie a large portion of the division had been massed in impracticable ground on the right of the road and exposed to a terrific fire of canister at short range. That you bore it without the possibility of active return speaks well for your discipline. Knowing the ground, I immediately determined to throw out the main force to the left, crown the hill-side, and flank the enemy, and it is among the proudest moments of my life when I remember how promptly the several regiments disengaged themselves from their temporary confusion and extended to the left, and with what a will they bent themselves to conquer the hill. In twenty minutes all was over, the crest was gained and held, the artillery rapidly in place, and the field of Matamora was won. The broken fragments of the Confederate Army recoiled before your solid advance; their main line of retreat was cut off and their troops forced over the broken ground east of the Hatchie. Our duty was accomplished. Our wounded, the bloody witnesses to the desperation of the fight, were to be cared for. Already the victorious column of Rosecrans was thundering on their rear. It was my duty to bring in the forces that remained to me.

You have returned to camp; no colors lost, not a man nor a gun missing. It is a triumph, and you, and I for you, have a right to be proud.

With you in this achievement were associated the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan Regiments. They were worthy to be with you, and their conduct receives the praise of their commanding officer.

And now the necessities of the service remove me from the immedi-

ate command of the Fourth Division. A promotion won by your courage and discipline removes me to a larger command. I wish you to understand from these my parting orders that I know full well that no regiment in my old division desired to be under my command when we met at Donelson. The reason why I know well, but care not to tell now.

Your respect I conquered at Shiloh, your regard I hope to have acquired since. Give to the officers who may succeed me the same prompt obedience, the same steady devotion to duty, and you will make me, wherever I am, proud of the high reputation of the Fourth Division.

Remember, every man and officer, that I here again publicly acknowledge that whatever I may have of military reputation has been won by you, and that I wear it only as coming from you, and that any misconduct or want of discipline on your part will grieve your old commander. Remember that I place my honor as well as your own in your hands, and that if I find a difficult place that must be held I shall call for the Fourth. I have no fears how you will answer.

Our dead—our glorious dead! The joy of victory is dimmed when we think of them. But they have died as they would wish—died in defense of the Union and the laws; died bravely on the red field of battle with their unconquered banner over them. Their comrades will avenge them. And when at last our victorious flag shall float over the national domain reconquered and united, and the weary soldier shall forget his toil in the endearments of home, around your firesides and among your children and your neighbors you shall recite as part of your glorious history how you swept the rebel hosts with every advantage of position across the Hatchie and crowned the opposing hill with a wall of fire and of steel that repelled the chosen troops of Van Dorn and Price.

Infantry, artillery, and cavalry of the Fourth Division, and your well-deserving companions of the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan, you have done your duty, each in his place and each at the right time. You have satisfied your general, and the country in due time shall know what is due to each of you. I bid you for a while farewell.

Officers and men, continue to deserve your lofty reputation, and then as heretofore you will receive the approbation of your general and strengthen his hands in the performance of his duties.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

No. 67.

Report of Maj. Charles C. Campbell, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
FOURTH DIVISION, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Camp at Bolivar, Tenn., October 10, 1862.

I joined the division on the evening of October 4 on the opposite bank of the Big Muddy and reported to General Hurlbut for duty as chief of artillery, I having just returned from Saint Louis, where I had been on duty in conformity with Special Orders, No. 175.

On the morning of the 5th I was ordered by Major-General Hurlbut to the front to take charge of the batteries. I proceeded something like half a mile or more and found one section of Bolton's battery in position on the side of a hill, shelling a house, distant about half a mile, in which

were stationed some of the rebel pickets. They left in haste, as all of the six shells thrown took effect. I then rode to the front about 1½ miles, where I met Major Hayes, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and he informed me that the rebels were planting a battery on the flat near the Hatchie River, on the opposite side of a hill or hog-back which intervened. I immediately ordered Captain Bolton's battery (Company L, Second Illinois Light Artillery) forward, and planted it just in rear of the brow of the hill, three of the pieces in the road and one on the right of the house which stood on the right of the road, leaving the caissons in the rear about a mile.

As soon as Captain Bolton came into position he opened on the enemy's battery, who immediately returned the fire, which was very heavy. During the firing I rode to the right about 100 yards to see the effect of the shot, when I discovered on the right and front of Bolton's battery, within 300 yards, the rebel infantry, as I supposed, preparing to make a charge on the battery. I immediately ordered Burnap's Seventh Ohio forward, and stationed one section on the right of Captain Bolton, and removed the remaining section still farther to the right, and with the right section of the battery commenced shelling the rebel infantry, drove them back, and completely routed them. The batteries then directed their fire on the enemy's battery, which was soon silenced, as they were then under a cross-fire from Bolton's and Burnap's batteries.

When this was done General Veatch ordered the Second Brigade forward. As soon as they had dropped down the hill out of our range the batteries again opened and continued firing until our infantry engaged the enemy. I immediately ordered the limbers filled from the caissons and then to move down the hill. The enemy were found to have crossed the bridge, and I was ordered by General Ord to move a section up to the bridge and shell the opposite side of the river, which was done by one section of Captain Bolton's battery, commanded by Captain Bolton, and one section of Mann's battery (Company C, First Missouri Light Artillery), commanded by Lieutenant Brotzmann, but finding that it was endangering the lives of our own men I ordered them to cease firing.

General Ord then ordered me to take the two sections across the river, which was done under a very heavy fire from the enemy's battery and infantry, which was stationed upon the high ground back from the river and completely surrounded with heavy timber, which prevented our using our artillery. The fire here was tremendous and the two sections were in the very thickest of it. We remained in that position until the enemy were driven from the hill by our infantry, when I ordered Bolton's battery and Mann's battery up the hill on the right of the road, as the enemy's battery had dropped back to the timber at the junction of the two roads. Before the batteries had fairly got in position the enemy's batteries opened upon them, which was returned with vigor by Bolton and Brotzmann. I immediately ordered Captain Spear's battery (Fifteenth Ohio) up on the hill on the left of the road. They came up (one piece on the right and rear of an old log-house and three on the left) and opened fire on the enemy's battery with shot and shell, bringing them under a cross-fire from our three batteries, which soon silenced them. Our batteries continued throwing shell into the timber, driving the enemy for about ten minutes after the battery was silenced.

About this time it was reported to me by a colonel, whose name I do not know, that the enemy were planting a battery directly in front of Spear's battery. I immediately ordered the battery forward by a left

oblique, which was executed under a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters. The battery took position and opened upon the enemy with such good effect that they did not fire a shot, but left the field, leaving their only remaining caisson behind them. During this firing the enemy made a charge on Spear's battery, but were repulsed by one section of Bolton's battery, commanded by Lieutenant James, who drove them back, capturing their colors. In the mean time I had stationed Captain Burnap's battery on the right of Captain Spear's, when all four of our batteries opened upon the enemy, driving them from the timber and we saw no more of them.

Wounded in the engagement: Capt. W. H. Bolton's battery, 5. I regret to have to complain of neglect in the case of Charles S. Adams, who was wounded early in the engagement and lay in a helpless condition, without surgical aid, for thirty-six hours, the battery surgeon refusing to do anything for him. I hope the general commanding will investigate it. Captain Burnap's battery, 1; Captain Spear's battery, 2; Captain Mann's battery, 6.

Captain Mann's battery lost in the action 3 horses killed and 3 wounded; Captain Bolton 8 horses killed and 2 pieces temporarily disabled, which were repaired by substituting from the captured battery.

During the engagement Captain Bolton's battery fired, solid shot, 24; canister, 34; shell, 145. Burnap's battery fired, shot, 8; canister, 65; shell, 61. Mann's battery fired, shot, 10; canister, 57; shell, 17; spherical case, 84. Spear's battery fired, shot, 76; canister, 28; spherical case, 154, making a total spherical case, 238; solid shot, 118; canister, 184, and shell, 223. Total shot, shell, canister, and spherical case, 763 rounds.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men of the four batteries. All did their duty well and faithfully. None flinched from duty, even under a galling fire. I would call special attention to Captains Bolton and Burnap; also to Lieutenants Moore, James, Burrows, and Brechtel, they being under fire for the first time. They fought like veterans, always at their posts, cool and collected. Also Lieutenant Brotzmann, commanding Mann's battery. He is a fine officer; was at Carthage, Pittsburg, and Shiloh. There were other officers of the batteries equally deserving, but I do not know their names. In fact all men and officers did their duty throughout faithfully.

With due respect I submit the foregoing report to Major-General Hurlbut for approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. CAMPBELL,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Div., Dist. of West Tennessee.

No. 68.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of skirmish near Middleton and engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENN.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the movements of my brigade since I received the order to march at 3 a. m. on Saturday, October 4:

We left our camp at Bolivar and moved forward on the Corinth road

about 23 miles and encamped on the Big Muddy that night. The squadron of cavalry attached to my command, under Major Hayes, had a slight skirmish near Middleton, in which one or two were wounded.

The next morning, Sunday, the First Brigade, being in the rear, moved forward about 10 o'clock toward Davis' Bridge, on the Hatchie River. I soon heard the report of artillery and knew that the Second Brigade had met the rebels. At this time I received your order to move forward quickly and throw out flanking regiments to the right and left of the road (which was done by placing the Thirty-second Illinois on the right of the road and the Third Iowa on the left) and to move briskly forward with the balance of my command. I immediately ordered up the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-third Illinois Regiments, and reported to Major-General Ord at the bridge, who at once ordered me to cross the bridge and take position on the right of the road. Here we found a portion of the Second Brigade, which had preceded us, and were in some confusion. This to some extent checked our advance, but only for a moment. We were here assailed by a murderous fire of shell, canister, and grape; but the men withstood it without once faltering, and continued to advance through the thicket by the river bank until the nature of the ground enabled them to deploy into line, when they moved forward up the hill and drove the rebels from their position on the ridge. In the mean time the Thirty-second Illinois and the Third Iowa Regiments were ordered from the position previously assigned them, and crossing the bridge, the Thirty-second joined me on the right, while the Third Iowa formed line of battle on the left of the road, and in conjunction with the other regiments moved steadily forward until the rebels were driven from their strong position on the hill and forced to beat a hasty retreat. Here I sent General Hurlbut word that the road was clear, when he immediately ordered Mann's and Spear's batteries to the front. They took position on the ground previously occupied by the rebel batteries and opened on them with telling effect, resulting in their precipitate retreat.

I cannot speak in terms of too high commendation of the officers and men of my command without a single exception. Exposed for hours to a murderous fire, and not being able, from the nature of the ground, to return it effectively, they maintained their ground without faltering or giving way for a single instant.

To Colonel Johnson, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois; Col. John Logan, of the Thirty-second Illinois; to Captain McClanahan, of the Fifty-third Illinois, and Captain Trumbull, of the Third Iowa, who were in command of their respective regiments; Lieutenant-Colonel Ritter and Major Gillam, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter and Major English, of the Thirty-second Illinois, and Captain Earl, acting major of the Fifty-third Illinois; to Lieutenant Brotzmann and Lieutenant Burrows, commanding batteries, and in short to all the officers I tender my highest meed of approbation. Never did officers do better; never were men placed under more trying circumstances.

To Captain Scofield, my assistant adjutant-general, and to Lieut. Frank J. Crawford, my aide, I tender my most sincere thanks for the valuable assistance they rendered me. I can truly say they were the right men in the right place all the time.

To Colonel Pugh, of the Forty-first Illinois, was assigned the highly important duty of protecting the train and covering our rear, and to him, his officers and men, belong an equal share of the glories of the day.

I herewith append the aggregate losses of my command in killed,

wounded, and missing,* referring you to regimental commanders for detailed statements, which are herewith appended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. G. LAUMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 69.

Report of Col. Amory K. Johnson, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
October 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my command on the 5th instant numbered 23 commissioned officers and 382 enlisted men, who came under fire at 11.30 a. m., reaching the bridge at the Hatchie at 12.5 o'clock, having lost 1 officer—Second Lieut. E. P. Durell, of Company H—wounded and 1 man; crossed the bridge on double-quick time under a murderous fire with some loss; moved forward to the right of the road near the river bank and halted, the right of the regiment resting near the foot of the hill on which the enemy was posted, being on the extreme right of the brigade, although the fourth regiment in column of march, my left being partially masked by the Fifty-third Illinois Regiment. We remained in this position about 1¼ hours, suffering severely, returning the fire with but little effect. At this point of time I received the order to move forward. I moved still by the flank until sufficiently unmasked, my right to the right of the road leading up the hill to the house, then by the left flank in line to the top of the hill, in support of Mann's battery. At this time observing a movement of a large body of the enemy as if to turn our right I reported facts to General Lauman, who sent the Third Iowa, a portion of the Twenty-fifth and Fifty-third Indiana, to our support, which being posted to the best advantage, the enemy after a sharp exchange of a few minutes retired rapidly under cover of the woods and hills to the right of the old peach orchard.

The battle closed about 3.30 p. m., when we found 7 dead of the Twenty-eighth on the field and 85 wounded, of whom 4 have since died. There are 7 missing, of whom 3 are probably dead.†

During the engagement my command captured and sent to the rear over 120 prisoners.

As to the conduct and bearing of my command, with a very few exceptions they behaved nobly, and under all the circumstances I am only surprised that they staid with me at all. After I have learned all the circumstances I will make special mention of those deserving special notice for gallantry, as well as those who deserve condemnation.

A. K. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 304.
† But see revised statement, p. 304.

No. 70.

Report of Col. John Logan, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Bolivar, Tenn., October 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle on Big Hatchie on the 5th instant:

Having been encamped about 3 miles west of the Hatchie the night of the 4th, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Lauman to have my command in line of battle at 4 a. m. of the 5th. This was done promptly at the time. The men were kept in line and officers at their posts for some minutes, when the men were ordered to stack arms and get their breakfast. Here we remained for several hours, the command ready to take arms at any moment. Between 10 and 11 a. m. the order came, "Promptly forward."

In less than two minutes we were moving in the direction of Big Hatchie at double-quick time. When within 2 miles of the bridge I was ordered by General Lauman to file to the right of the road and form a line of battle, facing southeast. Here we remained some twenty or thirty minutes, when I was again ordered forward with the rest of the reserve, except one regiment. We again filed out into the road and moved off at double-quick for 2 miles. This brought us to Hatchie Bridge, which we crossed in the same time in the face of the enemy's batteries and under a terrible shower of grape, shell, and canister.

My regiment was immediately posted on the right on the road, very near the end of the bridge, where the enemy had a raking fire at us, and their balls fell like a storm of hail in our midst. Here the fight continued I think about thirty minutes, when the shout was heard, "The rebels run; the day is ours."

Having been in bad health for several days and very weak, as soon as I saw that the rebels were routed, the stimulus of excitement gone, I was compelled to sit down on the ground to rest and try to recuperate, which I did not do during the afternoon, though when the regiment moved on in line of battle I went with it some 200 or 300 yards, when I was compelled to dismount and lie down in the road. From this on the regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter.

The casualties of this engagement were 7 killed, 31 wounded, and 7 missing.* Among the killed is Capt. John H. Allen, of Company B; among the wounded are Capt. John B. Duncan, Company H, and Lieut. John P. Campbell, of Company E, and some non-commissioned officers.

I am proud to say in this report that my officers (every one) nobly acted their part, and the men with very few exceptions acted like Illinois volunteers, proud of the State which they represent. I am sure no colonel ever led a better or braver set of officers and men than I when I led the Thirty-second Regiment to the battle-field on Big Hatchie.

Sir, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOGAN,
Colonel Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Capt. H. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 304.

No. 71.

Report of Col. Isaac C. Pugh, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Bolivar, Tenn., October 8, 1862.

I herewith submit the following report of the part taken by the Forty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in the late fight at Big Hatchie:

On the morning of October 5 I received orders from General Lauman to take charge of the wagon train, which duty I performed. Upon the moving out of the troops under the command of Major-General Hurlbut my orders were to remain with the train at the encampment where we then were. Subsequently I received an order to move the train up, which duty I performed, throwing out the necessary flank guards. When I reached the town, or headquarters, I received orders from General Ord to take the train back to Big Muddy, employing my whole force. When I got ready to start I reported in person to General Ord, and found General Hurlbut at General Ord's headquarters. General Hurlbut remonstrated against the Forty-first Regiment being sent back as train guard, and upon the representation of General Hurlbut I was ordered to send two companies, and I sent E and H, who performed their duty faithfully. I was ordered to hold the balance of my regiment as a reserve. In about an hour afterwards I was ordered to bring my regiment up for action.

Arriving on the battle ground General Lauman assigned me my position in line of battle on the left of Mann's battery. I was then ordered to throw out one company of skirmishers, and immediately assigned that duty to Captain Lee, Company B. We remained in line of battle until near night, when Captain Lee's company was brought in. They had skirmished with the enemy, exchanging a few shots, and conducting themselves to my entire satisfaction. They were called in, and Captain Green's company (I) was sent out as picket guard, which duty they performed to my entire satisfaction.

On Monday morning I was ordered out with my entire regiment, one section of Mann's battery, and one battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Major Ricker. My orders were to open communication with General Rosecrans, which duty I performed, taking the Corinth road. I found the advance of General Rosecrans' column at or near where the Jonesborough road crosses the Corinth road, at which point I sent word to General Rosecrans of the meeting of his and General Hurlbut's columns; also sending an express at the same time to General Hurlbut, asking him what I should do, when he ordered me back. I then turned my command back without seeing the enemy.

The men under my command obeyed every order promptly and were ready and willing for whatever might come.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. C. PUGH,
Colonel Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. H. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Report of Capt. John W. McClanahan, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Bolivar, Tenn., October 8, 1862.

SIR: I herewith submit to you a report of the regiment:

We went into action on Sunday morning with about 300 men. Company A went into action under the command of Acting Lieutenant Price, who was shot through the head, First Lieutenant Armstrong being at that time detailed as adjutant and Captain Wright was not to be found.

Second Sergeant Baldwin behaved nobly and deserves promotion.

All of the companies and company officers behaved with the greatest bravery. To speak of one is to speak of all.

Capt. Michael Leahy, of Company K, and Captain Hudson, of Company D, more than did their duty.

We were ordered across the Hatchie River by Brigadier-General Lauman on double-quick time, and were to occupy the ground to the right of the road. After crossing, and before I had formed in line of battle, I was met by men falling back, which staggered my men a little, but they immediately recovered, formed in line, and commenced firing upon the enemy, who were at that time almost immediately in front; but they soon fell back over the hill, and soon opened a murderous fire with canister, shot, and shell, together with small-arms.

In this position my whole loss in killed and wounded occurred except 5, 3 being wounded while crossing the bridge and 1 killed and 1 wounded while supporting Mann's battery.

Captain Vaughn was wounded early in the engagement at the head of his company and Captain Earl was very cool during the fight.

The regiment remained in position on the east side of the Hatchie until the 7th, when we were ordered back to Bolivar.

Allow me to mention Surgeon Welch as having performed his duty as a surgeon nobly.

J. W. MCCLANAHAN,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. H. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 73.

Report of Capt. Matthew M. Trumbull, Third Iowa Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD IOWA INFANTRY,
Camp near Bolivar, Tenn., October 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Third Iowa Infantry in the battle of October 3 [5]:

The Third Iowa Infantry, 300 strong, was on the right of the First Brigade (General J. G. Lauman) and formed part of the reserve. When the reserve was ordered into the action the Third Iowa led, crossing the bridge with a cheer and at a double-quick under so severe a fire

that about 57 men were shot down in a few minutes, including over half the commissioned officers present. This necessarily threw the regiment into some disorder, especially as the road was very narrow and encumbered with a good deal of underbrush, and the men, pressing forward, got mixed up with men of other regiments. I saw no way to extricate the regiment but by planting the colors in the middle of the road and ordering the men to rally to them and form a new line of battle. This was promptly done, nearly every man springing instantly to his place. The regiment then moved forward up the hill, in company with other regiments which had adopted the same plan, the enemy retreating as we advanced. On reaching the summit the Third Iowa was stationed in the open plain to the left of the road, and, toward the close of the engagement, were moved to the right of the road, near the bend of the river, to support the gallant Twenty-eighth Illinois (Colonel Johnson). The battle was now about over.

I have to regret the loss of First Lieut. W. P. Dodd, commanding Company H, who was struck by a shell and instantly killed just before we reached the bridge. He was a brave and faithful officer and his loss will be felt heavily in the regiment.

I have also to regret the permanent disability of Capt. E. I. Weiser, of Company D, and Acting Second Lieut. D. W. Foote, of Company I, two noble and gallant officers, both of whom have been wounded in battle before.

Captain Kostmann, commanding Company C, and First Lieut. W. B. Hamill, commanding Company K, were both severely wounded while gallantly pressing forward in front of their respective companies.

Second Lieut. C. L. Anderson, commanding Company G, who had done his whole duty all through the engagement, was severely wounded just at the close of the battle.

First Lieut. J. G. Scobey was especially prominent in rallying the men to their colors.

Second Lieutenant Gary, Company H, deserves special mention for staying in command of his company after the death of the first lieutenant all through the battle and until he reached Bolivar, though suffering from a painful but not a severe wound.

Lieutenants McMurtrie and Burdick, of Company D; Lakin and Abernethy, of Company F, and Moe, of Company C, did their duty bravely and well.

Company A was not engaged, having been detailed as guard to the wagon train.

Second Lieut. G. H. Cushman, acting adjutant, and Sergt. Maj. R. W. Montague both displayed great coolness and courage and rendered me valuable assistance on the field.

The conduct of the rank and file in crossing the bridge under the terrible fire of the enemy's batteries and in rallying to the flag as promptly as they did deserves the greatest praise. Several cases of individual bravery among the men I shall bring to the notice of the general commanding the brigade as soon as I have fully investigated the circumstances.

I take pleasure here in noticing the gallantry of Corpl. Anderson Edwards, the color-bearer. This is the third fight in which he has carried the colors of the regiment, and he deserves the notice of the general commanding.

I am ashamed to say that a few (a very few) cases of misconduct in the presence of the enemy have been reported to me, which, on further

investigation, I shall submit to the general commanding the brigade, with a request that they may be submitted to a general court-martial.

I herewith inclose a list of the killed and wounded in the Third Iowa Infantry in the action of the 5th.* The number of killed is very small, considering the terrible character of the wounds received.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Captain, Commanding Third Iowa Infantry.

Capt. H. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 74.

Report of Lieut. Edward Brotzmann, Battery C, First Missouri Light Artillery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

CAMP AT BOLIVAR, TENN., *October* 9, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to General Orders, No. 25, I have the honor to report to you the part taken by this battery in the last engagement at the Hatchie River on the 5th instant:

The battery moved out with the First Brigade at about 10 a. m. that day. Arrived near the Hatchie Bridge, I was ordered by Major-General Ord to place one section on the left of the bridge to fire on the enemy's battery placed on the hill on the right of the main road, but having no range, I was ordered to cease firing and proceed across the bridge with that section and take position on the left of the road and come into action. But after a few rounds were fired I had to cease, as our forces were right in front of my guns. After a while the enemy's guns ceased firing. The remaining section crossed the bridge also, leaving all caissons in the rear. Then I was ordered by Maj. C. C. Campbell to place my battery on the hill on the right of the road. I took position about 400 yards in front of the enemy's battery and assisted in silencing it.

The battery remained in that position all night until next morning; then I was ordered to send two howitzers on reconnaissance toward the Tuscumbia. I did so. The expedition returned about 12 m. that same day.

Great praise is due all the men under my command for their cool and steady behavior, especially to Second Lieut. C. Goedde and First Sergt. F. Heine, as they obeyed all my commands with promptness and encouraged and kept their men together.

I am also obliged to accuse Privates Doolittle and Duff of cowardice, they having left their guns before the engagement commenced and never reported.

My loss in this engagement was 6 wounded.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

E. BROTZMANN,
First Lieutenant, Company C, First Missouri Light Artillery.

Capt. H. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 304.

No. 75.

Report of Capt. Edward Spear, jr., Fifteenth Ohio Battery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS SPEAR'S BATTERY,
FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENN.,
Bolivar, Tenn., October 8, 1862.

In conformity to General Orders, No. 25, I herewith hand you a report of the part taken in the engagement of October 5 by my battery, as also list of men wounded on that day:

Wounded, Sergt. Joseph E. Ackerman, in head, slightly; Private Charles Van Epps, in leg, slightly.

About 10 a. m. my battery, under command of First Lieut. A. A. Burrows (I being absent on duty), was ordered to advance from the encampment of the night previous. When arriving near the Hatchie Bridge we were ordered to halt in column, where we remained, under a very severe fire, for about thirty minutes. Here Private Van Epps was wounded, and about the same time we had one horse badly wounded. We were then ordered, under cover in the woods, to the right and near the river, where we remained but a short time, when we were ordered to take position so as to guard the road. We placed our battery about 200 yards to the rear and one section on either side of the road.

About 12.30 p. m. we were ordered to cross the river, which we did, and took our second position near a log-house on the hill to the left of the road. Here we were under a continued fire of shell from a battery to our front and right about 600 yards distant. We opened with spherical case against this battery. After about fifteen minutes' firing the enemy's battery was silenced, and at this time, being informed that the enemy were planting a battery to our front and left, we took position about 200 yards to the front and left. While coming into position we were under a severe fire of musketry from the hill in front. We opened on this force with spherical case and canister. Here it was that Sergeant Ackerman received his wound in the head. The enemy were soon compelled to fall back. This position we occupied, occasionally shelling the woods or hills, until we were ordered back to the rear, at the cross-roads, west of the river. It was now near 5 p. m. At this point I joined my command, having ridden from Bolivar, a distance of about 28 miles, in I think less than three hours. I conducted my battery to the position west of the river. It now being dark, we were ordered to unhitch. This closed the active duties of the day.

My men are said by all to have conducted themselves handsomely and to have done good service. I have no censure for any member of my command. The duties of both officers and men were so well performed that I can make no distinction. It is sufficient to say they all did their duty and did it well.

We expended during the day the following ammunition: One hundred and fifty-four rounds spherical case, 76 rounds solid shot, and 28 rounds of canister.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD SPEAR, JR.,
Captain, Fifteenth Ohio Battery.

Capt. H. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 76.

Report of Maj. Charles S. Hayes, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, of skirmish near Middleton and engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
FOURTH DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Bolivar, Tenn., October 8, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First and Second Battalions of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, in the advance, of the 4th instant, to Metamora, and in the engagement of the 5th in the valley of the Hatchie, near Davis' Bridge:

With the First Battalion I proceeded in advance of General Lauman's brigade to Middleton, and left Major Ricker with the Second Battalion to General Veatch. My whole force numbered 294. While halted at Middleton the pickets outside the village reported the advance along the railroad from the direction of Pocahontas of a body of the enemy's cavalry, upon which they fired. When I came to their support the enemy, some 60 or 70 strong, fled precipitately and scattered in the woods in all directions. Presently one of our vedettes reported the Second Regiment Arkansas Cavalry encamped a mile south of the town. I then sent for Major Ricker's battalion, and after reconnoitering found that they had left a short time previously.

I was then ordered forward to the State Line road, and we again drove back the enemy's pickets into the woods joining the roads, when they fell back upon a force about 200 strong. We had a brisk skirmish with them, when the enemy again fled, leaving 3 men and 2 horses killed, we having 1 man mortally wounded (since dead) and 3 horses disabled.

I then advanced rapidly to the small village of Metamora, situated on the river above Davis' Bridge, when the advance guard came upon a heavy cavalry picket of the enemy, which they drove into a corn field on the left. I deployed two companies to surround the field and capture them. We had taken 2 prisoners and 6 of their horses, when Lieutenant Dempster, commanding the advance, reported to me that he was attacked by a heavy force and would be unable to hold his position on the top of the ridge. Finding that he was being pursued by a force of 600 or 700 I immediately rallied the battalion in the edge of the woods west from Metamora and opened fire, when a brisk skirmish ensued. I ordered up the Second Battalion and engaged them with my whole force for an hour, when, my ammunition being exhausted, I fell back to where the division had halted. The enemy showed no desire to follow. We had 2 men slightly wounded and 2 horses disabled.

Upon Sunday, the 5th instant, being ordered to take seven companies and make a detour to the right or left, as I saw fit, I accordingly took the road leading to the left, through Pocahontas, and approached Metamora from the north. When within a mile of that place we came upon a considerable force of cavalry and infantry, upon whom I charged and drove them before us, when they broke and fled down the hillside toward the river. I then advanced to the cross-roads at Metamora, clearing the roads of small detachments. Here I discovered the enemy crossing the bridge at Davis' in force, and that they were bringing their guns into position on the right and left of the road in the open field below, of which I immediately informed General Veatch, upon whose advance I divided my force and placed them to watch on

the right and left of the division. Here they remained until it was seen that the enemy was retreating at about 4 p. m., when Major Ricker's battalion was ordered to move up the river in the direction of Jonesborough, and I was sent with four companies upon the road at Crum's Mill, on the left of the river. I followed the retreating enemy 3 or 4 miles, whom I found to be crossing the river 7 miles above Davis' Bridge and making a very hasty retreat, scattering baggage and ammunition in great quantities upon the road. We attacked their rear guard, but it was too strong and had too much cover for me to do much with, so I returned and reported.

Upon Monday, the 6th, Major Ricker was sent toward the Tuscumbia, to open communication with General Rosecrans, while four companies were sent to the neighborhood of Pocahontas to procure wagons, mules, &c., and brought into camp 20 horses and mules, 6 buggies and wagons, and 13 prisoners.

I subjoin a list of casualties sustained.* I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men under my command. Every man did his duty; not one shirked.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. HAYES,
Major, Commanding Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Captain BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Report of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
Bolivar, Tenn., October 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of the Hatchie, so far as the troops under my command were concerned:

In obedience to the orders of Major-General Hurlbut the Second Brigade moved from Bolivar at daylight on the morning of the 4th instant on the road toward Corinth. At the hour of marching Colonel Scott, commanding the Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan, and Major Ricker, commanding a battalion of Fifth Ohio Cavalry, reported to me for orders, and were attached to my command during the expedition. My force now consisted of the Fifteenth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers; the Twenty-fifth Indiana, Col. William H. Morgan; the Forty-sixth Illinois, Col. John A. Davis; the Fourteenth Illinois, Col. Cyrus Hall; the Fifty-third Indiana, Lieut. Col. William Jones; Company L, Second Regiment of Illinois Artillery, Captain Bolton, and the Seventh Ohio Battery, Captain Burnap, with the cavalry under Major Ricker, and two regiments of infantry, under Colonel Scott, just mentioned.

My command reached the Big Muddy at dark, and encamped on the west side, Brigadier-General Lauman encamping on the east side. As soon as the bridges could be repaired the next morning I sent the Twenty-fifth Indiana across to cover my front, beyond the camp of Gen-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 304.

eral Lauman, and then followed with the train and artillery, bringing up the remainder of my force and forming it on the east side. The cavalry had been sent in advance by Major-General Hurlbut.

I then received instructions from Major-General Hurlbut to move rapidly and cautiously to the Hatchie, at Davis' Bridge, and to hold and occupy the ground at the crossing.

On my reaching the front Colonel Morgan, Twenty-fifth Indiana, reported to me a rebel force occupying a house on the left of the road about 400 yards in advance. The Twenty-fifth was in line of battle, with the center in the road. I sent Colonel Davis, Forty-sixth Indiana [Illinois], to move on the right, and Colonel Hall, with the Fourteenth, to the left.

As soon as this disposition was made a section of Captain Bolton's battery, under command of Lieutenant James, was brought up, and shelled the house and barn in a most effective manner, driving out the rebel picket, which fled to the woods on the left. Colonel Morgan's skirmishers advanced and occupied the house and reported the hill clear of the enemy.

The line of battle was now moved steadily forward over most difficult and dangerous ground, traversed by deep hollows and ravines and covered with dense woods and thickets. The road was narrow and difficult. The remainder of my force was held in reserve and marched on the road. We moved in this manner about 2 miles, meeting with no enemy. We had now reached some large open fields cut up by deep gullies and ravines, and in front of us about three-fourths of a mile was a high ridge, with a cluster of houses called Metamora. The cavalry had reached this point and had fired a few shots in a skirmish. They soon reported an advance of the enemy, both of infantry and artillery. I ordered my line to push rapidly forward and take position on the hill of Metamora. The batteries were ordered up and my reserve regiments thrown out in line, the Fifteenth Illinois on the left to support and strengthen the left flank and the Fifty-third Indiana on the right flank. The enemy had opened on us with grape, canister, and shell.

At this time Major-General Ord and Major-General Hurlbut came up and I reported to them the disposition of my command. It was reported to me that rebel cavalry were moving to my right, and I sent one company of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry in that direction to guard that position. Major-General Ord now directed me to move up Colonel Scott's two regiments to some thick woods on the right of my line on the hill of Metamora. The movement was effected in good order and in a very short time my whole command was in line on the high ridge of Metamora.

The batteries during this time had got into position—Bolton near the road and Burnap on the right—and were doing most efficient service. The firing at first was very spirited from the rebel batteries, but it gradually slackened, and it was evident that they were being disabled by the telling shots from our side.

General Ord now directed me to advance my whole line. The movement was executed rapidly and in excellent order. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois were on the left of the road and all the other regiments on the right. The regiments on the right of the road first drew the enemy's fire and became hotly engaged about half a mile from the river. The action became very hot, but our men pressed them steadily, and in a short time they gave way and took shelter behind houses and fences, abandoning four pieces of artillery which had been silenced by our batteries. The left now struck the enemy's line, and the roar of

musketry showed that it had a heavy force to contend with; but the result was the same. The enemy was driven from his strong positions and the fight became general along the whole line, the rebels fighting behind fences and houses and our forces advancing over and around these obstacles. A rapid movement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth brought them to the Hatchie, driving the enemy before them and cutting off the retreat of that portion below the bridge. A number of prisoners (over 100 in one body) threw down their arms and surrendered.

The direction in which the enemy fell back caused Colonel Scott's command to move to the right and the Forty-sixth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Indiana closed upon his left. The Fifty-third Indiana moved down the road, all of them pressing the enemy and capturing prisoners. The river and the bridge was gained, but the fight was not ended. The enemy was collecting his forces on the opposite side and getting his artillery in position. General Ord directed me to move my command across the bridge and "to form my regiments in line, the first regiment on the right and the second on the left of the road, far enough to admit another regiment between each of these and the road."

The Fifty-third Indiana was moved across and directed to the right and the Fourteenth Illinois followed and was moved to the left. The Fifty-third had scarcely cleared the bridge when it met a most deadly fire, and in attempting to form in line it was thrown into confusion, the ground rendering it impossible to execute the order. As the river bent sharply to the east at the bridge and the road ran for some distance close to the river bank, leaving scarcely room for a company instead of two regiments, the Twenty-fifth Indiana crossed and met with the same difficulty with the Fifty-third. The galling fire of the enemy and the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to form in line. The Fifteenth Illinois effected a crossing with some difficulty and moved in good order to the left.

At this time General Lauman reached the bridge and several of his regiments crossed the river. One of his regiments (and perhaps more) became massed with mine between the road and the river. The enemy during the whole time kept up a most destructive fire of musketry, grape, and canister, principally directed on the bridge and upon our forces, who were crowded in masses on the right.

General Ord was wounded and taken from the field. All that could be done was to hold the ground. In our present position no advance could be made and we awaited orders. Bolton's and Mann's batteries had crossed the bridge and kept up a vigorous fire on the enemy.

At this time Major-General Hurlbut came to the front and took command. By his order I moved the Forty-sixth Illinois, Sixty-eighth Ohio, and Twelfth Michigan across the river and to the left of the road. Here they formed in line with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois. The Twenty-fifth and Fifty-third Indiana formed on the right near the road. The whole division now moving forward sharp fighting took place on my left, which lasted only a short time when the enemy gave way, and the battle so far as the infantry was concerned had closed. My command moved steadily up on the left of the road, through a large, open field, to the top of the ridge in the field. The enemy had retreated to the edge of the woods, and placed a battery there to rake the hill as we advanced. I halted my line in a position to protect it from the artillery of the enemy, and had just given the order to Colonel Hall to watch his opportunity and charge and take their battery at the first moment he found it practicable and was turning to the right to see the

position of our batteries, when I was struck with a grape-shot, producing a severe contusion, which compelled me for the time to quit the field. The fight continued with the artillery for some time, but the whole force of the enemy soon fell back and made a hasty retreat.

The conduct of the officers and men throughout was gallant and worthy of the highest praise. It would be difficult to mention any particular one without naming all; but my thanks are especially due to Colonels Hall and Morgan and Lieutenant-Colonels Rogers, John J. Jones, and William Jones, commanding regiments of this brigade, and to Colonel Scott, commanding Sixty-eighth Ohio and Twelfth Michigan, for their prompt, fearless, and energetic conduct during the engagement. The field and staff of every regiment appeared determined to do all that could be done to render victory complete. The line officers, so far as their conduct came within my notice, did their whole duty, and the men moved with a steadiness and resolute courage not easily surpassed.

The batteries of Captains Bolton and Burnap did most valuable service, and have won for them a high place in the estimation of the brigade.

The loss in killed and wounded, with a list of the names, is attached to this report.* It embraces many valuable officers and men.

Colonel Davis, of the Forty-sixth Illinois, fell severely wounded early in the engagement while gallantly leading his men in a charge. He has since died of his wounds. He was generous, noble, and brave, and his death will be regretted by all who knew him.

Major Rheinlander, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, was severely but not dangerously wounded, and Major McGrain, of the Fifty-third Indiana, slightly wounded, while faithfully performing their duty. For the rest I must refer to the reports and lists here appended.

I should do injustice to worthy officers if I failed to mention the conduct of my personal staff. Captain Fox, assistant adjutant-general, was always at the front and wherever danger called him, communicating my orders to every part of the field. When there was danger of the line faltering, which would have turned the scale of victory, he dashed to the front of the Forty-sixth Illinois and led it forward under a heavy fire to its proper position, restoring order and confidence. All those who saw his conduct will give him credit for skill, courage, and judgment. Capt. William N. Walker, acting brigade quartermaster, was constantly with me on the field until sent back to secure the train. His energy and activity in bringing up supplies and transportation for the wounded rendered his services of great value. The conduct of my aides, Lieutenants White and Hewitt, met my entire approbation. They had been on staff duty only a few days, but they proved themselves worthy of their positions.

Major Stephenson, senior surgeon of the brigade, devoted himself to the relief of the wounded, and his skill, energy, and devotion to duty were seen and felt by my whole command.

I desire to call special attention to the reports of the commanders of the regiments and batteries and to the cases of meritorious conduct of officers and men mentioned in them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General.

Captain BINMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division.

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 304.

No. 78.

Report of Col. Cyrus Hall, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Hatchie Bottom, near Metamora, Tenn., October 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you as follows concerning my command in the battle of the 5th instant:

Being in camp, 2 miles west of Metamora, on the Memphis and Corinth road, on the morning of the 5th instant, at about 7 o'clock, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Veatch to move out in rear of the Forty-sixth Illinois (Colonel Davis). After marching nearly a mile in the direction of Corinth I was ordered by General Veatch to form my regiment in line of battle at right angles with the road and on the left of the Twenty-fifth Indiana (Colonel Morgan), throw out skirmishers, and advance. In this order I marched until near the summit of the ridge on which stands the village of Metamora. Here I halted while a battery was placed in advance and to my right. My skirmishers were thrown forward to the edge of a waste field on the opposite side of the ridge, where they were able to observe the movements of the enemy and had full view of his guns. A brisk cannonading ensued and my skirmishers reported the enemy moving a column of infantry to our left. Fearing he meditated an attack on my flank I requested Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, commanding the Fifteenth Illinois, which was to my left and rear, to throw out skirmishers to the left, which he did. After the cannonading had continued half an hour I was ordered by General Veatch to advance and charge across a field which lay between my front and the enemy, the Twenty-fifth Indiana still on my right and the Fifteenth Illinois to my left and rear. This charge was handsomely executed to near the center of the field, when, being within fair musket-range, I caused a volley to be poured into the woods in our front. Here I commanded a halt and ordered my men to cease firing, being informed that a portion of the force in the woods were our own men. A heavy volley of musketry poured into my ranks convinced me that this was not the case, and I again gave an order to advance, which was instantly obeyed by every officer and soldier of my command.

Volley after volley of musketry was delivered into our ranks from the enemy concealed in the woods; but, undaunted, my men, with a defiant yell, pressed onward in double-quick over the fences and ditches, and soon possessed themselves of the cover of the enemy, he having fallen back across a narrow field to a strip of timber bordering on the Hatchie River. This being the extent to which the enemy could fall back, he poured a murderous and continuous fire into our ranks until we had advanced to within a few paces of the river bank. Here we captured several hundred prisoners and a number of small-arms.

I was then ordered by General Veatch to throw out skirmishers across the river, which I had hardly done when I was ordered to recall them that the woods might be shelled. My skirmishers being in, I immediately received an order from General Veatch to move my command across the river and form a line of battle on the left of the road and parallel with the river. I at once moved over the bridge by the right flank, and formed on the right by file into line in line of battle as

ordered. Notwithstanding the enemy poured upon us a terrific fire of shell and canister this movement was executed in splendid style, every man coming up steadily and promptly into line. Finding no regiment in line to support me in a charge upon the enemy, and believing it folly to hold my command under a fire so murderous to no purpose, I ordered them to take shelter under the bank of the river. This they had hardly done when I discovered re-enforcements coming over the river, and at once ordered my men to advance to the front and left across an open space to a heavy wood. The ground to be passed over was being swept by grape and canister, but the men, encouraged by their officers, came promptly up and moved at double-quick to the point designated and entered the woods in line of battle, prepared to meet the enemy, but he had fallen back. I then threw out skirmishers in front to the edge of an open field, who reported the enemy formed in line of battle to my right and front, on the brow of a hill, supporting a battery. A heavy fire from the battery rained down upon us, but the woods prevented it from doing us serious damage. My right battalion was also exposed to a galling fire of musketry, but my whole command remained in perfect line and never manifested the least uneasiness. In this position we remained for some time, receiving and returning an almost continuous fire.

I was then ordered by General Veatch to move forward, which I did in quick-time, my skirmishers moving in advance. I soon entered the field, and when I had advanced some distance was ordered to halt. My skirmishers reported that the enemy was planting a battery on a commanding eminence to my right and front. This fact I reported to my commanding general (Veatch), and he at once ordered me to charge it. I was preparing to execute the order when my skirmishers reported a heavy line of infantry just over the ridge to my front. This I also made known to General Veatch, and he ordered me to use my own judgment concerning the propriety of charging it under such circumstances. By this time the battery was silenced, and I advanced my command to near the summit of the hill, where it remained for some time, while the woods in front were being shelled by our batteries. I then threw forward skirmishers into the woods, who soon returned and reported that the enemy had fled.

I feel it my duty to state that my command did its whole duty, obeying every order given with a will and an understanding. My officers were constantly at their posts, ever cheering their men, both by their words and their acts, with one single exception.

To the acting field officers, Captain Cornman, acting lieutenant-colonel; Captain Smith, acting major, and to Adjutant McKnight, I am much indebted for the good conduct of my men under very trying circumstances.

Accompanying this you will find a list of the killed and wounded of my command, which under the circumstances was not heavy.*

With much respect, I remain, your most obedient servant,

CYRUS HALL,
Colonel, Comdg. Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. F. W. Fox,
A. A. G., Second Brig., Fourth Div., Dist. of West Tenn.

* Embodied in revised statement, p.304.

No. 79.

Report of Lieut. Col. George C. Rogers, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
October 6, 1862.

In obedience to your orders, yesterday morning I moved the Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry to the support of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, which position I held for some time, when I received orders from Captain Fox to move the regiment by the left flank, only covering the left flank of the Fourteenth with three or four companies of our right flank. In this position we charged through the open field to the creek on double-quick. During this time Company B, under command of Lieutenant Longcor, was thrown out on the left flank as skirmishers by order of Colonel Hall, and by my order moved forward some distance to our left and assisted in capturing many prisoners, after which by your orders we crossed the creek immediately in rear of the Fourteenth Illinois. While crossing the creek there was much confusion, and I at one time feared that the regiment would be scattered; but by the gallant assistance rendered by Captain Swift, of Company H, and Lieutenant Luke, of Company E, we gained the open field on the left of the road, and immediately charged across the field into the woods, where I formed the regiment on the left of the Fourteenth Illinois, after which we moved, in conjunction with the Fourteenth, through the woods, across the open field, and gained the hill, where we remained, assisting in supporting batteries, until the battle was over.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the gallant conduct of all the officers and men of my command, the men all remaining at their posts, regretting only that they could not aid more in achieving the victory gained over the enemy.

The report of the wounded, missing, &c., has been sent to your headquarters.*

Your obedient servant,

GEO. C. ROGERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VEATCH,
Commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

No. 80.

Report of Lieut. Col. John J. Jones, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, October 6, 1862.

SIR: At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, under orders from Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, the Forty-sixth took position on the right of the Second Brigade, in the advance, to support Bolton's battery, 2 miles west of the Big Hatchie. After several shots the battery took position half a mile in advance, where they opened a galling fire upon

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 304.

the rebels, which lasted three-fourths of an hour, when the command "Forward" was given. The men all moved at the word, and soon received the melancholy intelligence that their loved and gallant Colonel Davis was again severely wounded by a canister shot. When I took command and announced this they all seemed determined to avenge their loss, and soon had an opportunity, for at this moment the rebels opened their first volley of musketry at short range, which was received with great coolness by the men until they had the command, "Fire," which they did, and marched on, driving them over and from their own batteries to the opposite bank of the river. Here the rebels made a stand and confidently expected to repulse our forces; but the word was still "Forward," and over the bridge they marched at double-quick, forming at once in line of battle.

Here Sergt. John E. Hershey, color-bearer, fell, wounded. Corpl. Thomas E. Joiner, of Company G, true to duty, bore both colors across the open field, when one was handed to James Hobday, of Company I, who did it honor through the day.

At this time Capt. F. W. Fox, of General Veatch's staff, took the front, and called the Forty-sixth to follow him, when they charged, with cheer after cheer, until the field was again theirs. In the last line formed, about 4 p. m., the brave and generous Lieut. M. R. Thompson fell fearfully wounded.

I cannot close this report without special mention of Asst. Surg. Benjamin H. Bradshaw, who, unassisted, took the wounded from amid the ranks himself, doing even more than his duty, and also the line officers, who were all at their posts, fearless of rebel power, and, if honor has been won, it is due to them and their brave men alone.

Herewith is a report of the killed and wounded of my command.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding,

Capt. F. W. Fox,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 81.

Report of Col. William H. Morgan, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Bolivar, Tenn., October 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent engagement near the Hatchie River is respectfully submitted:

About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant an order was received directing the regiment to move forward from camp on the Big Muddy, and to take a position beyond the levee, crossing the bottom, and then wait until the wagon trains had crossed and for further orders. Soon after taking the position indicated an order was received through you from General Hurlbut to take possession of and hold the road which led through some heavy timber and thick underbrush in advance of the position we were then occupying in an open field. The

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 304.

regiment was accordingly thrown forward in line of battle, with Companies A and B deployed as skirmishers forward and on the right and left flanks respectively.

A section of Bolton's battery was sent forward at the same time, with which we acted as a support. This soon after began shelling a house (in which some rebel infantry were posted) about 600 or 800 yards in front of our position and beyond an open field. After the third or fourth round I directed the artillery to cease firing, as previously instructed, and moved rapidly forward in line of battle until we had reached a position beyond the house, which was found deserted, and there halted until the Forty-sixth and Fourteenth Illinois Regiments, then advancing, took a position in line with and on the right and left of us respectively, when we again moved forward as before through the woods a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, halting near the edge of the timber bordering on an old field.

Here we received orders from General Veatch to move rapidly forward and take possession of a high ridge about one-half mile distant. While the infantry was advancing at as fast a rate as possible over the rough, uneven ground, thickly covered with high grass and weeds, I rode forward to the hill and discovered the enemy coming up the road in large force, apparently making for the same point.

I at once directed Major Rheinlander, of the Twenty-fifth, who was present, to order the artillery forward immediately, and in a short time, the enemy replying, a fine artillery practice was carried on, which lasted probably for half an hour. During this time the regiment had advanced to within easy supporting distance and was halted.

The enemy's battery becoming disabled and a retreat on his part indicated a general advance was ordered. In the execution of this movement the two wings of the Twenty-fifth were separated by the road, on each side of which was a deep ditch, and it was not until we had advanced a distance of about 600 yards that they (the wings) could be brought together. From this to the river we advanced on the double-quick, with bayonets fixed, driving the rebels, who retreatrd rapidly before us. The firing was very heavy, and many of the Twenty-fifth were wounded, though none were killed. A number of the enemy gave themselves up as prisoners and were immediately sent to the rear.

Approaching a corn field we were directed by General Ord (who then appeared) to press on until we should reach the timber bordering the river and then halt. Gaining the position designated we halted, corrected our alignment, and supplied ourselves with water. Many of our number were well-nigh exhausted by the heat and the distance and rapidity with which we had marched. In a moment, however, we were ordered by General Veatch to move by the left flank over the bridge and engage the enemy, who had taken a position beyond. Major Rheinlander, being on the left, directed the leading guide, but before the regiment had all passed over considerable confusion was apparent, occasioned by a most destructive fire of musketry and artillery and the rapid retreat of the troops which had preceded us. Other regiments following in quick succession, it was with great difficulty that order was restored.

Major Rheinlander fell here severely, though not dangerously, wounded, and was carried from the field, as also Lieutenants Shannon and Mason. Lieutenant Webster was killed about the same time, while gallantly leading his men.

The firing was renewed and continued, however, and in a short time

order was restored. Some of the men who had been assigned a position on the extreme right were met by a vastly superior force of the enemy and were compelled to give way. I reached the place in time, however, and succeeded, with the assistance of the officers present, in rallying them and held our position. The enemy beat a hasty retreat and the battle was over.

To Major Rheinlander am I particularly indebted for the prompt manner in which he executed all orders from the commencement to the moment when he fell and the regiment for the services of a brave and gallant officer. Being without any other field officers, Captain Larkin and Adjutant Walker were substituted, and nobly did they do their duty throughout, and were of great assistance in collecting the men and reforming the line for any work, offensive or defensive, that might be required.

Captains Darling and Wright and Lieutenants Shannon, Mason, Enlow, Reed, Verhoeff, Bennett, Crenshaw, and Hurst, in a word, all are entitled to great credit throughout.

Among the non-commissioned officers and privates (as appears from the reports of the company commanders) who are particularly deserving of honorable mention are the following, to wit:

Sergts. [Albert] Norcross and [William N.] Carner and Private [Joseph N.] Barrett, of Company F; Sergts. [Michael] Keefe and [George B.] Green and Corpl. [Michael] McBride, of Company C; Corpl. [Andrew] Hubbard and Private Wright, of Company G, and Sergt. [David F.] Lewis and Corpl. [Solomon] Boyer, of Company H.

The conduct of all the men (with but few exceptions) is worthy of the highest praise, and I am firmly convinced that no braver or more daring men are to be found anywhere.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. MORGAN,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. F. W. Fox,
Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

No. 82.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Jones, Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-THIRD INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Hatchie Bridge, Tenn., October 6, 1862.

I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the battle of yesterday:

Colonel Gresham being absent in Indiana by leave of the War Department, I was in command. At 9 a. m. I was ordered forward in the road to act as a reserve to the regiments deployed across the road. I moved forward as a reserve for 2 miles. Artillery firing commencing on our front I was ordered to move up and support the Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers on its right, that regiment supporting Captain Burnap's battery, already in position, and after remaining in this position about ten minutes I was ordered by General Veatch to move forward by the front in line with the Forty-sixth Regiment. We moved forward down the hill through a large field. At the foot of the hill we received a heavy fire of musketry, returned the fire, and moved

steadily forward at quick-time, driving the enemy before us. Two or three hundred yards farther on we found a battery that had been silenced by our artillery. The enemy were attempting to remove it from the field. We took the men prisoners. Passing on, leaving the captured battery in the road, we continued the movement, engaging the enemy at every step to the Hatchie River.

I received an order from Major-General Ord in person to move rapidly across the Hatchie Bridge, left in front, and to form on the right of the road, which order I obeyed promptly, the men crossing the bridge with spirit and promptness. Finding the creek running parallel with the road and not sufficient space intervening to form on the right of the road, together with a heavy fire from the enemy concealed in a heavy thicket on our front, threw my regiment into confusion. I rallied them and made three unsuccessful charges. As the regiment was forced back the third time the enemy advanced, delivering a galling fire, which threw my regiment into confusion. The colors remaining on the line, I ordered Lieutenant Atkins, of Company K, to withdraw the colors, for the purpose of again forming the regiment on them, which was promptly done, and again advanced to the left of our former position, at which time other regiments came to our support on the left. We then steadily advanced, driving the enemy before us to the top of the hill, and by order of General Veatch supported Captain Bolton's battery until the engagement closed.

Our loss during the engagement was 13 killed, 91 wounded, and 2 missing.

I cannot close without calling your attention to Major McGrain's cool and careful conduct until forced to leave the field, having been wounded in the foot an hour before he went to the rear to have it dressed. Also for the assistance of Captain Langford, on horseback, until he was wounded. Although his wound was from a spent ball, it rendered him unable to move on foot. The conduct of my sergeant-major, J. B. S. Moore, who took charge of Captain Langford's company and who acted bravely until killed, is highly commendable. My line officers, without exception, conducted themselves well. Also the good and brave conduct of my acting adjutant, Lieut. H. Duncan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Captain FOX,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

No. 83.

Report of Capt. William H. Bolton, Battery L, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. CO. L, SECOND REGT. ILLINOIS ARTILLERY,
Camp at Bolivar, Tenn., October 8, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully report the part taken by my battery in the battle of the 5th instant, on the Hatchie River:

I was ordered on that morning to advance in the rear of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, that regiment being in front. At 8.20 a. m. I was ordered by Brigadier-General Veatch to send forward one section to shell a house and barn, in which the enemy was concealed,

about 450 yards distant, on the left of a road leading to the river. The section I placed in command of Lieutenant James, who fired six shells at the premises, all of which (as upon examination afterward) proved effective.

My next position was on the hill west of the Hatchie, where I opened fire upon two rebel batteries, one of 12-pounder howitzers and the other of rifled pieces. After an engagement of about an hour (part of the time assisted by Captain Burnap's Ohio battery) the infantry advanced under cover of our guns, and were successful in driving the enemy from their position and capturing the howitzer battery, their horses being killed and the battery otherwise injured by our shells.

I then sent a section, under command of Lieutenant Moore, which took a position on the west bank of the river, where he shelled the enemy with good effect. I was then ordered to take the battery across the river and take a position on the east bank, which was effected under a severe fire from the enemy. We then, in connection with Mann's Missouri battery, shelled the woods to our front and left. The enemy having selected their ground, we were unable to dislodge them until charged by the infantry and driven back.

We then took the hill they had abandoned, and found their batteries had taken a position on another hill in advance. We opened fire on them, in connection with all the batteries of the division, and after a severe struggle succeeded in silencing their pieces, upon which the enemy's infantry made a resolute charge from the woods, under cover of a hill, toward Burnap's battery. Discovering this movement, I ordered my pieces to open with canister upon them. After a few rounds they fled precipitately, leaving their colors on the ground. As neither infantry nor other artillery assisted in repulsing their charge I would most respectfully ask that their stand of colors be awarded as a trophy to my command.

During the contest I expended 24 solid shot, 34 canister, and 145 shells, making in all 203 rounds.

My casualties were 5 men wounded, 8 horses killed, and two pieces temporarily disabled, which were repaired that afternoon by substituting from the captured batteries.

Throughout the entire battle I was ably sustained by the officers and men of my command, as well as by the two regiments of infantry (Forty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and Twenty-fifth Indiana, Colonel Morgan) supporting the battery, who fought with the coolness and determination of veterans.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully and truly, yours,

WM. H. BOLTON,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. F. W. FOX,
A. A. G., Second Brig., Fourth Div., Army of West Tenn.

No. 84.

Report of Capt. Silas A. Burnap, Seventh Ohio Battery, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH OHIO BATTERY,
Camp at Bolivar, Tenn., October 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the

part my command took in the engagement of the 5th instant, on the Hatchie:

About 9 a. m., when Bolton's battery was first engaging the enemy from the position it had in the road to the left of the house on the bluff, I was ordered forward by Brigadier-General Veatch for a half a mile, under the enemy's fire, directed at Bolton's battery (which was then stoutly contending for the position it then held), and took a position on the right of a stable, to Bolton's right, with one section, under the command of Lieutenant Brechtel, which opened upon the enemy's battery in the road near the cotton-gin.

By order of our brave and daring major and chief of artillery, C. C. Campbell, I took a position with my second section still to the right, in the road, at the extreme right of our line as it then was formed, and with this section paid our special respects to the enemy's infantry, which seemed to be moving in the direction of our right flank. In this position my command was briskly engaged for about an hour. I was then ordered to cease firing and hold the position by General Hurlbut, and shortly after the infantry charged down the bluff.

The gallant young Capt. F. W. Fox, aide to General Veatch, came riding back from the front (where he was always found), and told me a 4-gun battery had fallen into the hands of the Second Brigade.

By order of General Hurlbut I at once sent forward the limbers of my caissons, under the charge of Sergeant Conant, who reported back on the bluff before 12 m. with three 12-pounder howitzers.

I was then ordered across the Hatchie, and took a position on the left of the road to the right of Captain Spear's battery, under a heavy fire of musketry, where my battery kept up a heavy fire until the action closed, and we encamped upon this last position for the night.

I cannot close without making an honorable mention of Lieutenant Brechtel, to whose coolness and good judgment I am greatly indebted for the noble bearing of my non-commissioned officers and men, who so faithfully did their part.

The only casualty was Eli Oliver, private, who lost his right arm.

I have the honor to be, your obedient and humble servant,

S. A. BURNAP.

Capt. F. W. Fox,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 85.

Report of Col. Robert K. Scott, Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding Provisional Brigade, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
In the Field, near Pocahontas, Tenn., October 6, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your order I have the honor to report as follows:

First. Inclosed you will find reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, Twelfth Michigan, and Maj. John S. Snook, Sixty-eighth Ohio, which I send for want of proper writing material and time.

Second. Those two regiments formed line of battle on the left of the Pocahontas road about 9 a. m., and immediately advanced through a large open field, under a heavy fire of shell and canister from the enemy's

battery posted near the bridge. Soon after we came upon the enemy posted in a lane in strong force. They opened a galling fire, which, however, did but little damage, and I ordered my men to lie down. We returned the fire by giving them three volleys along the whole line, then again advanced in double-quick, driving the enemy rapidly before us until we reached the river, where we halted for some time. The enemy's artillery continued to fire upon us, but with little effect, most of the shots passing over us. About this time the lieutenant-colonel commanding the Forty-sixth Illinois reported to me for orders (the colonel of said regiment having been wounded). We were then ordered to cross the bridge, which we did in fine style, although continually under a heavy fire of grape and canister; then moved down the river about the fourth of a mile, and took position, as directed, on the left of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry; then advanced in line of battle to the large field on the top of the hill, where we remained, supporting the Seventh and Fifteenth Ohio Batteries, until the close of the engagement.

During the day my command took about 75 prisoners and 100 stand of small-arms, with accouterments.

The casualties were as follows: Sixty-eighth Ohio—wounded 6, 2 severely; Twelfth Michigan—wounded 7, 3 severely.

In conclusion allow me to say that during the whole action both officers and men acquitted themselves with honor. All the time being without orderly or aide and both regiments being deficient in field officers, I was compelled to rely entirely upon Lieut. George E. Welles, Sixty-eighth Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general, in conveying my orders along the line, whose promptness and coolness during the whole day entitle him to the highest praise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General VEATCH, *Commanding.*

No. 86.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Graves, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

IN CAMP NEAR DAVIS' BRIDGE,
Hatchie River, Tenn., October 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting herewith an account of the part taken by my command in the action of yesterday:

It numbered 221 enlisted men, 11 line, and 3 field officers (including adjutant). Of this number there were 1 lieutenant and 6 enlisted men wounded, none of which will prove fatal. All were slightly wounded except 3. To the best of my knowledge the action commenced about 9 a. m. and terminated about 3 p. m.

I think my officers and men are entitled to commendation for the promptness and alacrity with which they obeyed orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. GRAVES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twelfth Regt. Michigan Infantry.

GEORGE E. WELLES,
Adjutant, Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry.

No. 87.

Report of Maj. John S. Snook, Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry, of engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. SIXTY-EIGHTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
October 6, 1862.

I have the honor of reporting to you the part taken by the Sixty-eighth Ohio in the action of yesterday:

The regiment was formed in the field upon the right of the Pocahontas road, with the Twelfth Michigan upon the right and the Forty-sixth Illinois upon the left, and advanced eastward in that position in a heavy fire of shell from the enemy's batteries in front.

After having marched about half a mile we encountered the enemy's infantry posted in a lane in heavy force. The command halted and delivered their fire three times, when the enemy retreated, and we pursued him to the river bank, about a quarter of a mile above the bridge. Here we halted and remained about half an hour, when we were ordered to cross the bridge. Our men moved to the bridge in good order, and although under quite a heavy fire while crossing, yet they acted with the steadiness of men accustomed to action. We were ordered to a position on the extreme left of the line, in which position we advanced to the open field, where we remained, supporting the battery on the left, until the action closed.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of the officers and men, who seemed to vie with each other in manfully doing their whole duty, and although exposed at times to quite a heavy fire, never faltered, but showed a constant eagerness to engage the enemy. Where all acted bravely it would be unjust in me to make distinctions, but I feel it due to mention Lieut. A. J. Jackson, my acting adjutant, who was with me and delivered my orders throughout the entire action. Our regiment captured 100 stand of small-arms, with accouterments, and took a number of prisoners.

Yours, respectfully,

J. S. SNOOK,
Major, Commanding.

Col. ROBERT K. SCOTT.

No. 88.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division.

JACKSON, TENN., *October* 30, 1862.

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Division in the battle of the 3d and 4th instant at Corinth, Miss.:

On the 1st instant the division was composed of the following-named troops:

The First Brigade, commanded by Col. Benjamin Allen, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, composed of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, commanded by Maj. Thomas Reynolds; Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. L. Doran; Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Col. David Moore, the last-named regiment

being detached at Kossuth, 10 miles from Corinth. Total number of enlisted men present (with their regiments) in the brigade, 1,415. Brig. Gen. J. McArthur having rejoined, was assigned to command of this brigade on the 3d.

The Second Brigade, commanded by Col. J. M. Oliver, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, composed of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, commanded by Col. John Hancock; Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, commanded by Col. G. Bouck; Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Capt. J. R. Ault, and Fifteenth Michigan Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. John McDermott, the last-named regiment being detached at Chewalla, 12 miles west of Corinth, and six companies of the Eighteenth Missouri being also detached, guarding the railroad toward Bethel. Number of enlisted men present (with their regiments) in the brigade, 1,375.

The Third Brigade, commanded by Col. M. M. Crocker, Thirteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, composed of the Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. William Hall; Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. John Shane; Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, commanded by Col. Hugh T. Reid, and Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders, the brigade being stationed at Iuka. Total number of enlisted men present (with their regiments) in the brigade, 2,189.

The artillery attached to the division, under command of Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, acting chief of artillery, consisted of the First Minnesota Battery, four guns, commanded by Lieut. G. F. Cooke; Third Ohio Battery, six guns, commanded by Capt. W. S. Williams (the captain and two sections being absent at Bolivar); the Fifth Ohio Battery, four guns, commanded by Lieut. B. Matson; the Tenth Ohio Battery, four guns, commanded by Capt. H. B. White, and Company F, Second Illinois Artillery, four guns, commanded by Lieut. J. W. Mitchell (one section of this battery also being detached, serving at Bolivar), leaving sixteen guns, with 367 enlisted men present with the artillery of the division.

The cavalry, under command of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, had orders to report to the chief of cavalry for consolidation, leaving with the division only a few officers and men for picket and camp duty.

In the afternoon of the 1st instant Colonel Oliver, with the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiments and a section of artillery, under Lieutenant Clayton, First Minnesota Battery, was sent out to re-enforce the regiment of his brigade stationed at Chewalla, where picket skirmishing had been reported during the early part of the day. The remaining troops of the division present were marched into the new camp, south of the Chewalla road, inside the exterior lines of defense, 2½ miles from Corinth.

On the 2d Colonel Oliver, after considerable skirmishing during the day, fell back, in accordance with instructions from headquarters, to the cross-roads, near Alexander's, about 7 miles from Corinth, and sent the Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment (under Colonel Bouck) to guard the Smith's Bridge. The Third Brigade, under command of Colonel Crocker, returned from Iuka by forced march and went into camp, and during the night the Sixteenth Wisconsin, under Major Reynolds, made a reconnaissance up the railroad toward Chewalla.

At 3 a. m. on the 3d, orders having been received from the commanding general designating the positions to be occupied by the several di-

visions in anticipation of an advance of the enemy (Davies' the northwest angle between the railroads; McKean's division on the left of Davies', with the right resting on the railroad near Battery F; Hamilton's the northeast angle between the railroads, and Stanley's in reserve), the necessary dispositions were made, and at daylight the several regiments of this division were in the exact position assigned them. The first line formed in line of battle perpendicular to the railroad, with the right resting near Battery F; the second line formed in close column by division, the Twenty-first Missouri Regiment, under the gallant Colonel Moore, having marched from Kossuth in the night.

About 7.30 a. m. the enemy appeared in front of Colonel Oliver's advanced position, driving in his pickets, and advanced to attack them, but was repulsed with great energy. The colonel, being at length satisfied that the enemy were in force, slowly retired, according to his instructions, contesting the ground and destroying the bridges, until the brigade took a favorable position north of the railroad and a little in advance of the old Confederate intrenchments, where another stand was made. In crossing Cane Creek Bottom one of the howitzers was disabled by the breaking of the axle and abandoned after being spiked, but was subsequently recovered. Colonel Bouck retired from Smith's Bridge to Cane Creek at the same time that Colonel Oliver moved.

The position now held by the Second Brigade commanded both the Chewalla road and the railroad, and it was considered desirable to hold it as long as practicable, and re-enforcements were sent forward, first the Twenty-first Missouri and afterward the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wisconsin Regiments, and Brig. Gen. J. McArthur (who had been on detached duty), having rejoined, was temporarily assigned to the command of the First Brigade (then re-enforcing the Second), and took command of the advance. The Chewalla road running through the line assigned to the Second Division placed our advance in front of a portion of that division, and Colonel Baldwin's brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Fiftieth, and Fifty-seventh Illinois Regiments, co-operated in maintaining the position, which was held for several hours. The enemy, after an unsuccessful attempt to approach by the railroad track (bringing forward a battery at one time to play upon the main line of the division, which was driven back by our artillery), ultimately succeeding in passing to the right of our line, and McArthur's command again fell back, taking position parallel with and north of the railroad, the left some distance from Battery F. This compelled a corresponding change of front in the main line. The Second Brigade, being considerably exhausted by severe duty and hard fighting, was at this time withdrawn, and formed as a second line in rear of the Third Brigade. The enemy at length appeared in front of the new line formed by the First Brigade and a charge was made, driving him some distance. The charge was participated in by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Missouri Regiments, as well as by a portion of Colonel Baldwin's brigade, of the Second Division. The Seventeenth Wisconsin, under the brave Colonel Doran, occupied a conspicuous position in this part of the day's work.

After this charge these regiments (having already performed heavy work) were all ordered to form in rear of the main line of the division south of the railroad, which was done in good order at 3 p. m., and as I had received notice from the general commanding that a flank movement was in contemplation by Hamilton's division on the enemy's left, I considered it best to retain my present position for the purpose of engaging the attention of the enemy until such movement could be

effected. At length I received orders to change front and retire to a position corresponding with the main body of the division on my right, which had retired toward Corinth some time previously. This movement had already commenced, when further orders were received to fall back to the interior line of batteries. The movement was accordingly altered so as to throw the artillery into a road in rear of the line and leading into Corinth, when the enemy again appeared, driving in our skirmishers and advancing to attack, and the Third Brigade, hitherto but slightly engaged, now found an opportunity to participate in the work. Colonel Crocker with a portion of this brigade was directed to drive back the enemy while the movement was completed. The colonel executed this order in fine style, succeeding after a severe action in forcing back the enemy with considerable loss.

In this action the Fifteenth Iowa, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Belknap (Colonel Reid being sick), and the Sixteenth Iowa Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, being most hotly engaged, conducted themselves with conspicuous gallantry, and the whole brigade while covering the movements of the division maneuvered with all the coolness and precision of an ordinary drill. The movement of the division being completed, this portion of the brigade reformed in good order on the right of the first line, and the whole division, with the Seventh, Fiftieth, and Fifty-seventh Illinois Regiments, moved in perfect order, arriving at sundown and taking the positions designated within the line of batteries, the Third Brigade and three field batteries occupying College Hill, and the two small brigades with the Tenth Ohio Battery taking positions in the town under directions from the commanding general.

Our troops lay on their arms in the ranks during the night, ready to support the batteries should an assault, as anticipated, be made early in the morning.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th cannonading by the enemy commenced, and after daylight, in addition to the assaults on Battery Robinett and other points of the field, heavy skirmishing took place in front of College Hill. During the morning the First and Second Brigades were also withdrawn to College Hill, and twice the enemy attempted to assault Battery Phillips, his columns supported with artillery approaching behind a ridge running nearly parallel to our line. Each time the head of his column was suffered to approach within short musket-range, when Battery Phillips and the light pieces of this division opened upon him so hotly that he hastily retired. Information subsequently received indicates beyond doubt that these movements were not intended as mere feints. Lieut. C. Marsh, commanding a section of the Fifth Ohio Battery, is reported to have done good execution at this time, occupying a favorable position. The enemy's last effort was on this part of the field, after having been repulsed at all other points.

During the day General McArthur, with a portion of his brigade, was sent in advance to reconnoiter, and finding the enemy retiring he took a position at night near Alexander's, and the balance of his brigade, the Second Brigade and the Tenth Ohio Battery, by direction of the general commanding, started at 2 a. m. on the 5th to re-enforce him; and the balance of the division started at daylight in pursuit of the enemy, which was continued this day as far as the Tuscumbia River.

On the 6th I was directed by the general commanding to take command of the post of Corinth, said to be threatened by the enemy's re-enforcements, including 10,000 paroled men.

For the subsequent operations of the division during the pursuit to

Ripley and the march back to Corinth I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of General McArthur, who succeeded me in the command.

In order to give a more distinct idea of the part performed by this division in these important operations, without the statement of too many details, the following brief is added, by way of recapitulation:

October 2. Heavy skirmishing by the Second Brigade, under Colonel Oliver, who had advanced to re-enforce one of his regiments previously stationed at Chewalla, the colonel taking up a position at night near Alexander's Cross-Roads.

October 3. In the morning the enemy's advance attack Colonel Oliver, but is repulsed, after which the colonel, ascertaining that the enemy is in force, falls back slowly, according to his instructions, contesting the ground by severe fighting and destroying bridges until he makes a stand on favorable ground a little in advance of the old Confederate intrenchments, where he is re-enforced by the First Brigade, under General McArthur, who takes command at that point, for the purpose of relieving the Second Brigade, already considerably exhausted by severe duty. The road leading in from Chewalla runs through the line occupied by the Second Division, commanded by General Davies, and one of his brigades (Baldwin's) now co-operates in holding the advance position. After several unsuccessful attempts to turn the left the enemy pass to the right and throw their entire force upon the Second Division, which is forced back, and McArthur's command, being turned, is obliged to retire again to a new position, which is taken near the main line north of the railroad, facing north, the main line of this division changing front to correspond and the Second being now relieved. The enemy at length appearing again, the First Brigade, together with the brigades of the Second Division, charge, driving him some distance, when this brigade is called in and formed as a second line. The division still holds its position, menacing the enemy's right flank, to give time for a flank movement on his left by Hamilton's division and to delay his advance until the reserve can be posted to support the batteries in his front. These movements accomplished, the Sixth Division at length being ordered to fall back within the interior line of the batteries, the enemy again appears and commences a furious attack after the division has commenced moving, but is repulsed after a severe action by Colonel Crocker, commanding the Third Brigade, and the division moves in good order and takes a position at sundown within the line of defenses without the loss of a gun, having during the day received the first attack of the enemy 8 miles west of Corinth, and having disputed and delayed his advance until after the division on the right was forced by overwhelming numbers to give way, and holding its position on the enemy's flank, assisting in retarding his advance on the batteries until it was too late for him to make an assault on the evening of this day, and finally, when ordered to fall back to the inner batteries, and the enemy again attacks the division while on the march, it halts to beat him back, and marches into position within the defenses in good order.

October 4. In addition to severe skirmishing in front the division co-operating with the siege batteries repulsed the enemy in two attempts to force the works on College Hill, and after the battle the division participated in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Ripley, and on leaving that place to return to Corinth the rear guard was furnished by this division.

As far as my personal observation extended the conduct of the

troops (both officers and soldiers) was worthy of the highest commendations. All appeared to do their duty promptly and coolly, advancing with alacrity when necessary, retiring only when ordered, and then in good order, and promptly halting at the word to face-about and beat back the enemy; the men of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri standing together and bravely fighting side by side.

I respectfully refer to the reports of brigade and other subordinate commanders for further details, which it is impracticable to embody in a report of this nature, and also for notice of those who by good fortune and the chances of war as well as by personal merit became most conspicuous for good conduct in this battle.

I propose to make a special report upon this subject as soon as full reports from the several grades of commanders can be obtained. In the mean time a few cases will here be noticed that came under my own knowledge. All the commanders of brigades were active in the discharge of their duties. Colonel Allen, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, and Brigadier-General McArthur successively commanded the First Brigade with zeal and ability. Col. J. M. Oliver, commanding the Second Brigade, which received the first attack of the enemy, is entitled to great credit. Charged with one of the most embarrassing duties that could be intrusted to an officer, that of opposing with energy the advance of an enemy and yet retiring slowly when overpowered, a task involving a tax at the same time upon his judgment, skill, and bravery, the colonel seems to have been singularly felicitous in the discharge of that duty; a veteran could not have better or accomplished more. Col. M. M. Crocker, commanding Third Brigade, is entitled to the highest credit for the skill and bravery with which he executed the various orders for his fine brigade, and especially for his gallant conduct in the engagement near Battery F. This brigade was previously well disciplined under his command and the care of the meritorious field officers of the several regiments. Captain Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, acting chief of artillery for the division, on this as on former occasions showed himself a brave and skillful officer.

Of the field officers Major Reynolds, who commanded the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers; Colonel Doran, who commanded the Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Malloy, of the same regiment; Colonel Moore, who lost a leg at Shiloh, and now commanded the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers until he lost his horse; Major Moore, who afterward commanded the same regiment; Colonel Hancock, commanding Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, of same regiment; Colonel Bouck, commanding Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers; Major Jackson, of the same regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel McDermott, commanding Fifteenth Michigan Volunteers; Captain Ault, commanding the battalion of the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, commanding Eleventh Iowa Volunteers; Major Abercrombie, of the same regiment, a veteran of the Mexican war and a survivor of the battle of Wilson's Creek; Lieutenant-Colonel Shane, who commanded the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers; Major Van Hosen, of the same regiment; Colonel Reid, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, who was sick when the battle commenced, but was with his regiment at daylight on the 4th and remained in command until the regiment returned from the pursuit; Lieutenant-Colonel Belknap, who commanded the same regiment on the first day of the battle and displayed great coolness and bravery in the conflict near Battery F; Major Cunningham, of the same regiment, who was severely wounded;

Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, who commanded the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, and was also severely wounded at the same time, and Major Purcell, who afterward commanded the same regiment, are entitled to credit, not only for good conduct in the field, but for their previous industry in perfecting the discipline of their respective regiments.

Captains Funke and Zeigler, in command of detachments of cavalry, performed their laborious duties in a very satisfactory manner. Lieut. A. Roehrig, of the same regiment, rendered great service in carrying dispatches. The artillery attached to the division proved itself reliable, and reflects credit upon officers and men of that arm of the service. Captain White, commanding the Tenth Ohio Battery, is reported to have rendered signal service when the enemy momentarily entered the town. Dr. Eastman, surgeon Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting division surgeon, was very zealous in the discharge of his duties. Capt. W. T. Clark, assistant adjutant-general, serving on my staff, who has long served with fidelity and great intelligence, on this occasion displayed great bravery and energy. Lieut. M. A. Higley, quartermaster and commissary Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, acting division quartermaster, performed his arduous duties in a very intelligent manner, and has always shown himself reliable. Lieut. G. S. Hampton, jr., Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, who got up from a sick bed; Lieut. J. B. Dawson, Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, aides-de-camp, and Lieut. L. S. Willard, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, attached to my staff, all performed great labors and were fearless and indefatigable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

No. 89.

Report of Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, Chief of Artillery, including operations October 3–11.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SIXTH DIVISION,
October 13, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with General Orders, No. —, Headquarters Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee, I have the following report to make of the operations of my command during the battle of Corinth and subsequent pursuit:

October 1 we moved to and occupied all the commanding positions on the western line of the exterior fortifications, from Fort D to F, with the Tenth Ohio Battery (four guns), commanded by Captain White; one section of the Third Ohio Battery; one section (Company F) of the Second Illinois Artillery, (four guns), under the command of First Lieutenant Mitchell; the Fifth Ohio Battery, under Lieutenant Matson, and the First Minnesota Battery (four guns), under the command of Second Lieut. G. F. Cooke.

About 3 p. m., October 2, ordered the First Minnesota Battery to accompany Colonel Oliver (Second Brigade) to dispute the enemy's advance from Chewalla; proceeded up the Chewalla road as far as Alex-

ander's house, when (taking into consideration the nature of the expedition) we sent one section (two 12-pounder howitzers) forward, under charge of Sergeant (Acting Lieutenant) Clayton, and ordered Lieutenant Cooke, with the remaining section, to return to his former position at Battery F. Lieutenant Clayton's section proceeded with Colonel Oliver's brigade to Chewalla, encamping about 1 mile this side of the town.

About 10 o'clock the following morning, the enemy moving forward through Chewalla in force, they fell back about 2½ miles and took position. No opportunity for the artillery to take advantage occurring, they again fell back and took position on a hill in the rear of Alexander's house, where they remained during the night.

Early the next morning, the enemy pressing us, we opened upon them and the fight became general. At the fifth discharge one of the howitzers was disabled by the breaking of an axle (from recoil) and obliged to retire. It was attached to the limber of the gun-carriage and carried about 2 miles; but in crossing Cane Creek the fastenings broke, and being hotly pressed we were obliged to abandon it, spiking and throwing it into Cane Creek, where we have since found it.

I immediately sent Lieutenant Cooke with another piece to replace the one abandoned, taking position with two pieces on top of a hill, commanding the Memphis Railroad on the left and the Chewalla road on the right, where for a long time they were held in check. We were again forced back and another piece disabled. I sent the remaining piece to replace the disabled one, sending it to Corinth to be repaired, which was done before night.

The members of the battery being very much fatigued and worn-out, having been out for three days without rest, I sent Lieutenant Mitchell with section of company F, Second Illinois Artillery, to relieve them, placing the relieved section in position near Battery F. While coming into position Lieutenant Mitchell's section was charged upon by cavalry, but immediately repulsed by the infantry support, the enemy being only 200 yards distant. Lieutenant Mitchell opened upon them with canister, firing 40 rounds. The enemy pressing, General McArthur's brigade charged, routing the enemy with heavy loss, during which Lieutenant Mitchell was ordered to fall back to a hill near Battery F.

The section of the Third Ohio previously under command of Lieutenant Mitchell was placed under charge of Captain Munch, of the First Minnesota Battery (who being wounded at Shiloh and absent from the muster of August 18 was not on duty), who cheerfully and anxiously volunteered his services and placed his command in position in Battery F. Observing the enemy passing a cut over the hill on Chewalla road near the railroad ordered Lieutenant Clayton forward to a position in front and opened upon them with shell. They brought a battery forward and placed it in position on a hill on the Chewalla road west of railroad, and opened with shell. I then opened upon them from Fort F (Captain Munch's section) and silenced it in about 8 rounds, the division having previously changed front to the north. The batteries on the left, Fifth and Tenth Ohio, were ordered forward and placed upon center new line, when we were ordered to fall back toward town, which we did, taking several succeeding positions. The enemy pressing hard, one section Tenth Ohio and one section Company F, Second Illinois, were ordered again to the front to cover the Third Brigade; but it having charged and routed the enemy we again returned, and very leisurely formed column on the Kossuth road and marched in

good order toward Corinth, taking up near positions on interior lines of works near Kossuth and Ripley roads, placing Lieutenant Mitchell's section about 250 yards to right of Fort Phillips; Fifth Ohio (Lieutenant Matson commanding) Battery 75 yards to left of same fort, the disabled piece of the First Minnesota returning. The three remaining pieces of this battery were placed under command of Captain Munch and placed in position upon Ripley road to the left of the seminary building.

Lieutenant Cooke was relieved and placed on duty with me, and Captain Munch's former command (section of Third Ohio Battery) was placed under charge of Sergeant Clarke, Fifth Ohio Battery, and posted upon second road to left of seminary, equidistant between two fortifications, in which position they remained during the night. Captain White, Tenth Ohio Battery, was ordered to report to General McArthur, who had been ordered with First and Second Brigades to another point of the line of defense at 8 a. m. Captain White was ordered that night to take position in rear of General Rosecrans' headquarters, supported by infantry of Sixth Division (where they remained during the night), which was afterward withdrawn and infantry of Second Division substituted. The enemy charged the battery at 11 a. m. Opened upon them with shell and canister. The infantry gave way right and left in great disorder. The captain still held his position. The fort on his right being taken, his battery flanked, and infantry support gone, he fell back across the railroad to hill near siege guns. The infantry having rallied, he again took up position near former place and opened with shell, effectually forcing the enemy back. Captain White had a horse shot under him each day.

During the attack upon Fort Robinett Lieutenant Mitchell's section rendered valuable assistance. Having an enfilading fire, they poured in shell with great effect.

The enemy appeared in considerable force early in the morning in front of Fifth Ohio Battery. Heavy skirmishing ensued, when the Fifth Ohio Battery opened and quickly silenced the fire.

About 10 o'clock they planted a battery in the woods in front and opened with shell. They fired only 2 rounds, the Fifth Ohio Battery opening upon them with great vigor, driving them from their position.

About 11.30 a. m. they again opened upon several rebel regiments seen filing across the road in our front and driving them pell-mell through the woods.

At 2 a. m. next day (Sunday) Captain White (as per order of General Rosecrans) reported to General McArthur in the advance. At daylight all the batteries, with the balance of division, moved out in pursuit of the enemy. Arrived at Ripley Thursday night; started upon return Saturday morning. All acted nobly, exhibiting coolness and bravery seldom equaled.

I would respectfully and particularly call attention to Acting Lieutenant Clayton, of First Minnesota Battery. He has not yet received his commission. I would most respectfully urge that the Governor be reminded of the vacancy, and request that Lieutenant Clayton be commissioned to fill it.

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Capt. and Chief of Artillery, Sixth Div., Army of the Tenn.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixth Div., Army of the Tennessee.

No. 90.

Report of Brig. Gen. John McArthur, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade and Sixth Division, including operations October 3–11.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Corinth, Miss., October 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command at the battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4 and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy on their retreat:

On the morning of Friday, October 3, by special order on the field, I assumed the command of the First Brigade of this division, consisting of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wisconsin and the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, with orders to support Colonel Oliver, commanding Second Brigade, same division, who had met the enemy at Chewalla and was checking their advance.

After falling back slowly I determined to make a stand on Cane Creek Bluff, on the Chewalla road, about 4 miles from Corinth, and accordingly gave orders to Colonel Oliver to that effect, supporting him with the Sixteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Missouri. Finding that the enemy was advancing in force on that road and deploying to my right so as to gain the old rebel breastworks, I again dispatched for re-enforcements, and succeeded in getting the Third Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Baldwin commanding, consisting of the Seventh, Fiftieth, and Fifty-seventh Illinois Regiments, which were promptly sent forward by General Davies. Placing them in position, together with a section of Battery —, First Missouri Light Artillery, also from the same division, we fought the enemy successfully, causing them to make a detour still farther to the right, so as to gain the ridge (the spur of which we held), which they accomplished about 12 m., attacking us vigorously on our right flank and in front, our troops repulsing them handsomely in several attempts to dislodge us with heavy loss. The enemy finding no troops on my right to oppose him immediately commenced massing his troops so as to turn my right, on perceiving which I ordered the Seventh Illinois to change front to the right and charge them with the bayonet, which they attempted to do, but were met by an overwhelming force of the enemy, who had partially succeeded in gaining their rear, with a view to cut them off. On this being reported to me I ordered the line to fall back, Colonel Babcock extricating his men from their perilous position in good style. Falling back toward the main line we again rallied in front of it facing north, but not before the enemy had succeeded in gaining the ground occupied by the camps of the Seventeenth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Missouri. I then determined to drive them out of it, and ordered the line to charge with the bayonet *en échelon* of battalion from the right. The Seventeenth Wisconsin on the right, Colonel Doran commanding, moved forward, gallantly charging with an impetuosity truly characteristic, nobly seconded by the Seventh Illinois, Colonel Babcock; Fifty-seventh Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Hurlbut; the Fiftieth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Swarthout; the Sixteenth Wisconsin, Major Reynolds; the Twenty-first Missouri, Major Moore, covering the left flank, all in fine order, sweeping the enemy before them out of the camps a distance of half a mile. Hearing them again becoming hotly engaged, and fearing they had advanced beyond our line on the right (which afterward proved to be the case), I applied to General McKean for two more regiments to

support the first line, which he promptly ordered forward. They failed, however, to comprehend the situation of affairs, and after firing an unnecessary volley retired precipitately. I then ordered the whole line to retire, which they did in good order, forming in rear of the main line.

Afterward, in obedience to orders and in accordance with the general plan, marched into Corinth and took position for the night inside the inner works, on the north side of the town of Corinth. The Third Brigade, Second Division, reported back to General Davies, leaving me with the First and Second Brigades and the Tenth Ohio Battery, when we rested on our arms for the night.

At daybreak on the morning of the 4th, the enemy having commenced shelling the town, we changed our position a little and commenced throwing up temporary breastworks of fallen timber and what material we could find, from which when partially completed we were again ordered to the left of the remainder of the division, immediately in front of the general hospital, where we remained, supporting the batteries without becoming actively engaged during the balance of the engagement, with the exception of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, which regiment did good service in protecting our extreme left from being harassed by the enemy's skirmishers.

At 2 p. m., immediately on the firing slacking, and in obedience to orders from Major-General Rosecrans, I proceeded with a portion of the Sixteenth Wisconsin and the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry to reconnoiter the enemy along their right, advancing as far as Battery C, on the Kossuth turnpike, and ascertaining that no enemy had passed out that road. I then turned north along the line of our abandoned works, skirmishing the woods, taking a few prisoners, until I reached Battery E, on the Smith's Bridge road, where we saw the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry passing out. My infantry, although making every exertion, was unable to intercept them, but followed them as far west as Carter's house, a distance of 4 miles from Corinth. Thence turning north we picketed the line to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, inclosing the hospitals of the enemy, and taking 1 commissioned officer and 308 enlisted men prisoners, together with 50 officers and 497 men wounded in hospitals; also 460 muskets and 400 cartridge-boxes, together with several horses and mules, tents and ambulances, left in charge of medical department; remaining under arms without food or rest till morning, when I ordered Major Moore, of the Twenty-first Missouri, to remain in charge of hospitals and prisoners with the portions of the two regiments that had been on duty, collecting whatever was valuable of the *débris* hastily abandoned by the discomfited foe.

I was then immediately joined by the Second Brigade, Colonel Oliver, and the remainder of the First Brigade, with orders to follow the retreating enemy and harass them on the retreat. I accordingly started in pursuit, and when at the distance of 7 miles from Corinth was met by a party of 200 of the enemy bearing a flag of truce, under Colonel Barry, of the Thirty-fifth Mississippi, which detained me three hours; long enough, as it afterward proved, to allow three brigades of the enemy (commanded by Rust, Bowen, and Villepigue respectively, who had encamped on the road I was following) time to get out of the way, as I reached their camp three hours after they had left. Following on I came up with the brigade of General McPherson, who had crossed from the north road to the one I was following. I therefore followed him closely, supporting him at all times when he encountered the enemy.

On the morning of the 6th, in obedience to orders, I assumed command of the whole division, placing the First Brigade, also in command

of Colonel Oliver, continuing in pursuit in the same order until we reached Ripley, Miss., capturing many prisoners and causing the enemy to abandon and destroy much of their property in arms, artillery ammunition, and camp equipage, and returning from Ripley to Corinth on the night of Saturday, October 11, without any loss in men or property.

I must here bear honorable mention of the endurance, cheerful obedience, and persevering spirit exhibited by the officers and soldiers in the pursuit; also to their good conduct in their several engagements with the enemy.

Without particularizing too much I must mention the gallant conduct of the Seventeenth Wisconsin and Seventh Illinois Regiments in the bayonet charge on the afternoon of the 3d; also the good service rendered by the Sixteenth Wisconsin as skirmishers.

I would also call the attention of the general commanding to the efficient services rendered by Colonel Oliver, commanding Second Brigade, and respectfully refer him to his report as to the part taken by his command in their persevering efforts to check the enemy's advance, harassing and delaying their attack, thereby gaining time and putting the enemy's already exhausted commissary supplies to a severe test.

I would also mention Captain Hickenlooper, Fifth Ohio Battery, chief of artillery of this division, for his very able management and direction of his batteries, conspicuous among which were the Tenth Ohio, Capt. H. B. White, and one section First Minnesota, under Sergeant Clayton, who ought to be promoted. Also the Fifth Ohio Battery was well served.

My thanks are also due to my aides-de-camp, Lieutenants Willard and McArthur; also Captain Zeigler and Lieutenant Lewman, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, for their valuable assistance throughout. I commend them as efficient officers. Also Lieutenant Higley, acting division quartermaster, for promptness in discharge of duty.

I refer you also to the accompanying report of Colonel Crocker, commanding Third Brigade, it not being under my command on the 3d and 4th instant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MCARTHUR,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 91.

Report of Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
FIRST BRIG., SIXTH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Corinth, Miss., October 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers in the engagement before Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4:

On the afternoon of October 2 I was relieved from outpost duty and command of the post at Kossuth, Miss., by Colonel Smith, Forty-third Ohio Regiment. We returned to our camp at Corinth, Miss., the same night at 11 p. m., arriving at 3 a. m.

About 4.30 a. m. we heard artillery firing some distance to the front. The battalion was formed promptly in line, and shortly after we were directed to take position upon the left of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and in support of Battery E. Here we remained until 9 a. m., when we were ordered to march about 2 miles to the front and take position upon a high ridge to the left of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and upon the extreme left of the line of battle continuously with the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, of the Sixth Division, and two regiments of General Davies' division, who were stationed immediately to the right of the railroad. We had been in position but a few minutes when the enemy opened fire upon our flank and front. We replied promptly and continued showing the most determined resistance. The enemy being in so far superior numbers we were temporarily driven from the line, and about this time my horse was shot under me, bruising severely my amputated leg, and I here turned the command over to Major Moore, who with great gallantry, assisted by officers of the regiment, rallied the men and repeatedly drove the enemy from the hill.

The fire to the right became very severe. The regiments stationed there and battery gave way before the masses of the enemy approaching. Seeing this, and our men being nearly out of cartridges, having fired 40 rounds, the battalion was ordered to fall back, which was done in good order and firing.

It is with pleasure I notice the bravery of my field, staff, and line officers; they were equal to the emergency.

Corpl. Jesse Roberts, Company I, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, showed great bravery. He gallantly seized the colors and advanced on the line of battle (after the color-sergeant had fallen back), causing great enthusiasm among the men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
A. A. G., 1st and 2d Brigs., Sixth Div., Army of the Tenn.

No. 92.

Report of Maj. Edwin Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY,
October 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Regiment in the battle of Corinth, Miss., on Friday and Saturday, October 3 and 4:

After Colonel Moore, commanding the regiment, was carried off the field I assumed command. The men were giving back very rapidly from the original position. With the assistance of the line officers I succeeded in rallying the men, who went boldly forward to the front and drove the enemy from the position that we occupied at the commencement of the engagement.

As soon as the position was gained the fighting became desperate, our line being distant from that of the enemy less than 50 paces. The command held this ground until the forces on our right, consisting of artillery and infantry, had given way and were in full retreat. About

this time the enemy was flanking us on our left and dense columns of infantry pressed us on our front. I ordered the regiment to retire. In doing so some of our men became scattered. We succeeded again in rallying the men and formed on the flank of a line being formed by Brigadier-General McArthur.

In a short time we were ordered to take a position near Battery F, and gradually fell back with the division toward Corinth, where we arrived about sundown and took a position on the right.

On Saturday morning we were ordered by Brigadier-General McArthur to construct temporary breastworks of logs and dirt, but before completing the same we were ordered to a position on the extreme left, in the vicinity of the seminary. We were not engaged with the enemy while in this position.

About 2.30 p. m. I was ordered to proceed to Battery C and report to Brigadier-General McArthur, leaving three companies as skirmishers in the rear, under his instructions. We scoured the woods, but found no enemy, excepting a few stragglers. We then took the Smith's Bridge road, in the direction of Mr. Alexander's, the rebel cavalry fleeing before our advance.

We succeeded in capturing a great number of prisoners, from one of whom I learned the rebel hospitals were in the vicinity. It was now dark, but I pushed forward and took possession of all property and persons found in the vicinity of the hospitals. A great many prisoners were taken during the night and early next morning, trying to escape through the lines. The total number captured, including the wounded, amounted to nearly 900 officers and men. We also captured 460 muskets, 400 cartridge-boxes, and a quantity of belts, &c.

Under the instructions of Brigadier-General McArthur I remained at the hospitals with the command until Sunday about noon, when Colonel Moore took command of the regiment.

Our loss during the engagement was 1 man killed and 17 wounded.

I mention with satisfaction the behavior of the line officers. They used every effort to keep their men together, and remained with them during the engagement, thereby setting a good example to the men to do their duty.

During the action a great many of our guns were useless. After firing 15 to 20 rounds of ammunition it was impossible to load them.

I have the honor to be, yours, obediently,

EDWIN MOORE,
Major, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

Lieut. R. REES,
Adjutant Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

No. 93.

Report of Maj. Thomas Reynolds, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLS.,
Camp near the Seminary, Miss., October 11, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with Orders, No. —, I have the honor to make the following report:

On Thursday, October 2, at 11 p. m., in compliance with your orders, I marched my command to a point on the Memphis and Charleston

Railroad near the residence of Mr. Alexander, and there remained, doing picket duty, until 6 o'clock the following morning, when I was ordered to fall back and report my regiment at the brigade headquarters. Here I received orders to rest the men and provide them with refreshments. At 9 o'clock I was ordered to march immediately and report to Colonel Oliver, commanding the Second Brigade, who was engaging the enemy then where the Memphis and Charleston Railroad crosses the Chewalla pike road. Colonel Oliver ordered me, immediately on my arrival, to advance two companies as skirmishers and hold the balance of my command as a reserve. The skirmishers were not out more than an hour till they were driven in by superior numbers of the enemy, when they again joined me. The enemy now appeared in great force on the left of our line of battle, firing a terrible volley into our ranks, causing our men to waver and fall back. I was then ordered by General McArthur to advance the Sixteenth Wisconsin to the front and engage the enemy. This was done promptly, and every officer and soldier appeared anxious to meet the enemy. The contest here was very severe, but not a man in my command moved from his position until ordered to fall back, notwithstanding the enemy in overwhelming force were within a few rods of us and nearly surrounding us. A new line of defense was immediately formed, with my command on the extreme left, and here again we encountered the enemy, doing effective service in keeping him in check during the balance of the day. In the evening we marched into town and lay all night upon our arms.

The next morning we marched with the brigade, under the command of General McArthur, and took our position south of the town and on the left of our line of defense. At about 10 o'clock I was ordered by General McArthur to advance my command next to where the Kossuth road intersects the road leading to Battery E and there halt, and deploy one company to skirmish the woods and another company to support the skirmishers at convenient distance. When I arrived at the point designated I ordered out Company K to skirmish and Company D to support. Both companies were soon engaged with the enemy. Hearing that the contest was severe I ordered forward Company G to support both companies already engaged. The enemy's pickets were soon driven in. In this contest we lost in killed 2 and 4 wounded.

At about 4 o'clock we again marched with General McArthur to the residence of Alexander, before referred to, where we captured the enemy's hospital, containing a portion of his wounded, Medical Director Bond, nurses, &c., besides a quantity of fire-arms. During the night a portion of my command acted as pickets and in the morning were ordered back to their tents. The remainder, under the direction of General McArthur, took the advance in the pursuit of the fleeing enemy and skirmished the woods to Chewalla, capturing a large number of prisoners. This duty was gallantly performed. At this place General McArthur took command of the division, and my command was again attached to Colonel Oliver's brigade.

And here I wish to return my sincere thanks to those gallant officers for the many favors bestowed on the Sixteenth Regiment on our march to Ripley and back to this place. Where every officer and soldier did his duty so nobly it is hard to discriminate; but the cool, daring bravery of George Williamson, our color-bearer, a private in Company E, deserves special mention. He proudly and defiantly waved the flag in the face of the enemy until it was almost shot into shreds. He deserves well of his country. Captain Osborn is also entitled to great credit. He assisted me much, acting as a field officer through all the contest

and in the pursuit of the enemy, although all the time somewhat indisposed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. REYNOLDS,
Major, Comdg. Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Vols.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLEN,
Comdg. First Brig., Sixth Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 94.

Report of Col. John L. Doran, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, including operations October 3–11.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY VOLS.,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you the part taken in the battle of Corinth, on the 3d and 4th instant, by the Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, as also in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, agreeably to general orders on the subject. This duty to me is somewhat embarrassing, inasmuch as I generally receive orders directly from yourself, and to my knowledge you were personally present, witnessing their execution. But as it is a military duty and by rule must be performed, I hasten respectfully to state that—

At 3 a. m. on the morning of the 3d instant I was ordered to put my command in light marching order, and by daylight to be at a certain point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad about 5 miles west of Corinth and 2 from my then encampment; that on the march to the point above indicated said order was countermanded, and direction given to support Battery F, and as soon as possible to move camp to that vicinity. The regiment was at once marched to support the battery, but before the other part of the orders could be executed the enemy got possession of the abandoned camp.

About 1 p. m., the fight having waxed warm, I was ordered to report my command on the battle-field. Having marched to the scene of action, the regiment, while getting into position, was greeted all along the line with as hearty a cheer as was ever raised for the sons of Erin, a fact which apparently drew from the enemy a galling fire and which was vigorously kept up till the command reached its position on the extreme right of the line. This firing having been from the enemy partly in ambush, General McArthur soon rode up and requested me to send out skirmishers to reconnoiter and feel the enemy, so as to ascertain his precise position and force. For this duty I detailed Companies B, F, and G, which most handsomely performed the same.

Captain McDermott, Company B, I am sorry to say, while out was severely wounded, having been shot through the left breast. During this reconnaissance the enemy suspended his fire generally, except at this regiment and our skirmishers; but on their return he opened briskly on a section of the Second Illinois Battery, Company F, Lieutenant Mitchell, then in position and in action in front and about the center of our line of battle, picking off the cannoneers and taking down some of the horses. To obviate this General McArthur again rode up to me and inquired if I could charge successfully on the brigade doing such execution on our battery. Being answered in the affirmative, he gave the

order to charge, which, on informing the men of the nature of the duty and getting them in position, was promptly executed, and by which the enemy in force was driven back full three-quarters of a mile without any support in the first instance. It is true two regiments followed tardily, at a long interval of both time and distance, which, finally discharging their muskets into the Seventeenth, turned and ran. The Seventh Illinois, Colonel Babcock, on the contrary, came up nobly and covered the retreat I had ordered on seeing my flanks turned. This charge electrified all observers, and certainly put the enemy *hors de combat* for the day in that part of the field.

The enemy having thus disappeared the troops bivouacked that night in Corinth, expecting a concentrated renewal of the enemy's charge by early morning.

Preparatory to this the Seventeenth, at early dawn on the morning of the 4th (Saturday), commenced throwing up temporary breastworks, and which they continued to perfect till about 8 a. m., when the command was ordered hastily to march to support a battery on the left, then being beleaguered by the enemy and all-but captured. My command remained in active support of this battery all day.

At 2 a. m. Sunday morning the regiment was ordered to march in pursuit of the enemy and in front of the advance guard, which position we promptly took and maintained.

The particulars of this pursuit being so monotonous and so like those of every such expedition I deem a recapitulation unnecessary. Perhaps it will suffice to say that the regiment was on every occasion in its place satisfactorily performing every assigned duty, and that we returned to camp late last evening with the other troops of the expedition under your command.

The precise number and names of the killed, wounded, and missing, not having been yet ascertained, will be furnished in an early communication.

Respectfully submitted.

Your most obedient servant,

JNO. L. DORAN,
Colonel.

General JOHN MCARTHUR,
Commanding Sixth Division, Army of the Mississippi.

Report of Col. John M. Oliver, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, including operations October 3–11.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SIXTH DIVISION,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to officially report the part taken by the Second Brigade of your division in the series of operations between Chewalla and Corinth, at the battle of Corinth, and the pursuit of the enemy to Ripley, the division being at first under command of Brigadier-General McKean and afterward under command of Brigadier-General McArthur. I have made a report, embracing as concisely as possible the whole of its operations, and submit the same report to both of those officers.

According to orders received from your headquarters on Wednesday, 2 p. m., October 1, I ordered out the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, who were busily engaged moving their camps, and who had on that day furnished the grand guard for nearly our whole front. The officers and men fell promptly into line and we marched for Chewalla.

At Alexander's Cross-Roads Captain Munch's First Minnesota Battery reported to me. I retained two 12-pounder howitzers, deeming that was all I could use to effect, and ordered the balance of the battery back. I reached the heights above Chewalla just before dark, and formed junction with the Fifteenth Michigan Volunteers, a regiment of my brigade that was guarding that point, in connection with one company of Independent Illinois Cavalry, Captain Ford commanding, who reported that their pickets had been fired upon and that the enemy were advancing in force. I accordingly placed my men in position, commanding both roads to Tuscumbia Bottom, and at once ordered out Company B, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, under Captain Worden, as skirmishers, with orders to feel vigorously for the enemy in the road and woods south of Chewalla; the direction from which they were supposed to be advancing. At the same time I pushed forward a scouting party on the Bolivar road, and found such indications of the enemy from the cavalry reports as to induce me to change front. I therefore formed the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments Wisconsin Volunteers in line of battle, supporting the two guns which commanded the Bolivar road and the open field in front. Six companies of the Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, on the left of the line, were so retired as to command the road running south to Tuscumbia Bottom. Four companies of the Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers and two companies from the Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers were posted as pickets around our entire line, under the supervision of Major Jackson, of the Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and Capt. John Q. Adams, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and all the former lines of pickets were ordered in.

The idea of the cavalry and infantry at Chewalla seemed to be that the enemy were entirely on the road toward Kossuth. We therefore, at daybreak the next morning, October 2, scouted as far as the river, but found nothing, and destroyed the bridge. I also pushed a reconnaissance, starting at daybreak, with 20 cavalry, nearly to Young's Bridge, on the Bolivar road, Major Jackson, of the Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, taking charge of the party. Two miles out on this road some cavalry were seen, which retired about 1 mile. Farther on they saw quite a large body of cavalry. Not having the force to engage them, according to orders returned and reported what they had seen.

One mile and a half in our rear, toward Corinth, an old road from Kossuth forks into the Chewalla road. I sent 20 cavalry down that road the same morning, under command of Lieutenant King, to guard against being flanked by a force coming up that road. They went down the road for several miles; saw nothing, but heard drums toward Kossuth. They returned about 8 a. m. I then entirely withdrew my infantry pickets from toward Kossuth, leaving only the cavalry well out; sent the ambulances and baggage to the rear, and pushed a force of 20 infantry to the railroad and to the north of the road on the bottoms; drove in what appeared to be cavalry vedettes, but soon met with such vigorous resistance that we were driven back, having 2 men wounded. According to your order I then made disposition to retire to the forks of the road before spoken of, not at that time thinking that you desired

me to retire so far back as the cross-roads at Alexander's. Sent the artillery and two regiments to take position, reserving one regiment as rear guard to support the skirmishers, who were ordered to dispute the entire ground between the two points.

Company F, Fifteenth Michigan Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. James F. Adams, was deployed as skirmishers on the hill near Chewalla. They were attacked and driven off by a strong force of the enemy. At the edge of the woods on the next hill they were joined by Captain Jaquith, Company E, same regiment, who had with him a squad of pickets. Forming, they charged across the open space to the old house by Busbie's, driving the enemy before them. At this point they could see a line of battle and one piece of artillery brought to the front against them, when, according to my order, they slowly retired.

At this time I received a telegram from the general commanding and your order to fall back to Alexander's Cross-Roads, 3 miles nearer Corinth, which I did in excellent order, placing my howitzers in position and getting my lines formed so as to thoroughly command the road. My rear guard had a continual skirmish with the enemy up to within 2 miles of Alexander's, where they held their ground. I then put out a strong body of pickets on all approaches. They were excellently posted and held by Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

I sent both cavalry and infantry to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with orders to scout up the road as far as possible and to examine carefully for any evidence of bodies of the enemy having crossed the railroad. From them I received information that the enemy were passing down the railroad and across it about 4 miles up, which I at once communicated. The Eighteenth Wisconsin, Colonel Bouck commanding, was then sent over to Smith's Bridge to guard it, and I assumed the authority of ordering them to destroy it if pressed and to retire to Corinth by the Smith's Bridge road, disputing their way. The pickets on my front and left were undisturbed during the night, but those on the railroad (and a party that I had again sent up the road) reported bodies of men pouring on and across the railroad track. I was anxious to cross Cane Creek Bottom with my howitzers and get them in a position which we could hold on the brow of the hill beyond the railroad, as at that point we could have good range for our guns and they could not place any artillery at short range to damage us. During the night the Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiment, Major Reynolds commanding, came up on the road to the bottom and detached two companies to assist our skirmishers, and they did us good service. Brigadier-General McArthur came out with them, and in company with him I rode around the pickets.

The Sixteenth Wisconsin, in obedience to orders, returned at daylight to their old camp. About an hour and a half after they left our skirmishers again became engaged. The enemy's force being much stronger, they were driven in, obstinately contesting the ground. When the enemy came within some 500 yards of our guns I advanced the Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Hancock, and they in connection with the howitzers drove them back smartly.

At this time I received your dispatch to retire across Cane Creek if I could. I then sent word to Colonel Bouck, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, to retire by the Smith's Bridge road, and ordered the skirmishers to maintain their deployments and to retire slowly when the firing of the howitzers should cease.

One howitzer became disabled. It seems the axle had cracked at

Shiloh and been banded. The recoil had again broken it. I then sent to the rear the caissons of both pieces, attached the prolonge to the disabled piece, and drew it as far as the creek, when, the rope breaking, the piece was spiked and rolled into the water. Fifteen of the cavalry were sent to the wagon for axes after I had passed over the bridge the two regiments and the remaining gun, which had kept firing with great apparent effect. The skirmishers held the ground while the cavalry destroyed the bridge, also felling a tree over the crossing at the side. The skirmishers then retired to the open ground across the bottom, covering themselves with what they could. I then took a position on the hill north of the railroad, which was a strong one and easy to hold against anything but an overwhelming force, though my order was to fall back. General McArthur coming up ordered me to hold the position at all hazards, and was kind enough to ride back for re-enforcements to prevent my being flanked.

I then had only some 500 men, one howitzer, and one James rifled gun (6-pounder), which had been sent to replace the disabled piece. Skirmishers were relieved by others who covered our flanks and front. Skirmishers of some other command on our left were retired even back of our main line. We then commenced shelling the opposite hill and the destroyed bridge to prevent, if possible, its being rebuilt. In about fifteen minutes our skirmishers were again busily engaged, and soon the fire became general. The men were protected by the crest of the hill. In this way, under a terrible fire, we held the ground for over two hours.

The Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Major Reynolds commanding, then came up and were held as reserves. Soon after the Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Colonel Moore commanding, arrived and were formed in line of battle on our left. The order was then given to cease firing, as we had driven the enemy across the railroad and up the opposite hill with great slaughter and terrible effect, scattering them like sheep. Three companies of the Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers were sent to the front to feel for the enemy in the dense woods on our right, but almost immediately came back of our lines. Colonel Baldwin's brigade, of General Davies' division, sent to re-enforce us, came up in fine order, and at once two regiments were formed in line upon our left and one on our right. While Colonel Baldwin was getting into position General McArthur came up and directed the movements. Colonel Baldwin then threw out skirmishers, who could not have advanced over 100 or 150 yards before they fell back rapidly to their own lines, reporting lines of battle against them. With the tried and steady Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers we successfully continued to hold our ground, although suffering severe loss, until the troops, both upon my right and left, being convinced that they were flanked, broke. I then ordered my two pieces to the rear and retired in good order, my command being increased to twice its number by those of regiments which had crowded between them. Twice we tried to rally and make a stand, but, with the exception of my own line and the Seventh Regiment Illinois, we were unable to do so. I accordingly commenced falling back to your division, near Battery F. When we came near the rear of the camp of the Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers I met that regiment coming to the front in good order. Colonel Doran said he was ordered to report to General McArthur or myself. Not seeing General McArthur, I ordered him to form in line of battle fronting to the northwest, so that we could form in rear of and support him. General McArthur then came

up and took charge of the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wisconsin and Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, and ordered me to retire with my command to you, near Battery F, which I did; reported and took position as ordered, and when ordered back to town the regiments of my brigade were properly in line and the ranks fuller than could hardly have been expected from us.

Soon after arriving the First and Second Brigades were placed under General McArthur and crossed to the north of Major-General Rosecrans' headquarters; formed into line, and remained until morning, when we were marched to the rear of the seminary building, changed front, and formed columns of attack, and took positions in support of batteries and held them. My men were much exhausted by fatigue, having been engaged since Thursday in marching and continued skirmishing with the enemy.

Saturday afternoon and evening we rested.

I, as ordered by you, on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock again marched my four regiments, worn and wearied with four days' continued conflict, with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, and Tenth Ohio Battery added to my command, to re-enforce General McArthur, who had pushed a reconnaissance to Alexander's Cross-Roads, with orders to assist him in pursuit of the enemy. We reported to General McArthur at Alexander's Cross-Roads at daybreak, took the advance of the pursuit until near Chewalla, when we were met by a flag of truce and detained.

At Chewalla General McPherson taking the advance we followed and supported him the whole of the way to Ripley, men and officers cheerfully and vigorously following the retreating foe, promptly and readily making disposition for combat when occasion seemed to demand.

I would call your attention to the death of Captain Vaughn, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, who fell at the end of the old line of the enemy's breastworks, nobly supported by Captain Harrison, of the same regiment. They steadily held the party of skirmishers on our right and front at the foot of the hill, where we had so long and fierce a fight on Friday. Captain Harrison lost a leg; Captain Vaughn gave his life for his country; First Lieut. Samuel A. Tinkham, Company B, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, promoted for meritorious conduct at Shiloh, who was killed about the same time (Friday), deserves honorable mention for his services. Capt. Asa Worden, Company B, and First Lieut. E. F. Ferris, Company A, also of Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, particularly distinguished for their coolness and bravery, were wounded while in the active discharge of their duties.

Lieut. James F. Adams, Fifteenth Michigan Volunteers, bold and vigorous, held the skirmishers under his command on the left of our line with the same vigor and energy that before Chewalla, with his handful of men, he drove back the enemy's line, until, wounded, he was forced to retire. The thanks and condolence of our whole army should be given to the families of these officers.

Lieut John Stewart, of the Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, although slightly wounded, remained with his command during the two days' battle and for a day and a half during the pursuit. His example was a good one for his brother officers.

Second Lieut. P. Casserly, Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, deserves honorable mention for his care of that and Company F and his strenuous endeavors to rally the men when we were falling back.

I regret to say that Captain Farrell, Company C, Fifteenth Michigan

Volunteers, the only officer who came under notice of myself and staff as failing to do his best, neglected to do his duty at that trying time.

Lieutenant-Colonel McDermott, of the Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, his officers and men, deserve the highest praise. All but one did their whole duty—for six days continually under arms, skirmishing against a whole army.

You could not with justice particularize individuals. All worked effectively, even our chaplain, Father Brady, respected and beloved by all his flock, both Catholic and Protestant, for his kindness and good offices, was with me under the hottest fire, and volunteered to go for ammunition, and, when brought up, I think helped to give it out.

Colonel Hancock and his regiment, the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, there was no discount on. Always steady, cool, and vigorous, this regiment was the one to rely upon in any emergency. Though suffering more loss than any regiment in the command, they maintained their lines and delivered their fire with all the coolness and precision which could have been maintained upon drill.

Colonel Bouck, cool and sagacious, with his gallant Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, while with us did most effectual service; was detached to guard Smith's Bridge, which he afterward, by order, destroyed, and brought his command into the division in excellent order.

Captain Ford and his company of cavalry were in the saddle night and day. Zealous and fearless, officers and men alike seemed desirous of doing, and did do, their duty.

The section of First Minnesota Battery, under command of Second Lieutenant Clayton, was well served, and did great apparent execution. The manner in which he handled his pieces elicited the commendation of all who saw him.

Six companies of the Eighteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers had been some time since detached to guard the railroad some miles toward Bethel, and the remaining four companies, under command of Captain Ault, joined us when we fell back to your division. This battalion, together with the Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteers and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments Wisconsin Volunteers, were under my command during the pursuit of the enemy. To the officers and men of these regiments I tender my hearty acknowledgments for their prompt obedience to all orders.

To my personal staff great praise is due. Lieut. James G. McBride, acting adjutant, was of great use in the operations before Corinth and in the pursuit of the enemy. Active and industrious, all regretted that, through sickness, he was unable to be with us during the whole time. Lieut. Frederick S. Hutchinson, acting brigade quartermaster, was on the field acting in all capacities, and by his conspicuous gallantry endeared himself to all. For their intelligent, prompt, and cheerful obedience to every order I desire to tender my sincere thanks to the officers and men of my entire command.

To the Second Brigade of your division is the honor due of checking the advance of the rebel host for a whole day, and by their bitter fight on Friday forenoon enabling other divisions to take their positions, forcing the enemy to that point which soon destroyed their *morale*, and changed a fine army, flushed with the anticipation of a speedy victory, into a flying, disorganized mob, wild with defeat and frantic with terror.

With much respect, I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. OLIVER,

Colonel Fifteenth Michigan Infty. Vols., Comdg. Second Brig.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Division.

No. 96.

Report of Lieut. Col. John McDermott, Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, including operations October 3–12.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Corinth, Miss., October 15, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to General Orders, No. 126, I have the honor to report to you the part the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry took in the late battle at Corinth, and also the pursuit of the enemy:

We were stationed at Chewalla, a small post some 9 miles from Corinth on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Attached to us was a company of cavalry, commanded by Captain Ford, which was kept on duty night and day. We were on the alert, our men engaged night and day on picket duty, building breastworks, &c.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, from information received, I was informed that a large body of the enemy was advancing some 8 miles from Pocahontas. I immediately reported the same to headquarters, and advanced our pickets and sent forward our cavalry scouts to ascertain, if possible, their force and report. They reported a large body of cavalry and infantry advancing. I immediately reported to headquarters, packed up all baggage and property belonging to the United States, and sent our trains forward on the Corinth road.

On Wednesday, the 2d instant, our scouts were driven in, wounding 1 man and 2 horses. I then reported the facts to headquarters, and asked for re-enforcements, which was promptly responded to by sending two regiments and two pieces of artillery, under command of Col. J. M. Oliver, commanding Second Brigade. He arrived about sundown and assumed command. During the whole afternoon our scouts and pickets were engaged in skirmishing, falling back slowly and contesting every foot of the way.

About 10 p. m. we were ordered to fall back to an elevated position about 1 mile from Chewalla, where we formed line of battle, still keeping our pickets and line of skirmishers out. There we rested on our arms all night.

About 5 o'clock on the morning of 3d our advance pickets and those of the enemy came in collision at the Tuscumbia, they driving our pickets back to Chewalla, wounding 2 men and 2 horses. We had four companies out as skirmishers. We were then ordered to fall back to the junction of the road known as the old Smith road. There learned that a large force of the enemy was fast approaching. We were then ordered to fall back to the road known as Alexander's road, where we arrived about 5 p. m., our skirmishers still contesting every foot of the way. We formed line and were ordered to support one piece of artillery; sent out two companies as skirmishers for the night and rested on our arms.

About 5 o'clock the next morning the firing was renewed between our pickets and those of the enemy. Our piece of artillery, after firing 17 rounds, was ordered to fall back, which it did. About ten minutes afterward we were ordered to fall back, which we did in good order, taking a position on an elevated spot near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, arriving there about 8.15 a. m. We were ordered into line to support two pieces of artillery—the Kansas [Minnesota] First—which we did. Twice during the forenoon the enemy ascended the hill on double-quick and twice they were gallantly repulsed and driven back.

We stood there under a hot fire until about 4 p. m., when the gun on our right gave way for want of ammunition, causing the regiment on

the right as well as on the left of us to fall back. After retiring some 200 paces we rallied, and by the aid of Captain Clark, assistant adjutant-general to General Rosecrans, I succeeded in forming line with the Fifteenth Michigan and a portion of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, and after a spirited contest was forced to fall back to the camp of the Seventeenth Wisconsin, when we again rallied and formed line. A spirited contest ensued. The enemy was nobly repulsed at this point. We were then ordered to fall back to the seminary to the support of a battery at that point, which we did in good order. On arriving there we were ordered to the right of the city to support a battery there. On arriving there we formed line and rested on our arms for the night.

About 4 o'clock next morning (the 5th) the enemy opened on us a hot fire—shell, shot, &c. About 8 o'clock we were ordered back to the seminary, where we remained the balance of the day.

About 7 p. m. we were ordered to be ready to march next morning at 3 o'clock, with three days' rations, in pursuit of the enemy. We did so, following them in close pursuit by way of Chewalla, Tuscumbia, Hatchie, and Ripley (taking many prisoners and some arms and equipage), where we arrived on the 10th, and were ordered back to Corinth, where we arrived on the night of the 12th in good order.

We lost in killed, wounded, and missing the following, viz: Killed, 13; wounded, 29, and missing, 8.

I would most respectfully recommend to the favorable notice of the department the following-named officers, who have nobly distinguished themselves during the four days' engagement in rallying and stimulating their men. Their conduct was such as to do honor to themselves as well as to the department, viz, Capt. R. F. Farrell, commanding Company C; Capt. A. E. Jaquith, commanding Company E; Lieut. John Q. Adams, commanding Company H; Lieut. J. F. Adams, commanding Company F; Lieut. William J. St. Clair, commanding Company A; Lieut. Moses A. La Point, commanding Company B; Lieut. John Stewart, commanding Company D; Lieut. John Edwards, commanding Company I; Lieut. Charles Barnaby, commanding Company K; Lieut. Erastus A. Pratt, Company D; Lieut. Patrick Casserly, Company C; Lieut. John Bell, Company H; and also William Lowndes, of Company I, who, when the enemy took possession of the battle-field, saw the colors of the Fourteenth Wisconsin lying on the ground among the enemy, dashed in, and carried them away from the field with him. Also our color-bearers, Robert A. Johnson and Silas Placaway, who were the last to leave the hard-fought field, with our colors proudly floating over them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

J. McDERMOTT,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifteenth Michigan Infantry Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Commanding Forces at Corinth.*

No. 97.

Reports of Col. Marcellus M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, including operations October 3–12.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SIXTH DIVISION,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Third Brigade

in the battle of Corinth and its subsequent movements in pursuit of the retreating enemy:

About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant the brigade formed, two regiments (the Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers) in line of battle facing the west, and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers in close column by division in rear of the line. The regiments remained in that position, with skirmishers deployed in front, receiving an occasional cannon-shot, until about 3 o'clock, when the division on the right having fallen back, a change of front was ordered. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth were then formed in line of battle perpendicular to the first line and the Eleventh and Thirteenth in close column by division in the rear.

In this position the brigade remained until about 4 p. m., when orders were again received to again change front so as to connect the right of the brigade with the left of General Davies' division, its left to rest in direction of Battery E. After the execution of this order had been commenced notice was received from General McKean that the division was to move back inside the inner fortifications, and an order received that the Eleventh and Thirteenth Regiments form in line of battle a quarter of a mile in the rear of the line formed by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, in front of and parallel to the road over which the artillery of the division must pass, and the brigade to protect the movements of the rest of the division and the artillery.

The execution of the order to move back had just commenced when the enemy, in greatly superior force, attacked the front line—the Fifteenth and Sixteenth. The officers and men of these regiments, acting with signal determination and bravery, not only held the enemy in check, but drove him back, and held their position until notice was received that the artillery had passed safely to the rear, when they were ordered to fall back and form in line of battle on the right of the second line, which they did in good order, the enemy declining to follow. This engagement lasted three-quarters of an hour; the firing was incessant, and the regiments, especially the Fifteenth, suffered severely.

I deem it my especial duty to particularly mention Lieutenant-Colonel Belknap, who commanded the Fifteenth Regiment. This regiment was under the hottest fire, and Colonel Belknap was everywhere along the line, mounted, with sword in hand, encouraging by voice and gesture his men to stand their ground.

Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders, who commanded the Sixteenth, is entitled to great praise. He rode along the line of his regiment amid the storm of bullets, encouraging his brave boys who had so lately suffered at Iuka to remember their duty, and, although severely wounded, remained with his regiment until it marched off the field.

Majors Cunningham, of the Fifteenth, and Purcell, of the Sixteenth, did their whole duty, and conducted themselves with great bravery.

Two companies of the Thirteenth Iowa—Company A, in command of Captain Kennedy, and Company G, in command of Captain Walker—had before the engagement commenced been deployed as skirmishers. The advance of the enemy drove them in. They were ordered to form on the left of the Fifteenth Iowa. They formed in good order, fighting like veterans, retiring, under their brave commanders, without confusion when ordered to do so.

The artillery of the division having passed the brigade followed in good order. On arriving inside the fortifications we took position, the Fifteenth Iowa in line of battle in rear of and to the right of the battery commanded by Captain Phillips, First Infantry; the Sixteenth in the

rear of and supporting the Fifth Ohio Battery, which was in position on the left of Captain Phillips' battery; five companies of the Eleventh Regiment, in command of Major Abercrombie, in line of battle, supporting the First Minnesota Battery in position still on the left of the Fifth Ohio Battery; the Thirteenth Iowa and five companies of the Eleventh in rear of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth in close column by division as a reserve. At night five companies of the Thirteenth Iowa, in command of Major Van Hosen, were sent into the woods in front of our position as a grand guard.

Thus we remained during the night and until the battle had commenced on the morning of the 4th, when five companies of the Eleventh Iowa, as also the five companies of the Thirteenth Iowa, were relieved, and these regiments formed in line of battle, the Eleventh in the rear of the Fifteenth and the Thirteenth in rear of the Sixteenth. In this position the brigade remained during the day, receiving occasional shots from cannon and the enemy's sharpshooters stationed in the woods in front.

Captain Smith, of Company A, Sixteenth Iowa, having built temporary breastworks to the right of the Fifth Ohio Battery, behind which he placed his company, kept up a spirited skirmish with the enemy's sharpshooters and did effective service.

During the day the enemy made two efforts to approach our position, by coming up a ravine, which sheltered them from the heavy guns of Captain Phillips' fort, but were driven back by the Fifth Ohio Battery, under command of Lieutenant Marsh, a very brave and competent officer.

At daylight on the 5th the brigade started in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and continued the pursuit until the evening of the 8th instant, when, after resting one day, orders were received to return to Corinth with two regiments and to leave two regiments to come back with Brigadier-General McPherson.

At daylight on the morning of the 10th I started to Corinth with the Thirteenth and Sixteenth, leaving the Eleventh and Fifteenth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, of the Eleventh, to return with General McPherson. We marched back to Corinth in less than two days, without any unusual occurrence. The Eleventh and Fifteenth arrived one day later.

During the movements the Eleventh Iowa was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall; the Thirteenth under Lieut. Col. John Shane; the Fifteenth, after the first day and during the pursuit, under command of Colonel Reid, and the Sixteenth, after the first day, under Major Purcell.

The brigade, during the protracted movements of the battle and pursuit, encountering every hardship and privation incident to such campaigning, behaved with great fortitude, meeting every danger and hardship cheerfully; and I acknowledge my obligation to all the field officers for their cheerful, hearty, and intelligent co-operation.

Col. H. T. Reid, of the Fifteenth Iowa, though prostrated by illness and unable to be in the field during the first day's engagement, on the second day left his sick bed, joined his command, and, though unable to ride his horse, remained with his regiment, traveling in an ambulance until the pursuit was abandoned.

I must not fail to mention the renewed obligations under which I rest to my adjutant, James Wilson, who during the whole time of the battle and pursuit was tireless in the discharge of every duty—always at his post, always brave, always reliable.

Lieutenant Lanstrum, of the Fifteenth Iowa, who acted as aide, deported himself as a good and faithful soldier.

The loss of the brigade occurred principally in the engagement on the 3d instant, the Fifteenth suffering most. The killed, wounded, and missing are as follows, namely: Killed, 14; wounded, 110, and missing, 22. Total, 146.* A list of which, together with the reports of the regimental commanders, is herewith submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 15, 1862.

I have the honor to report the part taken by the Third Brigade in the pursuit of the enemy subsequent to the battle of Corinth:

During the battle of Corinth, on October 3 and 4 and until the night of the 5th, during the pursuit of the retreating enemy, this brigade was under command of Brigadier-General McKean (division commander).

On the evening of the 5th, when near the Tuscumbia River, Brigadier-General McArthur assumed the command, and, night approaching, we were ordered shortly afterward to encamp, which we did about 1½ miles east of the Tuscumbia, encamping in the woods on the south side of the road. Stacking arms, the Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa in line of battle, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa on the right and left flanks in rear of the line in close column by division, guards and pickets were placed on our front and rear.

At daylight on the morning of the 6th orders were received to march in pursuit of the enemy, our position being in advance of the division. After many delays to permit the removal of obstructions in the road caused by the wagons and caissons abandoned by the enemy, we reached the Hatchie River at Crum's Ford about 1 p. m. The bridge at this point having been burned by the enemy, some time was required to rebuild it.

At 6 o'clock that evening we resumed the march, and, crossing the Hatchie, encamped for the night about 9 p. m. 6 miles west of this river, forming the Eleventh and Thirteenth in line perpendicular to the road, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, as before, in close column by division on either flank, placing pickets on the roads connecting with our line of march.

On the morning of the 7th, at daylight, we were again ordered to march forward, our position being in the rear of the artillery and of the division. About 12 o'clock, the forces under General McPherson having come up with and attacked the enemy's rear guard, we were ordered to form line of battle in support of the batteries of the division, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa in line in rear of the batteries and the Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa in close column by division as a reserve on the right and left flanks. We remained in this position until 3 o'clock, when we were ordered to resume the march, and that night encamped about 2½ miles north of Ripley, drawn up in line in the rear of General McPherson's division.

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*But see revised statement, p. 176.

About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, there being no water in the vicinity, we were ordered to move on a road to the right of our previous line of march, and after reaching a point 3 miles southwest of Ripley, encamped for the night near a running stream.

On October 10, the troops having rested one day, I received orders from General McArthur to return to Corinth with two regiments of my command, leaving two to return with General McPherson. Accordingly, at 5 a. m. of this day, I moved toward Corinth with the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Iowa, leaving the Eleventh and Fifteenth Iowa, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, with orders to report to General McPherson. That night we reached the Hatchie River at 6 o'clock. Resumed our march at daylight on the morning of the 11th, and arrived at our present encampment, in the rear of Forts D and E, shortly after noon of that day.

I have no loss to report during these movements, my men returning in excellent condition.

The Eleventh and Fifteenth Iowa arrived at this camp on the evening of the 12th.

Respectfully,

M. M. CROCKER,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 98.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Shane, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, including operations October 3–11.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. IOWA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 12, 1862.

I respectfully submit the following as a report of the part taken by the Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry in the battle of Corinth and the pursuit which followed it:

On the morning of Friday, October 3, the regiment, in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, was formed in line of battle on its color-line at daybreak, and immediately marched to Battery F, one of the outer lines of fortifications, situated a half mile south of the Chewalla road, where it took position to the left of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, which was posted to the left and rear of the battery. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa formed in column *en échelon* in rear of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa. Here the Thirteenth rested until the advance of the enemy along the Chewalla road necessitated a change of front, which was effected by deploying the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa into line on a ridge parallel with the Chewalla road, while the Thirteenth was ployed into column by division in rear of the Sixteenth and to the right of the Eleventh Iowa. As the enemy continued to advance, I was ordered to send two companies forward as skirmishers to cover the position occupied by the brigade, and Company A, Captain Kennedy, and Company G, Captain Walker, were deployed accordingly.

At this time the enemy began shelling the ridge on which we were posted, and to avoid injury from their fire I deployed the regiment into line. Here we remained until the artillery which it had been determined to send from its position to the inner line of fortifications had

been withdrawn (Colonel Crocker being in the front in personal command of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa), when we received orders directly from General McKean, commanding the division, to fall back, in order to cover the retirement of the artillery.

We fell back accordingly nearly a quarter of a mile, where we again formed into line of battle on the crest of a ridge. During the time that we were thus falling back the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa and Companies A and G, of the Thirteenth, which had been deployed as skirmishers, had a severe engagement with the enemy, who made a charge upon the hill the Fifteenth and Sixteenth occupied. Simultaneously with the repulse of the enemy in that charge Companies A and G rejoined the regiment in excellent order, and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, under the immediate command of Colonel Crocker, coming at the same time, the Thirteenth marched with the brigade without interruption to the inner line of fortifications, where it took position to right and rear of Battery Phillips. Night then put an end to further operations that day. Five companies of the regiment, under command of Major Van Hosen, were sent out as pickets and were not relieved until 9 o'clock the next morning, when they rejoined the regiment.

Just before daybreak on Saturday morning I moved the regiment to the left and rear of Battery Phillips, where it remained during the whole of the day, acting as support to the battery. After the failure to capture Battery Robinett a body of rebels attempted to charge Battery Phillips, when the Thirteenth was drawn up to receive them, but they were soon scattered by the fire of our artillery.

On Sunday morning the regiment started in pursuit of the enemy. That night encamped on Tuscumbia River, the next night beyond the Hatchie, and then continued march to a point 3 miles west of Ripley, from whence returning without having encountered the enemy or meeting with any incident worthy special mention we arrived at Corinth at noon on Saturday, October 11.

In the battle of Friday, October 3, Companies A and G, which were the only companies of the Thirteenth actually engaged, lost 1 killed and 14 wounded, a list of whom I forward with this report.

I take pleasure in saying that the officers and men of those companies behaved in a highly creditable manner, and that the rest of the regiment, though they did not discharge a musket, were almost constantly under fire, and conducted themselves as well as any soldier could desire.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. SHANE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.

Lieut. JAMES WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 99.

Report of Lieut. Col. William W. Belknap, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. IOWA VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to the part taken by the Fifteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the battle near Corinth on Friday, October 3:

The regiment, under the command of Col. H. T. Reid, arrived with

the Third Brigade from Iuka on the afternoon of the 2d and went into camp near the fort designated as Battery F.

At daylight on the morning of the 3d we were ordered to fall into line, and the regiment, under the command of the undersigned (Colonel Reid being sick and unable to assume command), marched to a position nearer the battery above named. On halting the Eleventh and Thirteenth were formed in line of battle fronting west, the Eleventh on the right and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa formed in close column by division, the first in rear of the Eleventh and the last in rear of the Thirteenth Iowa. Shortly after this disposition the firing in front, in which the Second Brigade was engaged, became general, and as they fell back the front of the Third Brigade (Crocker's) was changed, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa forming into line of battle at right angles to the previous line facing north and the Eleventh and Thirteenth formed in close column by division in the rear. While here two companies of the Thirteenth Iowa were sent as skirmishers to the front, and an order was given to change front, with the left of the division resting on Battery E and the right on the left of the Second Division (Davies'). This order was being executed by the Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa and by the artillery posted near Battery F and was about to be executed by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, when the skirmishers fell back before the enemy and the two regiments remained in line of battle to protect the formation of the new line above named. In a few moments (it being about 3 o'clock) the enemy came regularly on in line of battle, their left appearing through the thick underbrush to be nearly opposite the right of the Fifteenth and the left of the Sixteenth. The regiment was ordered by me not to fire until the enemy came near enough to be easily distinguished. This order was obeyed. Both fired at the same instant and both in full volleys, ours being promptly given and that of the enemy with less regularity. Our men fell back a few steps for an instant, reloaded, and from the first fought like veterans. For three-quarters of an hour they contended with an immensely superior force, and when the order was given by Col. M. M. Crocker, brigade commander (who was on the field, in the immediate vicinity of the Fifteenth, throughout the action), to fall back to effect a union with the new line, it had to be frequently repeated before it was obeyed, and the tenacity and unflinching courage with which the men of my regiment clung to their position to the last deserves especial mention. The new line was formed promptly and in perfect order, and the first day's fight was over.

I cannot too highly commend the bravery and courage of the officers and men of the regiment, and am convinced that had the whole brigade been together in the fight the repulse of the enemy would have been complete on that part of the field.

The loss of the regiment was heavy. Out of about 350 men engaged our loss was 11 killed (among them 3 officers), 65 wounded,* and 8 missing.

The friends of the gallant and lamented dead have the proud satisfaction of knowing that their lives were patriotically given to their country, and that their comrades, who loved them while living, will cherish their memory now that they are gone.

The three officers killed (First Lieutenant Eldredge of Company K, and Second Lieutenants Kinsman of Company C, and Cathcart of Company G) were among the best in the service. Though young—dauntless in fight and devoted to duty—their loss can hardly be overcome. Personally witnessing their conduct on the field, I can truly say they

* But see revised statement, p. 176.

did their duty well; none could have done it better. We mourn their loss as that of those who lived the lives and died the deaths of true soldiers.

The officers whose gallant conduct came under my especial observation were Major Cunningham and Adjutant Pomutz; Captain Kittle and Lieutenant Whitenack, of Company A; Lieutenant Wilkins, of Company B; Captain Seevers, of Company C; Captain Madison and Lieutenant Porter, of Company D; Lieutenant Rogers, of Company E; Lieutenant Throckmorton, of Company F; Captain Hanks, of Company G, and Lieutenants Miller and King, of Company I. Others doubtless did as well, but those referred to were noticed by myself.

Major Cunningham throughout the contest rallied the men and cheered on the regiment, and, though quite severely wounded, remained with the regiment to the close.

Of the staff officers, Assistant Surgeon Gibbon and Quartermaster Higley, and of the non-commissioned staff, Sergeant-Major Brown, who was wounded, and Commissary Sergeant Elliott have my thanks for services promptly rendered in their departments.

Color-Corporal Black, of Company E, had charge of the colors, and commanded applause by his great gallantry. Clinging to the standard he only gave it up when severely wounded, at which time Color-Corporal Wells, of Company I, took the flag as it was falling and bore it bravely through the remainder of the fight.

During the action of the 4th the regiment, under the command of Colonel Reid, was placed in position to support the fort from which the artillery of Captain Phillips was served with such terrible effect, and while there had 2 men wounded.

The Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteers has thus again given the blood of many of its best and bravest to the cause of the Union, and while for their gallant conduct on the field of Corinth the officers and men of the regiment have my thanks, they have merited and will receive the grateful approbation of the people of Iowa and of the nation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BELKNAP,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifteenth Regt. Iowa Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. JAMES WILSON, *A. A. G., Third Brigade, Sixth Division.*

No. 100.

Report of Maj. William Purcell, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH REGT. IOWA VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the late battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4, and also in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy:

At daylight on the morning of the 3d the Sixteenth Iowa, under command of Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders, was formed upon the color-line of the regiment and immediately afterward marched by orders from Colonel Crocker into position on the left and in the rear of the Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, which regiment, with the Eleventh Iowa, was in line of battle to support Fort F. The Sixteenth was formed in close column by division. In consequence of the movements of the enemy the Sixteenth was ordered to change its position, and, with

the Fifteenth Iowa on the left, formed in line of battle at a right angle to the line of the Eleventh and Thirteenth. Subsequently the Eleventh and Thirteenth were formed in rear of this new line in close column by division. In this position we remained until the Second Brigade fell back, and the batteries with the Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa being ordered to the rear to form a line oblique to the one then held by us, we remained in position to cover this movement, and were under the immediate command of Colonel Crocker when the enemy drove in our skirmishers and charged furiously up the hill upon which the Fifteenth and Sixteenth were posted. This charge was repulsed, and after holding the enemy in check and severely punishing him were ordered to fall back upon the new line. The movements of the batteries and of the rest of the brigade having been effected, the Sixteenth was ordered, in company with the Fifteenth, to retire, which they did slowly and in good order, rejoining the rest of the brigade, remaining there until ordered to retire with the batteries to the inner fortifications, when the Fifteenth was ordered into line on the left of Fort Phillips and in the rear and for the support of the Fifth Ohio Battery. In this position we remained that night.

During the fight this day Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders was severely wounded in the thigh and had his horse shot in several places, but retained command until the regiment was ordered to the inner line of fortifications, when he retired to have his wounds dressed, and the command devolved upon me.

On the morning of the 4th the Sixteenth retained its position in support of the Fifth Ohio Battery, throwing forward, under cover of temporary breastworks, Company A, under command of Captain Smith, to engage the enemy's sharpshooters. While in support of the battery 3 of our men were wounded by the sharpshooters of the enemy.

Permit me to say while at this point that the officers and men are entitled to great credit, and their superior officers and their State may well be proud of them. They did their whole duty in the engagement of Friday. They displayed great courage in reforming the regiment in the presence of the enemy and seemed willing to engage them again.

I regret to say that Lieut. Louis Bunde, of Company E, acted in a disgraceful manner by leaving the field during the early part of the engagement. After the regiment was ordered out on Friday he was placed in command of Company I, but some time before the firing commenced he was missing and was not heard of until next day.

I noticed with pleasure the courage and bravery displayed by the color-sergeant, Samuel Duffin, Company F. He stood waving the colors and encouraging the men both by actions and words. He was the last to leave the field, and bore the colors away with him while the missiles of death flew thick and fast around him.

The color-corporals, McElhany, of Company E; H. B. Eighnoy, of Company H, and J. Kuhn, of Company C, also deserve mention for their gallant conduct.

I herewith append a list of the casualties of the Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PURCELL,

Major, Commanding Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 176.

No. 101.

Report of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division, of operations October 3–12.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE DIVISION,
Corinth, Miss., October 11, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the operations of the advance:

I left Columbus on Friday morning, the 3d instant, having just been informed that the railroad was torn up between Corinth and Bethel and that the freight train had been fired into and possibly captured. On reaching Jackson I reported to Major-General Grant, and after consulting with him sent orders to the Engineer Regiment of the West, stationed at that place and employed on railroad service, to hold itself in readiness to move at 4 p. m., with its arms and tools, for rebuilding bridges and repairing tracks; left Jackson at 4.30 p. m. with 270 men of this regiment and reached Bethel about 8 p. m.; saw Colonel Haynie, commanding the post, and ascertained from him that fighting had been going on nearly all day between Chewalla and Corinth, gradually approaching the latter place, and that the railroad track was torn up in several places, but could get no definite information as to the extent of the damage. Colonel Haynie also informed me that two regiments under Col. M. K. Lawler had marched from Bethel at 4 o'clock that afternoon to drive out some rebel cavalry who were near the line of the railroad about 8 miles north of Corinth.

Shortly after my arrival at Bethel I received an order from Major-General Grant stating that two regiments under Col. J. D. Stevenson, Seventh Missouri, would leave Jackson that night on the cars, and that on their arrival at Bethel I was to assume command of them, together with the two regiments under Colonel Lawler and two companies of West Tennessee Cavalry under Col. F. Hurst, and push on to Corinth. Orders were immediately sent to Colonel Lawler that re-enforcements would join him near Chambers', about 8 miles from Corinth, and that he was to await our arrival at that point. At daybreak, the troops having arrived from Jackson, the trains were started and run down 12 miles south of Bethel, where the command was disembarked and took the wagon road on the east side of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for Corinth. Here the cannonading at Corinth could be heard distinctly, giving evidence that a heavy battle was going on. The command was hastened forward, the men stepping out at a quick pace, notwithstanding the intense heat of the day and the prospect of a march of 15 miles before them, all hoping to get in in time to take part in the contest. On reaching Chambers' I came up with Colonel Lawler, whose command had halted for a short time, the advance having skirmished some little with rebel cavalry near this point. It was soon ascertained that they were only straggling parties and that there was no force of the enemy near. The whole force at my disposal being now united, we pushed on for Corinth, meeting with no opposition, and marched into town about 4 p. m., and found that the enemy had been most signally defeated and was in full retreat. In obedience to orders the command bivouacked in the town, and shortly after daylight Sunday morning started in pursuit of the enemy on the road north of the railroad to Chewalla, having been increased by Capt. A. M. Powell's First Missouri Battery and four companies of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry under Captain Smith. When about 6 miles from Chewalla heavy firing was heard

in the direction of Davis' Bridge across the Hatchie River, which I inferred to be Major-General Hurlbut's forces from Bolivar engaging the advance guard of the enemy. My command pressed on in the most lively manner until we reached Chewalla, where I ascertained that three brigades of infantry and a battery of six pieces of artillery, constituting their rear guard, had passed Chewalla only a short time before, and scarcely had I received this information when my advance guard of cavalry came up with them and a slight skirmish ensued, the enemy replying to the fire of the cavalry with infantry and artillery. Colonel Lawler's brigade was immediately placed in position in an old intrenchment until a bridge near by could be repaired so that the artillery could pass. Colonel Stevenson with his brigade was directed to move to the right and take up a position on the enemy's flank, ready to attack them as soon as he heard firing in the front. The enemy, however, beat a hasty retreat and the column was soon in full pursuit, the advance skirmishing more or less with their rear guard until we came to Big Hill, on the east side of the Tuscumbia, the slopes and top of which were covered with timber and a dense undergrowth, where we found the enemy strongly posted and evidently disposed to contest our farther advance. The First Kansas, being in front, was immediately deployed in line of battle, supported on the right by the Twenty-ninth Illinois and on the left by the Seventh Missouri, the Thirty-first Illinois remaining a few hundred yards in rear as a reserve and a support to Powell's battery, a section of which had been run into position and was firing upon the enemy with decided effect. A strong body of skirmishers was thrown to the front and the whole line directed to move forward, which was promptly and gallantly executed by officers and men. A short but spirited skirmish ensued with artillery and infantry firing on both sides, the rebels shooting grape and canister at short range as our troops advanced; but, nothing daunted, they pressed forward and the hill was soon carried. It being now dark, the men rested on their arms in line of battle, ready to repel any attack of the enemy and prepared to advance at daybreak.

As soon as it was light enough to distinguish objects the troops were put in motion, the enemy having quietly fallen back during the night. On reaching the Tuscumbia we found the bridge destroyed, the timbers and some of the planks still burning. The engineer detachment was called into requisition, and in three-quarters of an hour the bridge was made passable for artillery and the pursuit continued. After crossing the Tuscumbia, and from there to the Hatchie at Crum's Mill, the evidences of a most rapid retreat, almost a rout, were apparent. The road was strewn with tents, blankets, clothing, wagons, small-arms, ammunition, six caissons, and a battery-forge, some of them blown up and partially destroyed and others in good condition. At one point the road was obstructed by trees felled across it, which were soon cut away by the engineer detachment. The Hatchie at Crum's Mill was reached at 12 m., a half hour after the enemy's rear guard had passed, to find the bridge and a large mill at the end of it on fire and mostly destroyed. Buckets were procured and the fire partially extinguished. The engineer detachment was again set to work, and by 4.30 p. m. a bridge was constructed, ready for the artillery to pass over, the troops in the mean time having rested and eaten a good meal, of which they stood very much in need. As soon as the bridge was ready to cross on the pursuit was continued to Jonesborough, which place was reached about 10.30 p. m. The men bivouacked in the open air, sleeping on their arms, and again started at daybreak. Came up with the enemy, chiefly cav-

alry, well posted, about 1½ miles north of Ruckersville, who were prepared to dispute, and did dispute, the advance of our infantry skirmishers; but a few shots and shells from Powell's battery, judiciously thrown, put them to flight, and the town was entered without further opposition. Here I was joined by Colonel Lee's brigade of cavalry, with a section of artillery and a small body of infantry. As his troops were fresher than mine, I directed him to push on after the retreating column and I would follow within supporting distance.

After resting a short time the command started for Ripley, Colonel Lee in the advance, skirmishing more or less with the enemy, the firing at some points being quite brisk for a few minutes. On reaching a point 2¾ miles north of Ripley the main column halted at 10 p. m. to permit the country to be thoroughly reconnoitered, especially on our left flank, where it was reported the enemy had concentrated a large force. In the mean time Colonel Lee was instructed to push forward his skirmishers, cautiously but surely, to ascertain if possible the position and design of the enemy and whether he intended to give battle. The cavalry skirmishers moved forward and entered the town about 11 p. m., the place having just been evacuated.

The reconnaissances at night and in the morning early having shown that the enemy was not in force on our flank, the main column moved forward through Ripley and took up a position about half a mile south of the town, on the Pontotoc road. Here my command remained two days and a half, one day after the other divisions (Generals Stanley's and McArthur's) had left, it having been decided not to pursue any farther.

Strong reconnaissances of cavalry, supported by artillery and infantry, were sent out on the Salem and Oxford roads and a small cavalry force on the Pontotoc road, but without meeting the enemy, except small straggling parties of men, who either gave themselves up without resistance or fled on our approach.

Friday night my division started back on the return trip via Crum's Mill and Smith's Bridge, the advance guard of infantry leaving town about 11.30 p. m. and the rear guard at 2 a. m. Saturday morning, Colonels Lee's and Hatch's cavalry remaining over another day and instructed to return by different routes. The division marched back slowly, bringing with it all the teams and Government wagons on the road, and reached Corinth Sunday evening just before dark (with the exception of Colonel Stevenson's brigade, which was detached near Jonesborough, to return via Pocahontas and Davis' Bridge, and came in the next day at 10 a. m.) without accident and without meeting an armed rebel on the way back. During the march we captured and sent to the rear over 270 prisoners.

This is a brief history of the part taken by my command in the pursuit, and I cannot close it without speaking in the most flattering terms of the bravery and soldier-like conduct of the men, pursuing the enemy for a distance of 52 miles without transportation, and part of the time without provisions except such as could be gathered along a road already plundered by a retreating army, and all this without a word of discontent. They were always ready to move forward at the command and anxious to overtake the enemy.

The engineer detachment, under Major Tweeddale and Capt. William Hill, rendered most efficient service, repairing bridges and removing obstacles, thus enabling the pursuit to be a prompt and rapid one.

Cols. M. K. Lawler and J. D. Stevenson, each commanding a brigade, behaved with the utmost coolness, gallantry, and discretion—prompt,

in handling their troops and never shirking the post of danger. I most cordially commend them to your consideration.

The First Missouri Battery, Capt. A. M. Powell, played a most important part, and I cannot but speak in the highest terms of Captain Powell, his officers and men. Prompt to come into action, a few shot and shells, judiciously thrown at different points, dispersed the enemy where he seemed disposed to make a stand, and prevented the severe loss of life which would have attended driving him out with infantry alone.

To Capt. H. Lieb, Eighth Illinois, and Lieut. D. H. Gile, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and G. Coolbaugh, railroad agent, who acted as volunteer aides, I am under many obligations for their gallantry, untiring energy, and promptness in carrying orders.

Surg. E. M. Powers, acting medical director of the advance division, was particularly zealous in the discharge of his duties and deserves special mention.

Appended please find list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding Advance Division.

Lieut. Col. H. G. KENNETT, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 102.

Report of Col. John D. Stevenson, Seventh Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations October 3–12.

HDQRS. IRISH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., October 13, 1862.

On the night of the 3d instant I was ordered with my brigade, consisting of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, Maj. W. S. Oliver commanding, and the First Kansas Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Tennison, commanding, to embark on train and report to Brig. Gen. J. B. McPherson at Bethel. Arrived with command at Bethel and reported according to orders. We moved at daylight for Corinth, and about 6 miles from Corinth united with Colonel Lawler's brigade and pushed forward to Corinth, arriving about 4 p. m. on the 4th instant, having made a march of 18 miles through clouds of dust and under a very oppressive sun.

At daylight on the 5th instant broke camp in pursuit of the enemy, and after a forced march of 14 miles overtook the rear guard of the enemy 1 mile south of Chewalla Station, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Found the enemy occupying a strong position on the hill, covering the main road. Under order of General McPherson took the road to the right, the general, with the remainder of the division, keeping the main road. Found the enemy in line of battle, with artillery and infantry. Having reached their extreme left, formed my brigade in line of battle, and, having received orders not to advance until I heard the attack on the right, held my command ready for an immediate advance. The enemy being advised of our position beat a hasty

* Nominal list omitted shows 1 officer wounded near Chewalla and 1 officer (Lieut. Jerome G. Miner, First Kansas Infantry) killed, and 7 men wounded at Big Hill, near the Tuscumbia.

retreat. Finding their line abandoned I moved the brigade rapidly forward upon their line of retreat, and after advancing about 2 miles was ordered to halt until rest of the division came up. The command being united, we continued the pursuit until the enemy were reported in force in front about 4 miles from the last position. Pushed forward skirmishers from the First Kansas (that regiment being in advance), and found the enemy occupying the crest of a very steep hill, commanding the entire road. The skirmishers were pushed forward under a heavy fire from the enemy and succeeded in driving them from the crest of the hill, obtained possession of it, and held it until the entire brigade was pushed forward. At this point, I regret to state, we lost Lieutenant Miner, First Kansas, killed, and 7 privates wounded.

Captain Powell, First Missouri Artillery, having placed his battery in position, commenced shelling the woods in our advance, causing the enemy to fall back from their second position on the hill. Still advancing our skirmishers, to which I added Company A, Seventh Missouri Infantry, Lieutenant O'Connor commanding, we pushed the skirmishers of the enemy so vigorously that our line of skirmishers was driven back to the main line by continuous volleys of infantry and rounds of grape and canister from their batteries. At this point the enemy had several killed; wounded we could not ascertain. This occurring at night-fall, we occupied our ground until morning and continued our advance at daylight. Found the enemy again in full retreat, having crossed Tuscumbia River and destroyed the bridge. Our Engineer Corps, under Captain Tweeddale, soon furnished us an extempore bridge, when we continued our advance, finding the road literally blocked up by abandoned wagons, camp and garrison equipage, army supplies, ammunition, &c., and extending for miles.

Arrived at Hatchie River about 2 p. m. Found the bridge burned, which was again supplied by Captain Tweeddale's indefatigable corps, when, after a scanty meal (the first for twenty-four hours), we resumed the pursuit, pushed forward by a night march to Jonesborough, and bivouacked till daylight. Breaking camp again, found the enemy in position.

Colonel Lawler's brigade being in front, the enemy were soon driven from their advance and pursuit resumed. Arrived at Ruckersville and made a short halt for water and a meal and continued the pursuit. The enemy making a stand on a commanding position on the road were soon driven off by advance skirmishers, the column continuing to advance. Being joined by Colonel Lee's cavalry command they took the advance, and after repeated skirmishes succeeded in occupying Ripley, Miss.

We again bivouacked for the night, and next morning took possession of the town, remaining there two days. We commenced the march in retreat, and arrived at this point this morning at 10 a. m., making a march of 46 miles in two days and three hours.

We captured many prisoners in the pursuit and much of the rebel army supplies. We made the entire march, going and returning, without camp or garrison equipage, and the advance of 68 miles without wagons or supplies, subsisting by chance.

To my subordinate officers, Major Oliver, Seventh Missouri Volunteers, commanding; Lieut. F. Whitehead, Seventh Missouri Infantry, my adjutant, and the several line officers of the Seventh Missouri Volunteers, as also to Lieutenant-Colonel Tennison, First Kansas Infantry, and his subordinate officers, I am much indebted for the promptness and energy with which each discharged his duty, enabling me to push for-

ward the brigade with great promptness and efficiency on all occasions. Not to be invidious, I think Maj. William S. Oliver, commanding the Seventh Missouri Volunteers, and Capt. Edwin Wakefield, acting major, are worthy of special mention for their zeal and efficiency.

On my own staff, Capt. Herman Lieb, Eighth Illinois Infantry, made on the march acting assistant adjutant-general for the division, and Lieut. F. Whitehead are deserving of special mention for their individual efforts in pushing forward our skirmishers on each occasion where we encountered the enemy.

To the enlisted men of the command all praise is due for their subordination, perseverance, endurance, and soldierly conduct, making an unprecedented advance in the rear of a desperate and determined enemy without rest or supplies.

I must call your attention to a special instance of meritorious conduct upon the part of Sergeant Aldrich and a private of Company I, Seventh Missouri Infantry. Being in advance, they were captured near Ripley and taken by the enemy in their retreating column for 17 miles, when, boldly attacking the guard, they took his arms and came back to the command, capturing a rebel captain on their return.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN D. STEVENSON,
Colonel, Comdg. Irish Brigade, General McPherson's Division.

Capt. H. LIEB,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 103.

Report of Col. Michael K. Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations October 3–12.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, ADVANCE DIVISION,
Corinth, Miss., October 12, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from Headquarters Advance Division, of date October 9, 1862, I have the honor to report that I left Bethel, Tenn., under orders, at 4 p. m. of Friday, 3d instant, with seven companies of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under command of Major Callicott (three companies of said regiment having been sent down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to guard bridges, under Major Mayfield, of the Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who was specially detailed for that purpose); five companies of the Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under command of Colonel Ozburn (the other five having likewise been sent down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to guard bridges, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McCook), and one company of the First Regiment West Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. Fielding Hurst. I took with me Lieut. W. Bedford, adjutant Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and Lieut. J. S. Hoover, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, the former to act as assistant adjutant-general and the latter as aide-de-camp. At Phar's Mill, some 4 miles south of Bethel, I was joined by Lieutenant-Colonel McCook and Major Mayfield, with their respective commands, and proceeded toward Chambers', a point on the railroad some 17 miles south of Bethel, to which place I had been ordered to drive away from there the enemy's cavalry. At Walker's, a point near the railroad 9 miles south of Bethel, I halted and encamped for the night. At this

camp I was joined by Captain Brewer's company of First West Tennessee Cavalry, and received information through him from Brigadier-General McPherson that I would be re-enforced by two regiments of infantry, who would meet my command at Chambers'.

At daylight on Saturday morning, October 4, I broke up camp and proceeded toward Chambers', at which place I arrived about 9 a. m. No re-enforcements being yet in sight, I halted for their coming. While waiting we were fired upon by the enemy. I sent out infantry skirmishers and cavalry and drove them back. Supposing the enemy to be a small force who were merely endeavoring to arrive at the knowledge of our strength, and Brigadier-General McPherson coming up with two regiments of infantry (the Seventh Missouri and First Kansas), to whom I reported for orders, we proceeded toward Corinth, Miss., some 6 miles distant, at which place we arrived without further interruption about 5 p. m. and encamped for the night in the center of the town.

Upon receipt of orders I broke up camp at daylight next morning, October 5, and left the place at 7 a. m. in pursuit of the enemy; arrived at Chewalla about 2 p. m., being in the advance. While passing just beyond the town the cavalry were fired upon by the enemy's artillery, which was stationed upon the hill overlooking the town. In obedience to orders I formed my brigade behind a breastwork, of circular form, constructed at the foot of the hill, in preparation for battle. At the order, received in a few minutes after the halt, to advance, I threw out as skirmishers three companies of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, under command of Major Mayfield, of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, who accompanied that regiment, Captain Call, of Company B, Twenty-ninth Illinois, assisting him, and cautiously advanced, the enemy giving way without further demonstration at that time, keeping skirmishers well out on either flank. Some 4 miles farther, in the advance, the enemy formed for battle, Colonel Stevenson's brigade being then in the advance. I moved up to his support. The enemy opened with cannon and musketry, killing 1 and wounding several of Colonel Stevenson's command. Here we encamped for the night in line of battle, lying upon our arms; recommenced the march at daylight, and, coming into the Tuscumbia Bottom, discovered where the enemy had in their hasty retreat left to our disposal a great quantity of both camp and garrison equipage, showing evident signs of a rout—tents, wagons, guns, ammunition, &c., being either burned or otherwise injured and thrown out to lighten their burden. We arrived at Hatchie River about 3 p. m.; discovered that the bridge had been burned; stopped to breakfast. Remained at this point some four hours, until the bridge was reconstructed across the river, when we continued the march, and encamped for the night at Jonesborough, a small town, which was deserted by its people, and at which no water could be found, halting here just after dark.

We broke up camp about daylight the next morning, my brigade taking the advance; three companies, under Major Mayfield, assisted by Captains Call and Howard, of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, being thrown out as skirmishers. Arrived at Ruckersville about noon. Just before entering the town had a skirmish with the enemy, opening upon them with our artillery. I threw my skirmishers half a mile in advance. At this point Private Louis Cush, of Company B, Twenty-ninth Illinois, was captured by the enemy's cavalry. At the first shot from our guns the enemy were seen to retreat hurriedly, and we advanced, skirmishers well in advance and well out on either flank, without further interruption, to Ripley. Arrived at that town about 6 p. m., and encamped on the south side, supporting Powell's battery, stationed in an open field

to our front and left, where we remained encamped until 9.30 a. m., Friday morning, October 10, when, in obedience to orders, I moved my brigade out on the Oxford road, taking along a section of Powell's battery, some 4½ miles, to Little Tippah Creek, the bridge over which being burned prevented my proceeding any farther. Here I halted in a drenching rain until 2 p. m., when I returned with my command to Ripley, which place I reached about 4 p. m. At Little Tippah Creek I found good water and plenty of it.

At 1 a. m. next morning commenced the march toward Corinth; reached Hatchie about dark; encamped there for the night; broke camp there this morning at 5.30 o'clock, and arrived in Corinth at sundown, and encamped where I am at present, 2 miles on the east side of the town.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. K. LAWLER,
Col., Comdg. Second Brig., Advance Div., Army of the Miss.

Capt. H. LEIB,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Advance Division.

No. 104.

*Organization of the Confederate Army of West Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn commanding, at the battle of Corinth.**

PRICE'S CORPS, OR ARMY OF THE WEST.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS HÉBERT.
Brig. Gen. MARTIN E. GREEN.

First Brigade.

Col. ELIJAH GATES.

16th Arkansas.
2d Missouri.
3d Missouri.
5th Missouri.
1st Missouri Cavalry.†
Wade's battery.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. BRUCE COLBERT.

14th Arkansas.
17th Arkansas.
3d Louisiana.
40th Mississippi.
1st Texas Legion.
3d Texas Cavalry.†
Clark Battery.
Saint Louis Battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARTIN E. GREEN.
Col. W. H. MOORE.

7th Mississippi Battalion.
43d Mississippi.
4th Missouri.
6th Missouri.
3d Missouri Cavalry.†
Guibor's battery.
Landis' battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN D. MARTIN.
Col. ROBERT MCLAIN.

37th Alabama.
36th Mississippi.
37th Mississippi.
38th Mississippi.
——— Battery.‡

* Compiled from the reports.
† Serving as infantry.
‡ Not identified. Probably Lucas' battery, mentioned in Price's report as of Maury's division, but not named by that officer either in his report or Return of Casualties.

MAURY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY.

Moore's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. MOORE.

42d Alabama.
15th Arkansas.
23d Arkansas.
35th Mississippi.
2d Texas.
Bledsoe's battery.

Cabell's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. L. CABELL.

18th Arkansas.
19th Arkansas.
20th Arkansas.
21st Arkansas.
Jones' (Arkansas) battalion.
Rapley's (Arkansas) battalion.
Appeal Battery.

Phifer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. W. PHIFER.

3d Arkansas Cavalry.*
6th Texas Cavalry.*
9th Texas Cavalry.*
Stirman's Sharpshooters.
McNally's battery.

CAVALRY.†

Brig. Gen. F. C. ARMSTRONG.

Slemons' regiment.
Wirt Adams' regiment.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Hoxton's battery.
Sengstak's battery.

DISTRICT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT RUST.

4th Alabama Battalion.
31st Alabama.
35th Alabama.
9th Arkansas.
3d Kentucky.
7th Kentucky.
Hudson Battery.

Second Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. J. B. VILLEPIGUE.

33d Mississippi.
39th Mississippi.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN.

6th Mississippi.
15th Mississippi.
22d Mississippi.
Caruthers' (Mississippi) battalion.
1st Missouri.
Watson Battery.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Col. W. H. JACKSON.

1st Mississippi.
7th Tennessee.

No. 105.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, commanding Army of West Tennessee, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge and operations August 30–October 12.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *October* 7, 1862.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

Dispatch received at Pocahontas, near Corinth. Attacked Corinth. Took all the outer works by storm and got within the town. Enemy

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* Serving as infantry.

† Probably incomplete. See also the Zouave Battalion mentioned in Return of Casualties as of this division.

received fresh re-enforcements and we could not complete the work; retired. The Bolivar force came down on my line of retreat and prevented crossing of Hatchie. Moved south. Crossed 6 miles below, and now at Ripley with all baggage and as many of the wounded as could carry. Bloody affair. Enemy still threaten. Will fight him at all points. There are about 40,000 men still in West Tennessee. Will have hard fighting.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to the President.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

Read. It will be necessary to re-enforce, if possible, at once.

J. D.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Holly Springs, Miss., October 20, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the battle of Corinth:

Having established batteries at Port Hudson, secured the mouth of Red River and the navigation of the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, I turned my special attention to affairs in the northern portion of my district.

On August 30 I received a dispatch from General Bragg, informing me that he was about to march into Kentucky and would leave to General Price and myself the enemy in West Tennessee.

On September 4 I received a communication from General Price, in which was inclosed a copy of the dispatch from General Bragg, above named, making an offer to co-operate with me. At this time General Breckinridge was operating on the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and Port Hudson with all the available force I had for the field; therefore I could not accept General Price's proposition. Upon the return, however, of General Breckinridge I immediately addressed General Price, giving him my views in full in regard to the campaign in West Tennessee, and stating that I was then ready to join him with all my troops.

In the mean time orders were received by him from General Bragg to follow Rosecrans across the Tennessee River into Middle Tennessee, whither it was then supposed he had gone. Upon the receipt of this intelligence I felt at once that all my hopes of accomplishing anything in West Tennessee with my small force were marred. I nevertheless moved up to Davis' Mill, a few miles from Grand Junction, Tenn., with the intention of defending my district to the best of my ability, and to make a demonstration in favor of General Price, to which latter end also I marched my whole command on September 20 to within 7 miles of Bolivar, driving three brigades of the enemy back to that place and forcing the return to Corinth of one division (Ross'), which had been sent there to strengthen Grant's army.

General Price, in obedience to his orders, marched in the direction of Iuka to cross the Tennessee, but was not long in discovering that Rosecrans had not crossed that stream. This officer, in connection with

Grant, attacked him on September 19, and compelled him to fall back toward Baldwyn, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

On the 25th day of the same month I received a dispatch by courier from General Price, stating that he was at Baldwyn and was then ready to join me with his forces in an attack on Corinth, as had been previously suggested by me.

We met at Ripley on September 28, according to agreement, and marched the next morning toward Pocahontas, which place we reached on October 1.

From all the information I could obtain the following was the situation of the Federal army at that time: Sherman at Memphis with about 6,000 men; Hurlbut (afterward Ord) at Bolivar with about 8,000; Grant's headquarters at Jackson with about 3,000; Rosecrans at Corinth with about 15,000, together with the following outposts, viz: Rienzi, 2,500; Burnsville, Jacinto, and Iuka about 6,000; at important bridges and on garrison duty about 2,000 or 3,000, making in the aggregate about 42,000 men in West Tennessee. Memphis, Jackson, Bolivar, and Corinth were fortified, the works mounting siege guns; the outposts slightly fortified, having field pieces. Memphis, Bolivar, and Corinth are on the arc of a circle, the chord of which from Memphis to Corinth makes an angle with the due east line about 15° south. Bolivar is about equidistant from Memphis and Corinth, somewhat nearer the latter, and is at the intersection of the Hatchie River and the Mississippi Central and Ohio Railroad. Corinth is the strongest but the most salient point.

Surveying the whole field of operations before me calmly and dispassionately, the conclusion forced itself irresistibly upon my mind that the taking of Corinth was a condition precedent to the accomplishment of anything of importance in West Tennessee. To take Memphis would be to destroy an immense amount of property without any adequate military advantage, even admitting that it could be held without heavy guns against the enemy's gun and mortar boats. The line of fortifications around Bolivar is intersected by the Hatchie River, rendering it impossible to take the place by quick assault, and re-enforcements could be thrown in from Jackson by railroad, and situated as it is in the re-entrant angle of the three fortified places, an advance upon it would expose both my flanks and rear to an attack from the forces at Memphis and Corinth. It was clear to my mind that if a successful attack could be made upon Corinth from the west and northwest, the forces there driven back on the Tennessee and cut off, Bolivar and Jackson would easily fall, and then, upon the arrival of the exchanged prisoners of war, West Tennessee would soon be in our possession and communication with General Bragg effected through Middle Tennessee. The attack on Corinth was a military necessity, requiring prompt and vigorous action. It was being strengthened daily under that astute soldier General Rosecrans. Convalescents were returning to fill his ranks, new levies were arriving to increase his brigades, and fortifications were being constructed at new points, and it was very evident that unless a sudden and vigorous blow could be struck there at once no hope could be entertained of driving the enemy from a base of operations so convenient that in the event of misfortune to Bragg in Kentucky the whole valley of the Mississippi would be lost to us before winter. To have waited for the arrival, arming, clothing, and organization of the exchanged prisoners would have been to wait for the enemy to strengthen themselves more than we could possibly do.

With these reflections and after mature deliberation I determined to

attempt Corinth. I had a reasonable hope of success. Field returns at Ripley showed my strength to be about 22,000 men. Rosecrans at Corinth had about 15,000, with about 8,000 additional men at outposts from 12 to 15 miles distant. I might surprise him and carry the place before these troops could be brought in. I therefore marched toward Pocahontas, threatening Bolivar; then turned suddenly across the Hatchie and Tuscumbia and attacked Corinth without hesitation, and did surprise that place before the outpost garrisons were called in. It was necessary that this blow should be sudden and decisive, and if unsuccessful that I should withdraw rapidly from the position between the two armies of Ord and Rosecrans. The troops were in fine spirits and the whole army of West Tennessee seemed eager to emulate the Armies of the Potomac and of Kentucky. No army ever marched to battle with prouder steps, more hopeful countenances, or with more courage than marched the Army of West Tennessee out of Ripley on the morning of September 29 on its way to Corinth.

Fully alive to the responsibility of my position as commander of the army, and after mature and deliberate reflection, the march was ordered. The ground was well known to me and required no study to determine where to make the attack. The bridge over the Hatchie was soon reconstructed and the army crossed at 4 a. m. on October 2. Adams' brigade of cavalry was left here to guard this approach to our rear and to protect the train, which was parked between the Hatchie and Tuscumbia. Colonel Hawkins' regiment of infantry and Captain Dawson's battery of artillery were also left on the Bone Yard road, in easy supporting distance of the bridge. The army bivouacked at Chewalla after the driving in of some pickets from that vicinity by Armstrong's and Jackson's cavalry. This point is about 10 miles from Corinth.

At daybreak on the 3d the march was resumed, the precaution having been taken to cut the railroad between Corinth and Jackson, which was done by a squadron of Armstrong's cavalry. Lovell's division in front kept the road on the south side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Price, after marching on the same road about 5 miles, turned to the left, crossing the railroad, and formed line of battle in front of the outer line of intrenchments and about 3 miles from Corinth. Lovell formed line of battle, after some heavy skirmishing—having to construct a passage across the dry bed of Indian Creek for his artillery under fire—on the right and in front of the same line of intrenchments.

The following was the first order of battle: The three brigades of Lovell's division—Villepigue's, Bowen's, and Rust's—in line, with reserves in rear of each; Jackson's cavalry brigade on the right *en échelon*, the left flank of the division on the Charleston Railroad; Price's corps on the left, with the right flank resting on the same road; Maury's division on the right, with Moore's and Phifer's brigades in line, Cabell's in reserve; Hébert's division on the left, with Gates' and Martin's brigades in line, Colbert's in reserve; Armstrong's cavalry brigade on the extreme left, somewhat detached and out of view. Hébert's left was masked behind a timbered ridge, with orders not to bring it into action until the last moment. This was done in hopes of inducing the enemy to weaken his right by re-enforcing his center and left—where the attack was first to be made—that his right might be forced.

At 10 o'clock all skirmishers were driven into the intrenchments and the two armies were in line of battle, confronting each other in force. A belt of fallen timber, or abatis, about 400 yards in width extended along the whole line of intrenchments. This was to be crossed.

The attack was commenced on the right by Lovell's division and extended gradually to the left, and by 1.30 o'clock the whole line of outer works was carried, several pieces of artillery being taken. The enemy made several ineffectual efforts to hold their ground, forming line of battle at advantageous points and resisting obstinately our advance to the second line of detached works.

I had been in hopes that one day's operations would end the contest and decide who should be the victors on this bloody field, but a 10 miles' march over a parched country, on dusty roads, without water, getting into line of battle in forests with undergrowth, and the more than equal activity and determined courage displayed by the enemy, commanded by one of the ablest generals of the United States Army, who threw all possible obstacles in our way that an active mind could suggest, prolonged the battle until I saw, with regret, the sun sink behind the horizon as the last shot of our sharpshooters followed the retreating foe into their innermost lines. One hour more of daylight and victory would have soothed our grief for the loss of the gallant dead who sleep on that lost but not dishonored field. The army slept on their arms within 600 yards of Corinth, victorious so far.

During the night three batteries were ordered to take position on the ridge overlooking the town from the west, just where the hills dip into the flat extending into the railroad depot, with instructions to open on the town at 4 a. m. Hébert, on the left, was ordered to mask part of his division on his left; to put Cabell's brigade *en échelon* on the left also, Cabell's brigade being detached from Maury's division for this purpose; to move Armstrong's cavalry brigade across the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and if possible to get some of his artillery in position across the road. In this order of battle he was directed to attack at daybreak with his whole force, swinging his left flank in toward Corinth and advance down the Purdy Ridge. Lovell—on the extreme right, with two of his brigades in line of battle and one in reserve, with Jackson's cavalry on the extreme right on College Hill, his left flank resting on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—was ordered to await in this order or to feel his way along slowly with his sharpshooters until Hébert was heavily engaged with the enemy on the left. He was then to move rapidly to the assault and force his right inward across the low grounds southwest of town. The center, under Maury, was to move at the same time quickly to the front and directly at Corinth. Jackson was directed to burn the railroad bridge over the Tuscumbia during the night.

Daylight came and there was no attack on the left. A staff officer was sent to Hébert to inquire the cause. That officer could not be found. Another messenger was sent and a third; and about 7 o'clock General Hébert came to my headquarters and reported sick. General Price then put Brigadier-General Green in command of the left wing, and it was 8 o'clock before the proper dispositions for the attack at this point were made. In the mean time the troops of Maury's left became engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters and the battle was brought on and extended along the whole center and left wing, and I regretted to observe that my whole plan of attack was by this unfortunate delay disarranged. One brigade after another went gallantly into the action, and pushing forward through direct and cross fire over every obstacle, reached Corinth and planted their colors on the last stronghold of the enemy. A hand-to-hand contest was being enacted in the very yard of General Rosecrans' headquarters and in the streets of the town. The heavy guns were silenced and all seemed about to

be ended when a heavy fire from fresh troops from Iuka, Burnsville, and Rienzi, that had succeeded in reaching Corinth in time, poured into our thinned ranks. Exhausted from loss of sleep, wearied from hard marching and fighting, companies and regiments without officers, our troops—let no one censure them—gave way. The day was lost.

Lovell's division was at this time advancing pursuant to orders and was on the point of assaulting the works when he received my orders to throw one of his brigades (Villepigue's) rapidly to the center to cover the broken ranks thrown back from Corinth and to prevent a sortie. He then moved his whole division to the left and was soon afterward ordered to move slowly back and take position on Indian Creek and prevent the enemy from turning our flank. The center and left were withdrawn on the same road on which they approached, and being somewhat in confusion on account of the loss of officers, fatigue, thirst, want of sleep, thinned ranks, and the nature of the ground, Villepigue's brigade was brought in opportunely and covered the rear to Chewalla. Lovell came in rear of the whole army and all bivouacked again at Chewalla. No enemy disturbed the sleep of the weary troops.

During the night I had a bridge constructed over the Tuscumbia and sent Armstrong's and Jackson's cavalry with a battery of artillery to seize and hold Rienzi until the army came up, intending to march to and hold that point; but after consultation with General Price, who represented his troops to be somewhat disorganized, it was deemed advisable to return by the same route we came and fall back toward Ripley and Oxford.

Anticipating that the Bolivar force would move out and dispute my passage across the Hatchie Bridge I pushed rapidly on to that point in hopes of reaching and securing the bridge before their arrival, but I soon learned by couriers from Col. Wirt Adams that I would be too late. I nevertheless pushed on with the intention of engaging the enemy until I could get my train and reserve artillery unparked and on the Bone Yard road to the crossing at Crum's Mill. This road branches off south from the State Line road about 2¼ miles west of Tuscumbia Bridge, running south or up the Hatchie. No contest of long duration could be made here, as it was evident that the army of Corinth would soon make its appearance on our right flank and rear. The trains and reserve artillery were therefore immediately ordered on the Bone Yard road, and orders were sent to Armstrong and Jackson to change their direction and cover the front and flank of the trains until they crossed the Hatchie, and then to cover them in front until they were on the Ripley road. The enemy were then engaged beyond the Hatchie Bridge by small fragments of Maury's division as they could be hastened up, and were kept in check sufficiently long to get everything off. General Ord commanded the forces of the enemy and succeeded in getting into position before any number of our travel-worn troops could get into line of battle. It is not surprising, therefore, that they were driven back across the bridge; but they maintained their positions on the hills overlooking it under their gallant leader, General Price, until orders were sent to fall back and take up their line of march on the Bone Yard road in rear of the whole train.

At one time, fearing that the enemy, superior in numbers to the whole force I had in advance of the train, would drive us back, I ordered General Lovell to leave one brigade to guard the rear at the Tuscumbia Bridge and to push forward with the other two to the front. This order was quickly executed, and very soon the splendid brigades of Rust and Villepigue made their appearance close at hand. The army corps of

General Price was withdrawn and Villepigue filed in and took position as rear guard to the army against Ord's forces. Rust was ordered forward to report to General Price, who was directed to cross the Hatchie at Crum's Mill and take position to cover the crossing of the trains and artillery. Bowen was left at Tuscumbia Bridge as rear guard against the advance of Rosecrans from Corinth, with orders to defend that bridge until the trains were unparked and on the road, then to cross the bridge and burn it and to join Villepigue at the junction of the roads. In the execution of this order, and while in position near the bridge, the head of the Corinth army made its appearance and engaged him, but was repulsed with heavy loss and in a manner that reflected great credit on General Bowen and his brigade. The army was not again molested in its retreat to Ripley nor on its march to this place.

The following was found to be our loss in the several conflicts with the enemy and on the march to and from Corinth, viz: Killed, 594; wounded, 2,162; prisoners and missing, 2,102. One piece of artillery was driven in the night by mistake into the enemy's lines and captured. Four pieces were taken at the Hatchie Bridge, the horses being shot. Nine wagons were upset and abandoned by teamsters on the night-march to Crum's Mill. Some baggage was thrown out of the wagons, not amounting to any serious loss. Two pieces of artillery were captured from the enemy at Corinth by General Lovell's division, one of which was brought off. Five pieces were also taken by General Price's corps, two of which were brought off, thus making a loss to us of only two pieces.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, by their own accounts, was over 3,000. We took over 300 prisoners. Most of the prisoners taken from us were the stragglers from the army on the retreat.

The retreat from Corinth was not a rout, as it has been industriously represented to be by the enemy and by the cowardly deserters from the army. The division of General Lovell formed line of battle facing the rear on several occasions when it was reported the enemy was near, but not a gun was fired after the army retired from the Hatchie and Tuscumbia Bridges, nor did the enemy follow, except at a respectful distance.

Although many officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves in the battle of Corinth and in the affair at Hatchie Bridge came under my personal observation I will not mention them to the exclusion of others who may have been equally deserving but who did not fall under my own eye. I have deemed it best to call on the different commanders to furnish me a special report and a list of the names of the officers and soldiers of their respective commands who deserve special mention. These lists and special reports I will take pleasure in forwarding, together with one of my own, when completed, and I respectfully request that they may be appended as part of my report.

I cannot refrain, however, from mentioning here the conspicuous gallantry of a noble Texan, whose deeds at Corinth are the constant theme of both friends and foes. As long as courage, manliness, fortitude, patriotism, and honor exist the name of Rogers will be revered and honored among men. He fell in the front of battle, and died beneath the colors of his regiment, in the very center of the enemy's stronghold. He sleeps, and glory is his sentinel.

The attempt at Corinth has failed, and in consequence I am condemned and have been superseded in my command. In my zeal for my country I may have ventured too far with inadequate means, and I bow to the opinion of the people whom I serve. Yet I feel that if the

spirits of the gallant dead who now lie beneath the batteries of Corinth see and judge the motives of men they do not rebuke me, for there is no sting in my conscience, nor does retrospection admonish me of error or of a reckless disregard of their valued lives.

Very respectfully, sir, I am, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

No. 106.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn commanding, October 3–5.

HÉBERT'S DIVISION.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
FIRST BRIGADE (GATES').			
1st Missouri Cavalry	9	54	15
2d Missouri Infantry	19	122	21
3d Missouri Infantry	5	65	23
5th Missouri Infantry	6	62	19
16th Arkansas Infantry	13	29	13
Wade's battery	1	.....	2
Total	53	332	92
SECOND BRIGADE.*			
3d Louisiana Infantry	.....	12	20
3d Texas Cavalry	2	29	13
1st Texas Legion	3	17	75
14th Arkansas Regiment	.....	12	2
17th Arkansas Regiment	1	13	6
40th Mississippi Regiment	5	46	16
Saint Louis Battery	.....	.....	.....
Clark Battery	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	129	132
THIRD BRIGADE (GREEN'S).			
4th Missouri Infantry	15	87	27
6th Missouri Infantry	31	130	53
3d Missouri Cavalry	12	62	26
7th Mississippi Battalion	6	23	36
43d Mississippi Regiment	13	56	156
Landis' battery	.....	6	4
Gnibor's battery	.....	5	.....
Total	77	369	302
FOURTH BRIGADE.			
Staff	1	1	.....
36th Mississippi Regiment	12	71	.....
37th Mississippi Regiment	19	62	.....
38th Mississippi Regiment	4	31	.....
37th Alabama Regiment	5	35	.....
—— Battery	.....	3	.....
Total	41	203	.....
RECAPITULATION.			
First Brigade	53	332	92
Second Brigade	11	129	132
Third Brigade	77	369	302
Fourth Brigade	41	203	.....
Aggregate	182	1,033	526

*On detached duty with General Van Dorn.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

MAURY'S DIVISION.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate killed.	Aggregate wounded.	Aggregate killed and wounded.	Aggregate killed, wounded, and missing.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.				
MOORE'S BRIGADE.										
42d Alabama	.....	.....	11	.....	6	352	.....	11	11	369
Lyles' (Arkansas) regiment	1	4	4	19	8	108	5	23	28	144
35th Mississippi Regiment	.....	32	12	98	4	343	32	110	142	489
Boone's (Arkansas) regiment	1	5	5	46	3	65	6	51	57	125
2d Texas Regiment	2	8	5	29	6	116	10	34	44	166
Bledsoe's battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
Total	4	49	37	193	27	985	53	230	283	1,295
CABELL'S BRIGADE.										
18th Arkansas Regiment	1	11	2	32	8	74	12	34	46	128
19th Arkansas Regiment	1	8	15	105	.....	.....	9	120	129	129
20th Arkansas Regiment	.....	.....	10	52	.....	30	.....	62	62	92
21st Arkansas Regiment	4	23	8	33	.....	58	27	41	68	126
Rapley's battalion sharpshooters	.....	4	6	14	2	31	4	20	24	57
Appeal Battery	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	6	6
Field officers	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Jones' (Arkansas) battalion	4	32	8	35	.....	11	36	43	79	90
Total	13	85	49	274	10	204	98	323	421	635
PHIFER'S BRIGADE.										
Battle of Corinth.										
6th Texas Cavalry	8	42	7	52	.....	23	50	59	109	132
9th Texas Cavalry	3	16	12	41	.....	21	19	53	72	93
3d Arkansas Cavalry	2	8	5	57	3	32	10	62	72	107
Stirman's Sharpshooters	2	6	10	64	.....	14	8	74	82	96
McNally's battery	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	3	3	8
Total	15	72	35	216	3	95	87	251	338	436
Action at Hatchie, or Davis' Bridge.										
6th Texas Cavalry	.....	5	.....	4	.....	7	5	4	9	16
9th Texas Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	20	.....	4	4	24
3d Arkansas Cavalry	1	.....	.....	3	.....	12	1	3	4	16
Stirman's Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	8	6	57	.....	8	8	71
McNally's battery	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3	4	4
Total	1	6	.....	22	6	96	7	22	29	131
Total	16	78	35	238	9	191	94	273	367	567
CAVALRY BRIGADE.										
Adams' cavalry	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Slemons' cavalry	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	1	1	10
Total	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....	2	2	11
RESERVE BATTERIES.										
Sengstak's battery	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	1	9
Hoxton's battery	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	4	4	10
Total	.....	1	.....	4	1	13	1	4	5	19
RECAPITULATION.										
Moore's brigade	4	49	37	193	27	985	53	230	283	1,295
Cabell's brigade	13	85	49	274	10	204	98	323	421	635
Phifer's brigade	16	78	35	238	9	191	94	273	367	567
Cavalry brigade	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....	2	2	11
Reserve batteries	.....	1	.....	4	1	13	1	4	5	19
Grand total	33	213	123	709	47	1,402	246	832	1,078	2,527

I believe many of the missing have straggled off and will return to their commands.

Very respectfully,

DABNEY H. MAURY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

LOVELL'S DIVISION.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
First Brigade, General Rust	25	117	33
Second Brigade, General Villepigue	21	76	71
Third Brigade, General Bowen	28	92	40
Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Jackson	1	.....	.....
Battalion of Zouaves, Major Dupeire	2	.....	14
Total	77	285	208

No. 107.

Report of Col. William H. Jackson, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Chief of Cavalry, of operations October 3–7.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Waterford, Miss., November 18, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make report of the operations of my brigade of cavalry (First Mississippi Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. F. A. Montgomery, and my own regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. G. Stocks) at the late battle of Corinth and retreat from that place:

During the battle my brigade was divided, squadrons attached to brigades of infantry and acting on the flanks. With eight companies made a reconnaissance south of Corinth; engaged the enemy's cavalry and repulsed them in gallant style. Returning I advanced the command to the fortifications on College Hill, where I engaged the enemy in force after the main body of our troops had withdrawn. I then withdrew my command without serious loss and brought up the rear of the army.

I was then ordered to Rienzi, under General Armstrong; received orders countermanding that move on our arrival at Kossuth. The firing having commenced at Davis' Bridge, near Pocahontas, we proceeded with both commands to the Ripley and Pocahontas road; advanced up that road to within 1½ miles of Pocahontas, threatening the enemy's rear, engaging them in a brilliant skirmish, which was a move very favorable toward saving the train of wagons. I held that position all night with my brigade; fell back before the enemy next day. From that time the brigade was engaged in bringing up the rear of the army, skirmishing all the time with the enemy to Ripley.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the brigade was without rations for three days.

The officers and men all behaved with coolness and gallantry, and suffered all the hardships incident to the march with a spirit worthy of good soldiers. Where all behaved so well it would be difficult to mention by name. I would especially notice, however, Lieut. Henry W. Watkins, Company A, Jackson's regiment of cavalry; also Corporal Brochus and Privates Britton and Barton, Company C, same regiment; also Capt. Gadi Herren, Lieutenants Cravens and Foote, First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry. The latter (Lieutenant Foote) engaged the enemy's advance and checked them in a most gallant manner.

The report from Armstrong's brigade* does not mention any one especially by name. They all behaved with coolness and gallantry.

I am, major, with high respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry, Army of West Tennessee.

Maj. M. M. KIMMEL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of West Tenn., Abbeville, Miss.

No. 108.

Report of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, commanding Army of the West, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge and operations September 27- October 5.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Holly Springs, Miss., October 20, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this army connected with the several engagements at Corinth and Davis' Bridge of the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant:

Having arranged with Major-General Van Dorn to unite my forces with his for active operations I joined him at Ripley on the 27th ultimo. My force at this time consisted of 10,498 effective infantry, 2,437 effective cavalry, 928 effective artillerymen, and 44 guns, including two 24-pounder howitzers and four rifled pieces of .3⅘ caliber. The infantry was divided into two divisions, commanded by Brigadier-Generals Maury and Hébert. Maury's division consisted of three brigades, commanded by Brigadier-General Moore and Acting Brigadier-Generals Cabell and Phifer. Hébert's division consisted of four brigades, commanded by Brigadier-General Green and Colonels Martin, Gates, and Colbert. The cavalry, except such companies as were on detached service, was under command of Acting Brigadier-General Armstrong. The artillery was apportioned as follows: With Maury's division, Hoxton's battery (Lieutenant Tobin commanding), Bledsoe's battery, McNally's battery (Lieutenant Moore commanding), Bryan's battery, Lucas' battery, and Sengstak's battery. Hoxton's and Sengstak's batteries were held as reserves, under command of Lieutenant Burnet, acting chief of artillery of the division. With Hébert's division were Wade's, Landis', Guibor's, Dawson's, and King's. The cavalry force under General Armstrong reported to the major-general commanding the combined forces and afterward acted under orders direct from him.

On the morning of the 30th ultimo we took up the line of march in the direction of Pocahontas, which place we reached on the 1st instant, and from which we moved upon the enemy at Corinth, bivouacking on the night of the 2d instant at a point nearly opposite to Chewalla, having left one regiment of infantry and a section of artillery with the wagon train as a guard.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant we resumed the march, my command moving on the main Pocahontas and Corinth road in rear of General Lovell's. At a point about 1½ miles from the enemy's outer line of fortifications my command made a detour to the left, with instructions to occupy the ground between the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads. This done, my line—Maury occupying the right and Hébert the left, with Cabell's and Colbert's brigades

* Not found.

in reserve—fronted the enemy's works in a southeasterly direction, the right resting upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. While these dispositions were making General Lovell engaged the enemy upon our right.

All being now ready for the attack my line was ordered forward at about 10 a. m. Almost simultaneously with the movement the opposed armies became engaged in desperate conflict along the whole extent of my line. My command had scarcely cleared the position of its first formation when, entering an abatis of more than 300 yards, it became unmasked before a position naturally exceedingly formidable and rendered trebly so by the extent of felled timber through which it must be approached and the most approved and scientifically constructed intrenchments, bristling with artillery of large caliber and supported by heavy lines of infantry. My troops charged the enemy's position with the most determined courage, exposed to a murderous fire of musketry and artillery. Without faltering they pressed forward over every obstacle, and with shouts and cheers carried in less than twenty minutes the entire line of works, the enemy having fled, leaving in our hands many prisoners and two pieces of artillery, one a 4-inch Parrott gun, the other a 24-pounder howitzer.

Our loss in this attack was comparatively small. This is attributable to the impetuosity with which the charge was made and the works carried.

It becomes my painful duty in this connection to revert to the distinguished services of two gallant officers who fell in this engagement—Col. John D. Martin, commanding a brigade of Mississippians, and Lieut. Samuel Farrington, of Wade's (Missouri) battery. Colonel Martin fell mortally wounded while leading the charge against an angle in the enemy's works exposed to the fire of enfilading batteries. The gallant bearing of this officer upon more than one bloody field had won for him a place in the heart of every Mississippian and the admiration and confidence of his superior officers. Lieutenant Farrington was struck and instantly killed by a shot from a rifled gun while bringing one of the guns of his battery into position. This gallant soldier and courteous and chivalric gentleman, forgetful of personal interest and mindful of the necessities of the service only, resigned a lieutenant-colonelcy in the service of his State for a lieutenancy in the Confederate service, and gave up his life a glorious sacrifice upon the altar of his country's honor in the seventh of the battles in which he has been conspicuous for cool, determined, and effective bravery. Though young, his country mourns no more valiant defender, his command no abler commander, his friends no worthier recipient of their affection.

The outer works being in our possession my troops moved forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy until within about 1 mile of Corinth, where the enemy was encountered in position and in force. The necessary disposition being made, my whole line again moved forward to the attack at about 3 p. m. Here the fighting was of unparalleled fierceness along the whole extent of my line. The position of the enemy along the entire length of his lines was covered by fencing, heavy timber, or thick underbrush, while portions of my troops advanced through open fields, exposed to a deadly fire of batteries operating over the enemy's line of infantry. Here, as in the assault upon the outer works, we had little artillery in action, it being impossible to procure such positions for my batteries as would enable them to cooperate effectively with the infantry. After continuous and most desperate fighting along the whole extent of my line of nearly two hours'

duration, the enemy, notwithstanding his lines had been trebled by reenforcements, was driven from his positions and forced to take refuge in his innermost works in and around the town. The troops of my command, having nearly exhausted their ammunition in the heavy fighting through the day, were withheld from immediate pursuit, and the delay in procuring the necessary supplies of ammunition forced us to close the fight for the day. My troops were withdrawn for cover and laid on their arms during the night in the position from which the enemy had been driven.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th three batteries of my command were placed in position and opened fire upon the town, under the immediate orders of the major-general commanding. About daylight orders were received to advance my whole line. In the execution of this order a delay was occasioned by the illness of Brigadier-General Hébert, commanding a division. He was necessarily relieved from duty. The command devolved upon Brigadier-General Green, who moved forward as soon as he could make the necessary disposition of his troops.

It was after 9 o'clock when my line became generally and furiously engaged with the enemy in his innermost and most formidable works, from which his infantry and artillery could jointly operate against my troops. Here, as in the previous actions, my artillery could not be effectively brought into action and but few of the guns were engaged. The fighting by my command was almost entirely confined to the infantry. My men pressed forward upon the enemy, and with heavy loss succeeded in getting into his works, having driven him from them, capturing more than forty pieces of artillery and forcing him to take refuge in the houses of the town and in every place that would afford protection from our galling fire. He was followed and driven from house to house with great slaughter. In the town were batteries in mask, supported by heavy reserves, behind which the retreating enemy took shelter, and which opened upon our troops a most destructive fire at short range. My men held their positions most gallantly, returning the fire of the enemy with great spirit until portions of them exhausted their ammunition and were compelled to retire. This necessitated the withdrawal of the whole line, which was done under a withering fire. The attack was not resumed and we fell back to our supply train, the men being almost exhausted from exertion and want of food and water. General Villepigue's brigade moved over to our assistance but did not become engaged, as the enemy was too badly cut up to follow us. We fell back, in order to obtain water, some 6 miles from Corinth, where we bivouacked for the night, bringing off all of our artillery and arms save one rifled piece, which had been inadvertently driven into the enemy's line while going into battery before daylight in the morning and had been left. We brought off also the two guns captured at the outer line of fortifications on the 3d.

It is impossible for me to do justice to the courage of my troops in these engagements, nor can I discriminate between officers or commands where all behaved so nobly. This is the less necessary, as the operations of my command were under the immediate observation of the major-general commanding.

For minute details of the actions, and particularly of the artillery, of the 3d and 4th instant, as well as for instances of personal and distinguished gallantry, I beg leave to refer the major-general commanding to the reports of the commanding officers, herewith inclosed.

On the morning of the 5th instant we resumed the march in the direction of Pocahontas, my command moving by divisions, Maury's in

front, each in rear of its ordnance and supply train, except Moore's brigade, which constituted the advance guard. After crossing the Tuscumbia Moore's brigade was hurried forward to protect Davis' Bridge across the Hatchie, which was threatened by an advance of the enemy. It being found that the enemy was in force, the remainder of Maury's division was ordered forward, and finally I was ordered to move up the whole of my command. Moore's brigade, with a section of the Saint Louis Battery and Sengstak's battery, were thrown across the Hatchie, but the enemy having possession of the heights commanding the crossing, as well as the position in which these troops were placed, and it being found that he was in very heavy force, it was deemed advisable to cross the Hatchie by another road, and these troops were withdrawn after serious loss to the east side of the Hatchie, where, being joined by Cabell's and Phifer's brigades, and, assisted by the batteries of McNally, Hogg, Landis, and Tobin, they effectually checked the advance of the enemy. Green's division, which had been delayed by passing the wagon train that had been parked near the Tuscumbia, arriving on the ground, was formed in line of battle, but the enemy making no further effort to advance the whole of my command were moved off by another route, General Lovell's command being in our rear. This was our last engagement with the enemy.

In this engagement we lost four guns, occasioned by the killing of horses. Our whole wagon train came off without molestation or loss, except a few wagons that were broken down and had to be abandoned.

The history of this war contains no bloodier page perhaps than that which will record this fiercely contested battle. The strongest expressions fall short of my admiration of the gallant conduct of the officers and men under my command. Words cannot add luster to the fame they have acquired through deeds of noble daring which, living through future time, will shed about every man, officer, and soldier who stood to his arms through this struggle a halo of glory as imperishable as it is brilliant. They have won to their sisters and daughters the distinguished honor, set before them by a general of their love and admiration upon the event of an impending battle upon the same field, of the proud exclamation, "My brother, father, was at the great battle of Corinth."

The bloodiest record of this battle is to come. The long list of the gallant dead upon this field will carry sorrow to the hearth-stone of many a noble champion of our cause, as it does to the hearts of those who are to avenge them. A nation mourns their loss while it cherishes the story of their glorious death, pointing out to their associate officers in this mighty struggle for liberty the pathway to victory and honor. They will live ever in the hearts of the admiring people of the Government for the establishment of which they have given their lives.

Of the field officers killed were Colonels Rogers, Second Texas Infantry, who fell in the heart of the town of eleven wounds; Johnson, Twentieth Arkansas; and Daly, of the Eighteenth Arkansas; Lieutenant-Colonels Maupin, First Missouri Cavalry (dismounted), and Leigh, Forty-third Mississippi; Majors Vaughn, Sixth Missouri Infantry; Dowdell, Twenty-first Arkansas, and McDonald, Fortieth Mississippi.

Many of my ablest and most gallant field officers are wounded, several mortally. Of this number are Colonels Erwin, Sixth Missouri Infantry; MacFarlane, Fourth Missouri Infantry; Pritchard, Third Missouri Infantry; Moore, Forty-third Mississippi, and McLain, Thirty-seventh Mississippi; Lieutenant-Colonels Pixlee, Sixteenth Arkansas; Hedgpeth, Sixth Missouri Infantry; Terral, Seventh Mississippi Bat-

talion; Lanier, Forty-second Alabama; Hobson, Third Arkansas Cavalry; Matheny, Twenty-first Arkansas; Campbell, Fortieth Mississippi, and Boone, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry; Majors Senteny, Second Missouri Infantry; Keirn, Thirty-eighth Mississippi; Slaton, Thirty-seventh Alabama; Timmins, Second Texas; Jones, Twenty-first Arkansas; Russell, Third Louisiana; Yates, [Thirty-sixth Mississippi], and McQuiddy, Third Missouri Cavalry.

For other casualties in officers and men I beg leave to refer to lists* inclosed.

I cannot close this report without recognizing the eminent services and valuable assistance of Brigadier-Generals Maury, Hébert (whose services I regret to have lost on the morning of the 4th by reason of his illness), and Green, commanding divisions. I bear willing testimony to the admirable coolness, undaunted courage, and military skill of these officers in disposing their respective commands and in executing their orders. Through them I transmit to Brigadier-General Moore and acting Brigadier-Generals Cabell, Phifer, Gates, and Colbert my high appreciation of their efficient services on the field. Their skill in maneuvering their troops and promptness and gallantry in leading them through the most desperate conflicts elicit my highest admiration; and of my troops as a body I can say no juster or more complimentary words than that they have sustained and deepened and widened their reputation for exalted patriotism and determined valor.

To my personal staff I return my thanks for their promptness in the delivery of my orders and their gallant bearing on the field.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General.

Maj. M. M. KIMMEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of West Tennessee.

No. 109.

Report of Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade and First Division, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

OCTOBER 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by that portion of the army under my command in the recent engagement at Corinth:

On the morning of the 3d instant, being in command of the Third Brigade, of the First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Hébert, I was ordered to take position on the left of the Fourth Brigade, forming a line in front of and 300 or 400 yards from the enemy's outer breastworks. Scarcely was the line formed when the enemy opened upon us with great fierceness a fire of shell and grape, doing us, however, but little harm, wounding a few men.

About 12 o'clock we were ordered to advance. Our skirmishers, being in front of our lines, soon drove the enemy's skirmishers inside of the fortifications, where they endeavored to make a stand and opened upon us with musketry. We continued to advance rapidly. The enemy fled and we took possession of the fortifications. The order being still

* Not found.

to forward, we moved in line until we came to an open field, where the enemy opened upon us a murderous fire from two batteries placed upon a hill beyond. I halted the brigade and ordered Captains Landis and Guibor, with their batteries, to take position and fire upon the enemy. We here had a brisk artillery fight, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour. Our batteries having driven those of the enemy from their position I then advanced my brigade until I came to another field, where I found the enemy in line under the cover of a fence on the far side of the field, waiting our approach. Here we saw danger ahead, with a battery and line of infantry firing upon us from the left and a heavy fire in front. We moved forward at double-quick across the open field to meet the enemy. Here was unceasing fire of musketry for about one and a half hours, and as we would break the lines of the enemy they would bring fresh troops. I sent to Colonel Gates, whose brigade was not engaged, to try and relieve us of the cross-fire on the left, which he did by sending to my support the Second Missouri Infantry, Colonel Cockrell commanding. We then soon succeeded in driving the enemy from the field, but not until we had lost many brave and gallant officers and soldiers.

During this engagement I was enabled to see the whole length of my brigade, consisting of Third Missouri and Second Mississippi Regiments,* and I am proud to say there was no faltering, but all seemed eager for the combat, and nobly did they sustain it. No troops could have done better; nor could I distinguish between the regiments which behaved the most gallantly. Each did vigorously the work assigned it.

In this charge we lost largely in officers. Colonels Erwin and MacFarlane and Lieutenant-Colonels Terral and Hedgpeth were wounded. Colonel Terral fell while urging his men forward. He was at least 20 yards in advance of his command. I fear he will never again be able to take the field. In him we lose a gallant officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh, of Forty-third Mississippi, fell while gallantly leading his wing of the regiment. Major McQuiddy was severely wounded. Major Vaughn, of the Sixth Missouri, was killed while leading the charge. Several officers of the line were killed, among whom were the following: Captains Taylor, McKinney, and Graves.

After the enemy fell back and the firing ceased we gathered up the wounded and advanced our line some 200 yards beyond where the enemy had fought us and slept upon our arms all night.

About daylight, leaving our skirmishers out, we fell back about 100 yards under cover of the hill in order to get some refreshments. Before we were done eating the enemy opened their batteries upon us most furiously.

Just at this time I received a message from General Hébert, informing me that he was unable to take the field and that the command of the division would devolve upon me. In a few minutes I received an order from General Price placing me in command. The command of the Third Brigade now devolved upon Colonel Moore, of the Forty-third Mississippi Regiment.

At the time of assuming command I found the brigades placed as follows: The Third Brigade on the left of General Phifer, its left resting near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; First Brigade (Colonel Gates) on its left, fronting the railroad; the Fourth Brigade (Colonel McLain) on its left, and the Second Brigade (Colonel Colbert) in reserve. I immediately sent for the Second Brigade and placed it in line where the

*So in original, but erroneous. See p. 374, for organization.

Third was and held the Third in reserve. In this position we skirmished for a short time with the enemy. Receiving word from Colonel McLain, commanding Fourth Brigade, that there was danger of his left being turned by the enemy, and that if attempted he would be unable to prevent it, I ordered the Second to move to the left of the Fourth, placing the Third in its original position. I then ordered a forward movement, directing the Second and Fourth to move forward *en échelon*, throwing their left forward, so as to come to a charge at the same time of the right. At the time I ordered the forward movement I sent for re-enforcements, believing that we would need them, for I could see the enemy had two lines of fortifications, bristling with artillery and strongly supported by infantry. Our lines moved across the railroad, advancing slowly and steadily, our skirmishers constantly fighting with those of the enemy, driving them back. When within 200 yards the command was ordered to charge at a double-quick. The whole line now moved forward with great rapidity. Officers and men all seemed eager to be foremost in reaching the fortifications, but it was a hard road to travel, climbing over logs, brush, and fallen timber, while masked batteries of the enemy opened upon us at almost every step with great slaughter, but, nothing daunted, the division pressed forward. The First Brigade, Colonel Gates commanding, arriving at the fortification, drove the enemy from their intrenchments, taking about forty pieces of artillery. The Fourth and Second Brigades having worse roads and the distance being greater, only a portion of them were able to reach the intrenchments, and the left, being in danger of being outflanked, fell back.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maupin, of the First Missouri Cavalry (serving as infantry), fell while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge on the enemy's fortifications, bearing his regimental colors.

Colonel Moore, I fear, was mortally wounded while leading the Third Brigade on a charge in town. He fell near the depot and was left on the field.

Colonel McLain, commanding Fourth Brigade, was severely wounded in the charge.

Major McQuiddy, who was wounded on the day before in the arm, but would not leave his command (Third Missouri Cavalry), was severely wounded in the thigh.

Major Yates, of Thirty-sixth Mississippi, was also severely wounded, as was also Colonel Pritchard, of the Third Missouri Infantry.

Re-enforcements again being sent for, General Cabell came up with his brigade, but before he could get to the fortifications Colonel Gates' ammunition was exhausted and he fell back. The fire then became terrific. General Cabell was unable to retake the fortifications, and the whole line fell back on the hill in the rear of the batteries. Here I received orders to move the division back on the hill beyond the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Before reaching that point I received an order to continue the march until further orders. We encamped early in the evening on the right of the road opposite.

Sunday morning I was ordered to resume the march, marching in the rear of General Maury's division. Before reaching the Hatchie I received an order to push forward; that General Maury's division had engaged the enemy on the Hatchie and needed assistance. I pushed forward as rapidly as the men could possibly travel. When we arrived, however, we found General Cabell's force falling back in good order. I was ordered to form on the left of the road in a field behind the fence. We threw out skirmishers, who soon engaged those of the enemy and

drove them back. The Fourth Brigade came upon a body of the enemy's skirmishers; charged and repulsed them. We here lay still for about half an hour, the enemy in sight every minute expecting to move forward, but instead we received orders to fall back, which we did without any interruption of the enemy, though they still continued throwing shells, as they had been doing all the time. Here I had 3 or 4 men slightly wounded. I was then ordered to move my division out on the Bone Yard road.

At the crossing of the Hatchie I received orders to proceed to the Ripley road and bivouac for the night, which I did in line along the road toward Pocahontas, throwing out pickets to give notice of the approach of the enemy.

The next morning I resumed the march in good order toward Ripley.

During the fight and on the retreat both officers and soldiers have shown themselves as brave as the most sanguine could desire. All did their duty well, and were I to particularize I would not know where to begin. I cannot, however, refrain from acknowledging my obligations to Capt. William B. Pittman for his promptness in conveying an order through the field when the very atmosphere seemed filled with shot, shell, grape, and canister; also to Maj. Theo. Johnston, who acted as volunteer aide, and who conveyed orders with great dispatch through the hottest firing regardless of danger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN E. GREEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Army of the West.

No. 110.

Report of Lieut. Col. E. R. Hawkins, First Texas Legion, Second Brigade, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST TEXAS LEGION,
October 11, 1862.

COLONEL: Having been ordered to give a report of the engagement at Davis' Bridge on the 5th I respectfully submit the following:

On the morning of October 5, at 7.30 o'clock, I received an order from Major-General Van Dorn to report with my command and a section of Captain Dawson's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Olds, to Col. Wirt Adams, at Davis' Bridge, on the Hatchie, and in a few minutes I moved and hastened to obey the order from General Van Dorn, when I met Colonel Adams at the point above mentioned at about 8.30 o'clock with 360 effective men. Colonel Adams ordered me to post the Legion on the east bank of the Hatchie, which I did, and remained in line of battle some three-quarters of an hour. Colonel Adams then ordered me to cross the stream and take a position in line of battle on the west side of the stream, with the right wing of the Legion a few yards below the bridge and with the left wing, viz, Companies E, G, H, and M, moved by the left flank above the bridge about 100 yards, to move forward in line of battle. I then moved forward, leaving the Hatchie, 500 or 600 yards into an open field under a galling fire of grape-

shot and shell from a battery advantageously posted in our front and supported by an overwhelming force of infantry, their line extending as far as I could see on my right. I had moved up to and was occupying the position indicated by Colonel Adams, when the enemy got into position with a second battery farther to my left and opened a terrific fire of grape-shot. At this moment one of General Maury's staff —I do not know his name—came up and ordered that I should fall back to a position for the purpose of flanking the enemy's artillery. I moved back in good order and halted opposite to and on the left of the section of Dawson's battery commanded by Lieutenant Olds, which had been put in position by order of General Maury near the road about 150 yards west from Davis' house, and which was used with much skill—and with coolness and bravery seldom witnessed—by the lieutenant until he was compelled to leave the field in consequence of having exhausted his ammunition. I then fired upon the enemy's infantry as they emerged from under cover of fences, ditches, and hedges in large forces both in front and on my right and left and held them in check in front, but only to see a regiment moving up rapidly on my right to prevent our reaching the bridge, and was therefore compelled to retire or fall into the hands of the enemy with the five companies above mentioned. When I reached the bridge with these companies I found that the right wing—under command of Senior Capt. J. T. Whitfield, and composed of the following companies: I, D, K, M, C, F, and L—was crossing to the east side of the Hatchie by order of Colonel Ross, of the Sixth Regiment Texas Cavalry. General Moore then came up, and ordered that inasmuch as it was impossible to hold a position near the bridge to move back to a position which he would indicate. I then met with General Price, who ordered me to the Second Brigade, as it was then coming up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. HAWKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Texas Legion.

No. 111.

Report of Brig. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Division, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS MAURY'S DIVISION,
Camp on Tippah, October 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this division of the Army of the West moved from Ripley toward Corinth on September 30, numbering 3,896 infantry, five light batteries of four guns each, and 881 cavalry.

On the morning of October 3 we moved at daylight from our camp near Chewalla to attack the enemy in Corinth. The division was formed in line of battle near Walker's house, north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Moore's brigade with its right resting near the railroad; Phifer's brigade was formed on Moore's left, extending to Hébert's division, and Cabell's brigade was held in reserve. The line faced Corinth and the enemy's advanced line of intrenchments. The sharpshooters of Moore's and Phifer's brigades, under Colonels Rogers, Stirman, and Bridges, soon became briskly engaged with those of the enemy and forced them back into their intrenchments.

At 10 a. m. our whole line moved forward and the strong outworks of the enemy were carried without a check. Moore and Phifer at once pushed on toward Corinth in pursuit of the retreating enemy. When within little more than a mile of the town they were halted. Moore was moved toward his right to unite with the line of General Lovell, which was advancing along the south side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and soon encountered a heavy force of the enemy, whom, after a fierce combat, he drove before him. Soon afterward he was re-enforced by two regiments of Cabell's brigade, under Colonels Johnson and Dockery. The advance was then resumed and Moore became hotly engaged with the enemy, occupying a field work or intrenched camp. This he carried by assault, capturing the camp and its stores. Phifer, advancing, was met near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad by a strong force of the enemy, whom, after an obstinate combat, attended with heavy loss on both sides, he drove back into Corinth, and was then halted, with his left resting within 400 yards of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, his right being a little thrown back. Cabell was sent to support Phifer's right, now separated by a wide space from Moore, and was soon afterward withdrawn to support Hébert, who was threatened by a flank movement of the enemy toward his extreme left.

About dark Moore was drawn in toward his left until his line united with Phifer's, and the troops lay on their arms in these positions during the night.

Just before daylight Major Burnet placed the batteries of Tobin, Sengstak, and McNally upon an advanced ridge about 600 yards from Corinth and opened fire upon the town. One of these pieces, while taking position, being thrown by Captain Tobin rather too far beyond his supports, was surprised and captured by the enemy's sharpshooters. Captain Tobin was made prisoner at the same time. At daylight all of these guns were withdrawn and the fire of the division was maintained by the sharpshooters only, who boldly and incessantly, under Rogers, Stirman, and Bridges, harassed the enemy.

I had been ordered to await the attack of Hébert's division on my left before advancing to storm the town. Soon after 10 o'clock the firing upon my left became sharp, and Moore and Phifer were at once advanced. Cabell's brigade was moved closer up and held in reserve. In a few minutes the fusilade became general along the whole line of the Army of the West, and Cabell's brigade was ordered in to support of Gates' brigade, the next on Phifer's left. The brigades of Generals Moore, Phifer, and Cabell were gallantly led by their commanders to the assault of the enemy's works in the heart of Corinth. They carried them, planted their colors within them, drove the enemy from them, and held them until forced back by the overwhelming reserves of the enemy. The division was then reformed and marched back to encamp near Chewalla.

Next morning it moved toward Pocahontas. When within 5 miles of Davis' Bridge couriers from Col. Wirt Adams, who had been guarding that point, apprised us that the enemy was advancing in force to seize it before we could cross. Moore's brigade—now reduced to about 300 men—was pushed forward, and with the Saint Louis Battery and two guns taken from the enemy at Corinth, all under Major Burnet's orders, marched across the bridge and formed with the view of storming the heights of Metamora, but they were too few and too late. The enemy's artillery and infantry, already in position, swept them away, and were close upon the bridge before Phifer's brigade, commanded by Colonel Ross, could cross and form to meet them. We lost four of our guns

here. Nothing remained for us but to dispute the enemy's passage over the bridge and to hold him in check as long as possible. This was gallantly done for more than an hour by the remnants of Moore's, Phifer's, and Cabell's brigades, and by the batteries of Hogg, Sengstak, Dawson, Lieutenants Moore and Miles, superintended by Major Burnet. They were all then ordered to retire and take up a new position within the timber. This was done in good order, and, the enemy not advancing, the whole division was withdrawn and put upon the march by another route, our rear being covered by General Villepigue's brigade. Last night the division bivouacked at this point.

I inclose herewith the reports of the several brigade commanders, and refer you to them for more detailed accounts of these actions than I can give.

I can bear honest testimony to the fidelity and valor of the officers and troops under my command. The instances of gallant conduct would include too many for me to mention here; but there are two men of humble rank whose conspicuous courage and energy at Davis' Bridge attracted general attention and admiration. One is Earnest Goolah, chief bugler of Ross' regiment. The other is Benjamin J. Chandler, a private of Company C, Slemons' cavalry. I recommend them to the most favorable consideration of the general commanding as worthy of the honors due to conspicuous courage upon the battle-field.

My staff officers were always prompt, intelligent, and gallant.

I inclose the reports of our losses.* You will observe that they have been very heavy; but, sir, we remember that our noble dead fell in the streets and in the innermost fortifications of Corinth, and that our torn colors have floated in triumph over the very stronghold of the foe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. J. M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 112.

Report of Capt. Edward H. Cummins, C. S. Army, Acting Inspector-General, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

NEAR HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.,
October 11, 1862.

DEAR GENERAL: Knowing that your patriotism embraces the whole country and that your heart is with all our armies alike, I make no apology for sending you what I intend to be a brief account of our recent expedition and disaster:

On the morning of October 3, with about 15,000 or 16,000 effective men, we attacked Corinth on the northwest side, Lovell, with three brigades, forming our right, and Price, with seven, our left. The attack commenced about 8.30. By 11 o'clock we had felt our way up to the rifle-pits which we constructed last spring about 3 miles from the town, and about 12 o'clock we stormed them. They were not obstinately defended and our loss was small. Lovell then took the south side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and we the north and

*See Return of Casualties in the Army of West Tennessee, p. 383.

moved on. Our division (Maury's), right of Price and center of army, was soon hotly engaged and swept several brigades before us, until we reached the inner line of works which the Yankees had put up in Corinth a few hundred yards from the intersection of the railroads. Moore's (our First) brigade did the heavy business, carrying three camps and turning a strong redoubt in Lovell's front, saving him the trouble of carrying it, and we rested that night within 400 or 500 yards of the works I mentioned.

All night a great rattling of wagons and shouting of teamsters and suppressed murmur of hurrying hosts denoted great activity, from which some of us surmised that the enemy were evacuating.

Before dawn fourteen pieces of our artillery commenced playing on the town and batteries from the front of our lines, 400 or 500 yards, as I said, and were replied to by an immensely superior and concentrating fire, which, as soon as daylight revealed us perfectly exposed, compelled us to withdraw. One piece, however, was captured by a sortie of the enemy's skirmishers. We then advanced and entered Corinth. Our division obtained the ground from the Tishomingo Hotel, back of Bragg's old headquarters, and nearly to the house where Major Smith had his quarters. Hébert was on our left and occupied the works on the ridge northwest from your house. But we scarcely got in when we met and were overwhelmed by the enemy's massive reserves. Our lines melted under their fire like snow in thaw. The fragments who escaped formed again before we got beyond the fire of the batteries, and Lovell came over and became the rear guard, and we fell back 9 miles that night. Our division did not number 800 men.

Next morning we fell back, intending to retreat by the same route by which we had approached, but found the passage of the Hatchie River disputed by Hurlbut's corps, 12,000 strong, which had marched across from Bolivar and reached Pocahontas before us. The bridge was about 2 miles from Pocahontas. Moore's and Phifer's remnants of brigades crossed and were again gobbled up and we lost one battery. The rest of the division got up and, though greatly exhausted, managed to hold the enemy in check for two hours, the other fragments of brigades and regiments composing Hébert's division coming up feebly and supporting us. We gave up the attempt to cross, and fell back again and marched by another route to the south. The enemy had burned the bridge by which we now hoped to get out, but Frank [C.] Armstrong, who proved our salvation, had, with great foresight and energy, rebuilt it. The enemy did not pursue with any great vigor, and we saved nearly everything but our wounded, and some of them. Bowen lost part of his train. We brought off two captured guns, and lost five and brought along 300 prisoners.

I do not know the loss of the army. Price is reduced from 10,000 to between 5,000 and 6,000. Lovell has not suffered a great deal. The enemy's force I do not know. When we got into Corinth he swallowed up seven brigades of as good fighting men as I ever saw in about twenty minutes. He had abundance of artillery of heavy caliber. I saw 10-inch shot in the field.

No casualties in staff except Major Balfour killed, an elegant and gallant gentleman, and young Sullivane taken and since paroled, both of Van Dorn's staff.

More than half the line officers of our (Price's) army are killed, wounded, and missing.

After all that has happened I am happy to say that the *morale* of the army, or what is left of it, is astonishingly good.

General Maury has looked over this and says it is clear and correct. Here is a list of our division casualties:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Officers	34	121	46	201
Men	211	805	1,381	2,397
Total	245	926	1,427	2,598

We took in less than 3,900. God bless you, my dear general, and send us better days.

Your devoted friend and servant,

E. H. CUMMINS.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *C. S. Army.*

No. 113.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Moore, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS MOORE'S BRIGADE,
MAURY'S DIVISION, ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp, Lumpkin's Mill, near Holly Springs, Miss., Oct. 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the actions of the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant:

This brigade was composed of the following regiments, to wit, Second Texas, Col. W. P. Rogers; Lyles' Arkansas regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Pennington; Boone's regiment Arkansas Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Boone; Thirty-fifth Mississippi Volunteers, Col. William S. Barry; Forty-second Alabama Volunteers, Col. John W. Portis, and Bledsoe's battery, Capt. H. M. Bledsoe, making five regiments and one battery. Total effective strength about 1,892.

On the morning of the 3d we formed in line of battle near the road leading from Pocahontas to Corinth and distant about half a mile from the enemy's outer works. Our brigade here occupied the right of the line formed by Maury's division, our right resting on the Mobile and Ohio road, and Lovell's, our right, beyond the road. Soon Lovell's forces engaged the enemy, and our brigade was ordered forward across a corn field to their support, with instructions to halt on reaching the timber on the opposite side and await further orders. On reaching the point designated a part of the Second Texas and one company of the Thirty-fifth Mississippi were thrown forward as skirmishers and were at once engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters, when they were driven back within their intrenchments. We here lost a few men and Maj. W. C. Timmins, of the Second Texas, commanding the skirmishers, was wounded.

We were now ordered forward to assault the enemy's works. We advanced in a well preserved line of battle, considering the difficulties of the ground, and on reaching the fallen timber in front of the enemy's intrenchments we charged and carried the enemy's works with but little opposition, except on our left, where the Forty-second Alabama was exposed to a heavy fire, though their loss in killed and wounded was but

8 or 10, including 1 officer. This regiment advanced with remarkable steadiness, this being their first engagement. Advancing about a fourth of a mile, we were halted to form a junction with Lovell's forces, now on our right, which we failed to do. Our skirmishers again soon engaged the enemy and were driven back on our line, which led to a severe but short engagement, in which we soon routed the enemy and drove them from their position. Here an unfortunate mistake was committed, the Forty-second Alabama firing on our skirmishers, mistaking them for the enemy, killing and wounding several officers and men.

At this time a cannonading was kept up at some distance to our right from a strong work of the enemy about 200 yards south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Being now re-enforced by Colonels Johnson's and Dockery's (Arkansas) regiments, we changed direction to the right, throwing forward the left wing, and moved in the direction of the firing. We soon reached the railroad, having our line of battle nearly parallel to it, and on crossing the enemy opened on us a most terrific fire from the brow of a hill not more than 75 yards distant. The enemy opposed us with a heavy force, being formed in two lines, the front lying on the ground and the other firing over them. This awful fire staggered us but for a moment, and as soon as our line was steadied a little we charged, drove them from the position, and carried their works, capturing a few prisoners, and taking a large camp, with their supplies of commissary and quartermaster's stores. On discovering our approach the enemy removed and saved their guns. This we found to be a strong work, in a fine position, and well constructed. From the position we judged this to be the point from which a cannonading had been kept up during the day.

Being now separated from our division and night approaching (being between 3 and 4 o'clock), we dispatched Lieutenant McFarland to report to General Maury our success and ask for orders. In the course of half an hour General Lovell and staff came up, and on consultation we agreed to form a line of battle perpendicular to the railroad, our left resting on the road and advance toward Corinth. In about an hour his forces came up and moved to our right.

At about dark, while waiting for a notification from General Lovell to advance, which he said he would give when ready, we received orders from General Maury to rejoin the division and take position on Phifer's right, which brought us on the hill in sight of Corinth about an hour and a half after dark, where we slept on our arms until morning.

At early dawn on the morning of the 4th, batteries having been placed in front of our lines to open fire on Corinth, the brigade was moved by the left flank and placed in rear of Phifer, sheltered by timber in front. When the firing from the batteries ceased we moved forward and took position obliquely to the right and front of Phifer. Our skirmishers were again thrown forward, and kept up a sharp engagement with the enemy until about 10 o'clock. We had been previously notified by General Maury that we would advance when Hébert's division made the attack on our left, our brigade being supported by Cabell's on our right and Phifer's on the left.

About 10 o'clock the firing on our left became heavy and we at once gave the command forward, sending Lieutenant McFarland to notify General Maury of our advance movement. We had not gone 100 yards before the enemy seemed to discover our designs and at once opened on us, and kept up the severest fire I ever imagined possible to concentrate on one point in front of a fortification, yet we suffered but little, being protected by timber until we reached the fallen timber and open space

which extended about 100 yards in front of their works. On reaching this point we charged and carried the enemy's works the whole extent of our line and penetrated to the very heart of Corinth, driving the enemy from house to house and frequently firing in at the windows and driving them out. The enemy were driven from the breastworks in great confusion, leaving their guns, some with the teams still hitched, while others had their horses cut loose and ran off. Our men brought off two or three horses which they found hitched in the streets near the Corinth House, their owners being absent. The Forty-second Alabama, from their position in line, were brought in front of a strong bastion, the walls of which they found too high to scale, but rushing to the embrasures they fired three or four volleys, driving the enemy from their guns, and then entering the work mounted the parapet and planted their flag on the walls. After entering the works we found ourselves opposed by an overwhelming force, and being without support and our lines broken and disordered in the assault, we had no alternative left but to fall back, which was done.

Our loss in this assault was very severe. Three of the five regimental commanders were either killed or wounded.

I can bear testimony to the coolness and gallantry with which our men and officers made this assault. I do not believe that any troops ever displayed greater courage in so desperate a charge.

This was our last engagement in the vicinity of Corinth. Our division being reformed, we fell back on the road to Pocahontas and bivouacked for the night.

At an early hour on the morning of the 5th instant our brigade was ordered to the front to act as an advance guard. When within 2 or 3 miles of Davis' Bridge, across the Hatchie, we received orders to push forward, cross the bridge, form line of battle on the right of the road, and then advance, take, and hold the heights at Metamora, which command the crossing at Davis' Bridge. We pushed forward with all possible dispatch, but, the men being greatly exhausted and weak for want of food and the previous two days' marching and hard service, when we reached the crossing and formed line we did not have more than 250 or 300 men in ranks. We formed on the right, opposite the battery established by Major Burnet on the left of the road. As we were filing off to the right the enemy's batteries opened on us from the hill at Metamora. The Second Texas, being in the rear, was cut off by this fire and did not form in line with the other regiments. Our position was now in a narrow strip of woods with open fields in front and rear, that in front extending up to the enemy's position. We had been ordered to advance with our left on the road, which would have carried us through the open field up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns. Being now satisfied that the hill was occupied in force and to advance with our small force would only prove its total annihilation, we dispatched Lieutenant McFarland to the rear for re-enforcements and to report to the general commanding that we not only could not advance successfully, but we thought we could not hold our present position long without assistance. During this time the enemy continued to pour a heavy fire into the battery and the woods occupied by our line, in which we lost several men killed and wounded. The batteries being soon withdrawn the enemy now gave us their whole attention, but we still held our position until they reached our left flank and poured into us a most destructive fire. This threw our line into some confusion, but rallying we moved to the left, faced the enemy, and opened on them. We had not fired more than two or three rounds before a perfect shower of balls was poured

into our right flank from the direction of the corn field which was at first in our front. I am satisfied that this fire came from a line which had been previously formed in the field and concealed by lying down in the grass and corn. We now saw that we must either fall back or be surrounded. The order was given, and the bridge being now swept by the enemy's fire, the men crossed at such points of the stream as they found most convenient. In crossing many of them lost their guns. This means of crossing caused the men to become much scattered, but as they were collected they joined Phifer's and Cabell's brigades and continued the fight.

Our loss at the bridge was considerable, making the entire loss of the brigade during the three days very heavy, as will be seen by the accompanying report.* It is impossible at present to make an accurate report of the killed, wounded, and missing in battle, as the Thirty-fifth Mississippi dispersed after the fight at Davis' Bridge, there being now present but some 40 men and 1 line officer—Lieutenant Henry. From the best information we can obtain we are assured that many of the officers and men have gone to their homes. This conduct on their part is astonishing and unaccountable, for the regiment acted nobly and did good service during the three days' fighing. It is to be regretted that its commander, Colonel Barry, was not present on the 5th, he having been sent to Corinth under a flag of truce to bury the dead. He is a gallant and efficient officer, of whom his State may well be proud.

Without a single exception to our knowledge the officers, one and all, did their duty nobly during the several engagements. If I mention one in this connection I must mention all or do injustice.

Corpl. J. A. Going, of the Forty-second Alabama, deserves particular notice. He was color-bearer, and though once shot down he gallantly bore the flag through the fight on the 4th.

Private Morgan, of Company H, Boone's regiment, is reported as having acted with great gallantry.

The flag of Lyles' regiment was torn into tatters by the enemy's shots, and when last seen the color-bearer, Herbert Sloane, of Company D, was going over the breastworks waving a piece over his head and shouting for the Southern Confederacy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 114.

Report of Brig. Gen. William L. Cabell, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. CABELL'S BRIGADE, MAURY'S DIVISION,
October 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my brigade in the engagements before Corinth on the 3d and 4th and at the Hatchie Bridge on the 5th instant:

My brigade consisted of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and

* Embodied in No. 106, p. 383.

Twenty-first Arkansas Regiments, Jones' battalion of Arkansas Volunteers, Rapley's battalion of sharpshooters, and the Appeal Battery, under command of Lieutenant Hogg. These regiments were small, making an aggregate of 1,367 effective men.

On the 3d instant, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Maury, commanding division, my brigade, after crossing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was held in reserve to support the brigades of Generals Moore and Phifer, that were ordered to advance and attack the enemy. I remained within supporting distance of these two brigades with my whole brigade until 3.30 o'clock, when I was ordered to send two regiments to support General Moore on the right. I sent at once the Nineteenth Arkansas Regiment, under Colonel Dockery, and the Twentieth Arkansas, under Col. H. P. Johnson, who became, after arriving on the field of battle, quickly engaged with the enemy, driving the enemy before them with great loss, our loss being small, not over 5 killed and 10 wounded in each regiment. After these regiments had been sent off I received an order from the division commander to move with the remainder of my brigade to the support of General Phifer. This order was obeyed promptly. After arriving on the field I found General Phifer's brigade, although much exhausted with heat and dust, had driven the enemy within less than 800 yards of their breastworks around the city of Corinth. I immediately formed my line of battle, threw my skirmishers to the front, and engaged the enemy's skirmishers, which enabled General Phifer to withdraw his brigade. After his brigade was withdrawn I advanced with my skirmishers, fighting the enemy as far as I deemed it prudent with the small force I had. I therefore contented myself with holding the position I had and watching the movements of the enemy, my skirmishers in the mean time keeping up a brisk musketry-fire with the enemy's sharpshooters. I am confident they did terrible execution with the enemy's skirmishers. I then captured two fine ambulances and 9 prisoners. The enemy during this time kept up a constant fire of grape and canister, which, although furious, did but little harm, as my loss was only 2 privates killed and 5 wounded. I was here struck myself on the foot with a spent Minie ball, which gave me a good deal of pain at the time, but did not disable me.

About sundown, after the enemy had drawn all their infantry and artillery inside of the inner works, I received an order to report with my brigade to General Hébert, on the extreme left, to guard the crossing of a road leading from the Purdy road across the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I reported, as directed, to General Hébert, who gave me the necessary instructions and also ordered me (by the consent of General Armstrong) to retain a section of King's artillery and Colonel McCulloch's regiment of cavalry.

After making such disposition of the forces under my command—placing out pickets to watch the movements of the enemy, so as to be able to protect our left from a flank movement of the enemy—I remained there until 7 a. m. on the 4th, when I was ordered by General Hébert to move up and report to General Green, to whom he had (being sick) turned over the command of the division. I moved up as ordered and reported to General Green, who ordered me to remain in supporting distance of his brigade, at the same time informing me that I would be subject to orders from my own division commander, Brigadier-General Maury. A short time had elapsed before I received an order from General Maury to move as near Phifer as I could, taking advantage of the ground to protect my men from a terrific fire of artillery which I was

exposed to from a battery of the enemy on the south side of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I placed my brigade on the side of a hill, protecting them as much as possible from this furious discharge of grape, canister, and shell that was kept up without a moment's cessation, sufficient to demoralize any troops except such as the troops which composed my brigade. This was within less than 700 yards of the breastworks and the town of Corinth, where the First Missouri Brigade, under Colonel Gates, was hotly engaged.

About 11 a. m. I received an order from General Maury, delivered by Captain Flowerree, adjutant-general, to move rapidly to the support of Colonel Gates, who had entered the enemy's breastwork and could not hold it for the want of ammunition. This order was received with a shout by the whole brigade, who had stood this terrible cannonading for more than an hour. I immediately after receiving the order moved by the left flank at double-quick until I crossed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. After crossing the railroad through a terrible fire of artillery I faced to the front and moved on the enemy's works, the left in the open field and the right and center through a skirt of woods about 50 yards wide, expecting to find the Missouri Brigade. This brigade had, however, fallen back, taking a road on my extreme right. Instead of meeting the Missouri Brigade, as I had been informed I would, I found the enemy in line of battle just outside of the timber and about 300 yards in front of their breastworks. My left became engaged at once after facing to the front and the whole line in a few minutes afterward, when I gave the command charge. As soon as the command was given the whole line moved at double-quick almost as one man, shouting "Butler" and driving the enemy before them until they reached the crest of the enemy's breastworks, where a greater force than I had driven in sprang up, delivering a tremendous volley in the very faces of a greater part of my whole line, which was at that time subject to fire from the left front of the bastion near the college, as well as to the artillery fire from the battery on the south side of the railroad and on the left of the work charged. A part of the Twentieth Arkansas Regiment, under Colonel Johnson, went over the works inside of Corinth, the numbers of the enemy being so great in front, at the same time being exposed to such a dreadful cross-fire of musketry and artillery on my flank and rear, that my men were compelled to fall back with a very heavy loss of killed and wounded officers and men.

The courage and daring of my men, who shot the enemy down in their trenches, is beyond all praise. The ground in front of the breastworks was literally covered with the dead and wounded of both friend and foe, the killed and wounded of the enemy being nearly if not fully two to our one. Those left presented the appearance of men nearly whipped, and convinced me that it was nothing but their re-enforcements and superior numbers that kept them from a total rout.

My loss, especially in officers, at this time, I regret to say, was very great. A great many, both officers and privates, were wounded and taken prisoners. I lost here 3 brave and valuable field officers killed—Col. H. P. Johnson and Maj. Daniel W. Jones, Twentieth Arkansas Regiment, and Major Dowdell, Twenty-first Arkansas, and Colonel Daly, Eighteenth Arkansas, mortally wounded (since dead); Lieutenant-Colonel Matheny, Twenty-first Arkansas, wounded. Captain Lynch, Eighteenth Arkansas, and Captain Atkins, Rapley's battalion, two gallant officers, were killed. A list of the killed and wounded has been furnished.*

* Embodied in No. 106, p. 383.

Colonel Cravens, Twenty-first Arkansas, acted nobly and had his horse shot under him.

Colonel Dockery, Lieutenant-Colonels Dismukes and Fletcher, Majors Williams and Wilson, distinguished themselves by their daring and gallantry; also Captain Ashford, who commanded the battalion of sharpshooters, Major Rapley being absent sick.

After being repulsed by an overwhelming force I received an order to fall back with what was left of my brigade with the remainder of the army, which I did, taking all the knapsacks and blankets I could with me to the camp near Chewalla, on the south side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where we remained until the morning of the 5th.

I only numbered, all told, on the morning of the 5th, previous to marching to Davis' Bridge, across the Hatchie River, 550 men. Mine was the rear brigade in the division, and was, owing to the order of march of that day, some distance in rear of the advance brigade, which became engaged with a greatly superior force of the enemy immediately after crossing the Hatchie River. When the cannonading in front was first heard I was then crossing the Tuscumbia River, a distance of 5 miles. I received an order from General Maury while crossing the river to move rapidly to the front to the support of General Moore. I moved forward then as rapidly as possible, at the double-quick most of the way, until I reached the field of battle, which was then on the east side of the river, and where General Phifer's brigade, with my battery of artillery which I had sent in advance, was hotly engaged with the enemy. I immediately, after ascertaining the position of the enemy, formed line of battle and placed my line on the right of General Phifer's brigade. The enemy opened fire on us at once. We replied instantly and continued to keep up a perfect musketry duel for about an hour, when I found my cartridges giving out. I immediately issued about 10 rounds of cartridges to the man and renewed the fire, which was continued until the enemy had ceased firing, except their skirmishers, and my cartridges had given out. I sent word to General Maury that my ammunition had given out and that I could only hope to hold the ground with bayonet should the enemy's cavalry attempt to charge us. General Maury ordered me to fall back to the timber and get ammunition. After receiving this order I withdrew my men in good order with a loss of not more than 2 killed and 8 wounded, a thing unprecedented, considering the obstinacy of the fight that had been going on for nearly an hour and a half. While withdrawing my men my horse, which had become very frantic, fell on me and injured my thigh and hip very seriously, completely paralyzing my left leg. I, however, formed my line and gave the command of the few that were left to Colonel Dockery, as I was unable to walk.

In this action, as well as in the engagements of Friday and Saturday, I cannot particularize. Every officer and man seemed willing and anxious to meet the enemy, and the gallant and daring charge made on the enemy's breastworks and the obstinacy with which they stood in an open field and fought an enemy partly concealed in the woods for an hour and a half at Hatchie River will bear testimony to the fact, and gives them a just claim to the admiration and gratitude of the State and country, and will cause them to mingle their tears with the survivors for the heroes who have fallen.

My personal staff—Maj. John King, adjutant-general; Captain Balfour, inspector-general; Lieut. Marshall Hairston, aide-de-camp—were all distinguished for their daring and bravery. I am under many obligations for the promptness with which they assisted me in every en-

gagement; also to my volunteer aides, Lieut. Lemuel Shepperd and Mr. Templeman, who were conspicuous for daring and gallantry in every engagement under every fire.

Major Hooper, brigade quartermaster, and Major Smith, brigade commissary, as well as the surgeons of the whole brigade, deserve my especial thanks for the zeal and energy displayed in the field and everywhere during the whole expedition.

Captain Burnet, chief of artillery; Lieutenant Hogg, commanding Appeal Battery, with his officers and men, deserve especial notice for the skill and efficiency with which they handled the battery and poured the shell and grape into the enemy's ranks.

Before closing I must return my sincere thanks to the officers and men who have survived for the promptness, daring, and cheerfulness with which they have executed every order, and ask them never to forget the daring and heroism of the noble dead. Arkansas, although for a while cast in gloom for her lost sons, can look with pride to the daring and gallantry of her sons, and console herself with the happy thought that her soldiers are equal to any and second to none among those who are battling for Southern independence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. CABELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Captain FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Maury's Division.

No. 115.

Report of Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, District of the Mississippi, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE DIST. OF MISS.,
Holly Springs, Miss., October 13, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my division in the recent operations around Corinth:

On the 2d instant the division repaired and crossed the Tuscumbia Bridge 15 miles from Corinth, and moved forward, the cavalry, under Armstrong and Jackson, in advance. We moved to Chewalla, skirmishing lightly with the enemy for several hours, and occupied the camp just abandoned, capturing some tents, quartermaster's and commissary stores.

On the 3d we moved forward, Villepigue's brigade in advance, skirmishing more heavily with a force of the enemy, composed of two regiments of infantry, a section of artillery, and some cavalry, until we drove them across Indian Creek. At this point their artillery fire became more frequent. Here we took an abandoned 12-pounder howitzer. The bridge was repaired under fire, and I crossed the whole division, consisting of Rust's brigade on the right, Bowen's in the center, and Villepigue's on the left. The enemy occupied with his artillery a high hill at the crossing of the State Line road with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with rifle-pits extending north and south, affording, with the hill, a strong position for about 3,300 men. The skirmishers were then re-enforced and the whole line ordered to the assault, with reserves behind each brigade. The conflict was short and bloody. Our troops,

emerging from the dense undergrowth, rushed upon the hill and rifle-pits with the most determined gallantry, routed and drove off the enemy, causing them in their hasty retreat to abandon a 20-pounder Parrott gun and caisson, with the limber of another gun.

In this assault the following regiments are named as particularly distinguishing themselves, viz: The Ninth Arkansas, Colonel Dunlop, and Third Kentucky, Colonel Thompson, of Rust's brigade; the Twenty-second Mississippi, Captain Lester commanding; Caruthers' Mississippi Battalion, and the First Missouri Regiment, Colonel Riley, of Bowen's brigade, and the Thirty-third Mississippi, Colonel Hurst, of Villepigue's brigade. The hill was carried mainly by the Ninth Arkansas and Twenty-second Mississippi, each vying with the other in the dashing gallantry of their charge. The enemy's camps half a mile beyond the position were taken and held by the First Missouri Regiment.

Rust and Villepigue were thrown in advance in line of battle and Bowen was posted on the hill until we should hear from Price's command on our left. On our right front was a strong redoubt, well flanked with infantry and with an abatis of felled timber half a mile in width extending around it in one direction but with no obstructions to the north, in the direction of Price's right. This fact I communicated to the major-general commanding, and shortly afterward the work was attacked and gallantly carried from its right rear by Moore's brigade, while Bowen was ordered to turn its left with his brigade from our side. Having replenished our ammunition, the whole division was moved forward and formed in line on the ridge south of the railroad, Villepigue and Bowen in front and Rust in reserve. I received orders from the general commanding to move forward, cautiously feeling our way along the ridge to develop the positions of the enemy. Before advancing far night put an end to the operations of an arduous and fatiguing but glorious day.

In the night I was notified by the commanding general that early in the morning Price would open with a large battery of artillery and then attack in force with his left, and that while thus engaged my division should press forward and attack with vigor on our right.

Accordingly at daylight the division was moved forward in line along the ridge for a mile and a half, with some very heavy firing of infantry on Villepigue's left and artillery on Bowen's right. Rust, hitherto in reserve, moved up and occupied the center, the line advancing until within a few hundred yards of two strong works of nine guns each protected by heavy infantry forces. While reconnoitering these positions with a view to the assault I received an order from the commanding general to detach my strongest brigade to the support of Price's center, which was being overpowered by large re-enforcements of the enemy. This order was obeyed, and I was about to move the remaining brigades to the left to close the gap made by detaching Villepigue, when the further order was received to retire, covering the retreat of the army. The division was withdrawn from under the very guns of the works without the slightest confusion and in the most excellent order. Villepigue crossed the railroad, and with his artillery, under Major Watts, put an effectual check upon the pursuit of the enemy's cavalry. Rust's brigade was put in position on the hill carried the day before until everything had been withdrawn across Indian Creek, when he followed, bringing up the rear to Chewalla, where the division was reunited.

The march was resumed on the 5th, this command acting as rear guard to the army. Before reaching Tuscumbia Bridge an order was

received from the general commanding to press forward with two brigades to the support of Price, who was checked by large re-enforcements of fresh troops at Hatchie Bridge. Leaving Bowen's brigade as a rear guard on the Corinth road Villepigue and Rust were pushed forward rapidly. The former arriving first was put in line of battle on the road to Hatchie Bridge to hold the enemy in check in that direction, while Rust was directed to proceed with General Price in advance to the crossing at Crum's Mill, where it was decided to pass the army over. Villepigue held the enemy back with skirmishers. Bowen, however, was attacked in force on the other road, but repelled the attack with great slaughter to the enemy and but little loss to his own command. They were driven clear from the field, when he crossed the Tuscumbia and burned the bridge, all the wagons having been passed over in safety. The Fifteenth Mississippi distinguished itself particularly on this occasion.

From the Hatchie to Hickory Flat, 40 miles, this division continued as the rear guard to the army, frequently forming line of battle when the enemy was reported to be coming too near, cheerfully toiling along through heat and dust and undergoing long marches, loss of sleep, and want of food with a fortitude worthy of the most unqualified admiration. Good order, discipline, and subordination suffered no relaxation under this severe and trying ordeal.

To the commanders of brigades—Generals Rust, Villepigue, and Bowen—my thanks are especially due. Displaying their well-known and approved gallantry on the field they evinced sound judgment, discretion, and ability in handling their troops both in action and on the march, achieving signal successes with small loss. The admirable condition in which the division returned to this point is the best proof of their merits.

Surgeon Hawes, chief medical officer of the division, performed his duties quietly, systematically, and with the utmost efficiency. Our wounded, with very few exceptions, were brought into this depot.

My thinks are due to the officers of my staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Ivy, Captains Toutant and Quitman—for their assistance on the field and in the conduct of the retreat. Being few in number, additional labor devolved upon them. Their duties were performed cheerfully, coolly, and with a deliberate gallantry which caused me to repose the greatest confidence in them.

The following-named commanders of regiments are mentioned particularly by their brigade commanders for their courage and efficiency: Colonel Thompson, Third Kentucky; Captain Ashford, Thirty-fifth Alabama; Colonel Dunlop, Ninth Arkansas; Captain Lester, Twenty-second Mississippi; Colonel Riley, First Missouri; Colonel Hurst, Thirty-third Missouri; Colonel Shelby, Thirty-ninth Mississippi.

For the names of other officers who particularly distinguished themselves you are respectfully referred to the reports of the brigade commanders, herewith transmitted.

Colonel Jackson, commanding cavalry brigade, acted under my orders during a portion of the time, always displaying the coolness, courage, and efficiency for which he has heretofore been remarkable.

The loss in my command during the operations was 77 killed, 285 wounded, and about 200 missing.

Respectfully submitted.

M. LOVELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. M. M. KIMMEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 116.

Report of Brig. Gen. Albert Rust, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF MISS.,
Near Holly Springs, Miss., October 13, 1862.

COLONEL: In response to Major-General Lovell's circular of this date I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade near Corinth on the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant:

Moving from the Hatchie on Thursday, the 2d, my brigade in advance, when within 8 miles of Corinth our cavalry came up with the enemy and reported his presence. In obedience to orders I immediately formed my brigade in line of battle and threw forward two companies of the Ninth Arkansas Regiment as skirmishers. Advancing rapidly, encountering no opposition, except a few straggling shots, which were not responded to, we came directly upon an abandoned camp of the enemy, in front of which were a redoubt or two and some rifle-pits. These were all abandoned, and after passing them without halting an instant some half mile or more we were ordered to bivouac in line of battle.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d the division moved (General Villepigue in front) toward Corinth. When within 3 miles of the town General Villepigue's skirmishers encountered those of the enemy. This was on the extreme right of the line adopted by the general commanding the division. This being my position, I immediately formed my men in front of the supposed line of the enemy, relieving General Villepigue. Major Gibson was ordered to deploy his Fourth Alabama Battalion as skirmishers, which order was promptly executed. The Ninth Arkansas (Colonel Dunlop) was upon my left and Third Kentucky (Colonel Thompson) on my right. The Seventh Kentucky, under Colonel Crossland, was held in reserve. These dispositions being made an advance was ordered. Colonel Thompson, on the extreme right, with a considerable interval between his regiment and the balance of the brigade, was purposely put in motion a short time before the other regiments were ordered forward. In a very short time the skirmishers of the opposing forces engaged each other. The engagement soon became general. On the right the firing between Colonel Thompson's Third Kentucky and what was supposed to be two regiments of the enemy posted on the south side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was extremely animated. While following up the Ninth Arkansas and Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiments in the direction whence came terrific volleys of shell, grape, and canister I sent a staff officer to Colonel Thompson to know if he could continue to advance against the apparent odds opposed to him. He was pressing steadily forward, but was apprehensive his right might be turned. I instantly ordered the reserve regiment (Seventh Kentucky) to his support. Officers and men seemed impatient for the order and rushed impetuously forward, but only reached the scene of conflict to witness the flight of the enemy from it.

Meanwhile the left wing advanced through a heavy fire of artillery and musketry toward the enemy's battery and the infantry that behind trenches supported it. The dense forest through which we passed while it lasted was a partial protection. As we emerged from it, with an unbroken line, in full view of the enemy in his strong position beyond a deep cut in the railroad not more than 60 yards distant in a straight

line, the officers and men were subjected to a test that it is rarely the lot of soldiers to undergo. They were equal to the occasion. For a moment it appeared that the entire line would be swept away. The gaps that the enemy's artillery plowed through the ranks were closed up with coolness and steadiness of veterans of a hundred fields. On my left Capt. D. H. Norwood and Lieutenants Kennebrew and Moore fell killed and Lieutenants Kerr and Bailey, of the Ninth Arkansas Regiment, wounded, while on my right Captain Felton was killed and Captain Mitchell and Lieutenants Hunter, Lawler, and Collier, of the Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment, were severely wounded, bravely leading and by their example inspiring their men with their own unquailing courage. In a few seconds I here lost over 100 men and officers.

To have halted or hesitated would have brought certain destruction upon my command. I ordered bayonets fixed and a charge made upon the battery. The order was obeyed with cheers and yells, and by making a detour to the left, to avoid the deep cut in the railroad, the Ninth Arkansas was soon in possession of the enemy's strong position we had assaulted and one fine gun, which the enemy was unable to get off, closely followed by the Thirty-fifth Alabama, under Colonel Crump. After advancing some 300 yards down the railroad I halted and reformed my men and marched again to the south side of the railroad, and remained in position until a fort and large camp in front of us was evacuated in consequence of a most determined attack by a portion of General Price's command on their rear.

Late in the evening I was ordered forward and bivouacked in line of battle in the midst of the forts and camps of the enemy and inside of an abatis which extended entirely around their exterior line of defense.

On the morning of Saturday, the 4th, the whole division advanced in line of battle toward the fortifications of the enemy on College Hill, General Villepigue on the left, General Bowen on the right in front, and my own brigade following close in the rear as a reserve to support either or both, as occasion might require. When within 200 or 300 yards of several forts, behind which long lines of infantry behind formidable-looking breastworks with abatis again in front, were plainly visible, the enemy opened a most rapid fire from their artillery, which my entire command sustained with the most gratifying steadiness, not an officer or man leaving his position or exhibiting, so far as I could perceive, the least discomposure.

About 9.30 o'clock I moved my brigade to the front and left of the advanced line occupied by General Bowen, who was ordered far to the right, and General Villepigue was withdrawn to re-enforce a portion of General Price's line, which, after the most stubborn and heroic resistance to vastly superior numbers of what was afterward known to be fresh troops, was wavering.

In a very short time it was announced by the major-general commanding that our friends on the left had been compelled to give way and abandon the field, and I was ordered to fall back to the position first taken from the enemy near where the road from Chewalla to Corinth crosses the railroad, and there form line of battle in the most advantageous position to cover the retreat of our army. In perfect order, but as quickly as possible, I selected a line of great strength, with skirmishers deployed on a line a mile in extent and three-quarters of a mile in advance of my main line, from which I could repel an advance of the enemy upon the two roads and the railroad leading to Chewalla, and awaited the withdrawal of our forces. Remaining exactly forty minutes after Colonel Riley passed, I moved my brigade in the direction taken

by our retiring columns until I came to the field hospital, where I found 8 wounded soldiers, only 3 of whom were willing to be moved. Two of them I had carried beyond the reach of the enemy on litters; the third was able to ride on a caisson. I then continued my march without again confronting the enemy during the entire retreat.

The good conduct of officers and men in performing the responsible duty of rear guard to a retreating army cannot be too highly commended. There was not the semblance of panic or disorder or even unusual excitement during the entire retreat, upon which my brigade marched in better order and with more deliberation than it had done at all before or has done since. The signal good conduct which they displayed on the field of battle in the face of dangers and death, and the fortitude and constancy with which they sustained themselves afterward under privations and hardships and sufferings more trying to the soldier than the most appalling dangers, are, I trust, only an earnest to the country of what she may expect from them in the future.

In conclusion it is only necessary to say of the Third Kentucky that Colonel Thompson and the men and officers under him fully sustained the reputation they had won on other fields. The only regret of Colonel Crossland and his men, of the Seventh Kentucky, when ordered to the support of the Third, was that this regiment stood so little in need of it. The conduct of the Thirty-fifth Alabama, commanded by Captain Ashford, though deprived by illness of their accomplished colonel (Robertson), could not have been improved by the presence of any officer. The Fourth Alabama Battalion, under Major Gibson, deployed as skirmishers, performed well the part allotted to them. The Ninth Arkansas, under Colonel Dunlop, who was conspicuous for the activity and gallantry displayed in keeping his men in line and moving steadily forward in the face of the deadly fire of the enemy's artillery, won the applause and admiration of all who witnessed its conduct. Its colors were borne by their intrepid bearer, Sergt. John M. Pearce, upward and onward without faltering during the hottest of the fire, while his comrades were falling thick and fast around him.

When all behaved so well the commanding general will not hazard injustice to others by mentioning those who particularly attracted his notice.

I regret that a sense of duty to the service and of justice to the balance of the brigade will not allow me to bestow the same unmixed praise upon the Thirty-first Alabama Regiment. A portion of this regiment, in spite of the gallantry of their colonel and his efforts to make them do their duty, following the example of some of its commanding officers, behaved disgracefully. At a most critical moment it broke in disorder and all efforts to restore it were unavailing. I called the attention of their colonel to the misconduct of several officers whose example was evidently demoralizing to the men, and ordered them to surrender their swords and leave the field. Upon their earnest entreaties to be tried again I permitted them to retain their swords and remain, with the hope and belief that hereafter their conduct may be in harmony with the brave members of the same regiment, whose conduct would not suffer by comparison with other commanders in the brigade. I withhold their names.

Though there can be no controversy as to the regiments that were first in the strong position abandoned by the enemy and in possession of the "Lady Richardson," which in their flight they left behind them, it is due to the right wing of General Bowen's admirable brigade, the Twenty-second Mississippi, under Senior Captain Lester, to acknow-

ledge that their advance upon our left and the right of the enemy's battery attracted a portion of its fire, was in concert with our advance, greatly facilitated its capture, and entitled them to a full share of the honor.

I would here express my obligations to Captain Fall and Lieutenants Anderson, Ayers, and Bertrand, of my staff, for the prompt and intelligent manner in which they executed my orders.

Lieutenant Sweaney, in command of the Hudson Battery, attached to my brigade, had no opportunity to participate in the action, but executed quickly and cheerfully every order addressed to him.

Casualties on the field and upon the retreat:

Killed	25
Wounded	117
Missing	83
Total	225

The dense forest of heavy timber and thick undergrowth under cover of which the brigade advanced until to within a few rods of the enemy's battery accounts for the comparatively small number of killed and wounded.

A. RUST,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. 1st Brig., 1st Div., Army of the Dist. of Miss.

Lieutenant-Colonel IVY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

No. 117.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Villepigue, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
October 14, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade in the actions before Corinth on the 3d and 4th instant:

In approaching Corinth on the 3d instant the Second Brigade was in advance. An outpost of the enemy was met about 5 miles from the fortress and driven into the outer intrenchments without much opposition. On reaching a creek about 3 miles from the fortress and quite near the outer intrenchments the march of the column was delayed for some time by the enemy's artillery and from the bridge over the creek having been destroyed. The passage, however, was effected in good time, and the brigade was engaged in heavy skirmishing with the enemy until the other brigades of the division had crossed and taken up their positions. The whole division then advanced, the Second Brigade being on the extreme left. The enemy were driven steadily before us until we came in view of the outer intrenchments, or rifle-pits. Our onward course was here checked for a short time in consequence of the deadly fire of the enemy and the nature of the obstructions in front of us. After a slight pause the Thirty-third Mississippi, Col. D. W. Hurst commanding, charged the intrenchments and drove the enemy from them in gallant style. In consequence of the dense thickness of the undergrowth

I had lost sight of all of my regiments except the Thirty-third Mississippi, so that after capturing the intrenchments considerable time elapsed before my scattered regiments could be collected and the line reformed. During the rest of the day the brigade was engaged in executing orders from the major-general commanding the division, but was not actively engaged with the enemy.

Early the following morning the brigade advanced as directed until under the fire of the enemy's artillery, which, together with the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, was very heavy, causing many casualties. Under these circumstances the conduct of the troops was excellent and could not be surpassed. Later in the morning it became necessary to fall back from this advanced position to defeat an attempt of the enemy to turn my left flank, which was accomplished in good order and the enemy repulsed in gallant style and with considerable loss. This last action having caused the whole left wing of the army to attack the enemy's right, the enemy did not again appear in my immediate front, and the brigade remained idle until ordered across the railroad to cover the movements of the left wing of the army, which had been withdrawn. While performing this service the enemy's cavalry once appeared in sight and it became necessary to disperse them, which was done by Maj. G. O. Watts by a few rounds from one of his batteries.

I wish to mention for conspicuous gallantry Col. D. W. Hurst, Thirty-third Mississippi Regiment, who drove the enemy from their intrenchments at the head of his regiment with empty guns; Col. W. B. Shelby, Thirty-ninth Mississippi Regiment, who rallied his men at great personal risk from a partial disorder into which they had been thrown by a flank fire of the enemy.

The following officers of my staff were with me on the field and rendered me important service in conveying orders, &c.: Capt. Kinloch Falconer, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. P. Carr, acting commissary of subsistence, and Capt. Belton Mickle, assistant quartermaster.

I transmit the reports* of the different regimental commanders, giving the detailed operations of the respective commands. I also inclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.†

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD IVY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Army of the Dist. of Miss.

No. 118.

Report of Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, including engagement at Hatchie Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, LOVELL'S DIVISION,
Holly Springs, Miss., October 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith reports* from my several commands in regard to the part taken by them in the actions of the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant at and near Corinth:

It will be seen that—passing over the deployments between Chewalla

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* Not found. † Embodied in No. 106, p. 384.

and the creek west of Corinth, where the enemy's outposts were driven in with little or no resistance—this brigade first formed line of battle to the east of Cypress Creek, with Rust's brigade on its right and Villepigue's on the left, a heavy line of skirmishers, composed of the First Missouri Regiment and the Mississippi battalion of sharpshooters, proceeding in advance, supported by the Twenty-second and Fifteenth Mississippi Regiments in line, and the Sixth Mississippi Regiment (Colonel Lowry) and Watson Battery (Captain Bursley) in reserve. The line advanced steadily, forcing back the enemy's sharpshooters into their intrenchments, and pushing on charged their works, capturing their battery at the salient near the railroad and driving their entire infantry force from the trenches. Rust and Villepigue carrying the trenches in front of them about the same time rendered the work comparatively easy for my brigade.

The Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment, Captain Lester commanding, deserves special mention for their gallant charge on this occasion. The Mississippi battalion of sharpshooters, Captain Caruthers commanding, were conspicuous for their coolness and courage; also for joining the Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment in the charge in which they captured the battery. The First Missouri Regiment, gathering in, charged while deployed as skirmishers and drove the enemy from the trenches before I could reach the position with the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, which was advancing toward the same point. The First Missouri Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Riley commanding, proceeding onward, drove the enemy from one of their encampments nearly a mile inside of their works, holding the same under fire until the second line of battle was formed toward sunset for the attack on the right. The enemy having abandoned the works on our right, the second line above alluded to advanced and occupied their encampments, capturing a few stragglers in the evening.

On the morning of the 4th the brigade was formed, in accordance with instructions received the night before, immediately in advance of the encampment occupied, and advanced steadily, with Villepigue on its left and Rust in reserve, the whole moving together. Arriving within 600 yards of a strong redoubt, supported on the right and left by a similar work, with a formidable line of infantry intrenched connecting them, it was halted, and after a protracted skirmish, which failed to develop the enemy's strength on the position, I determined, in absence of the major-general commanding, to feel them more effectually and force them to show their strength. The Watson Battery (four guns) was ordered to open upon the work immediately in our front, and during the second round was answered by a terrific cannonade from the right, left, and front, convincing me that the information given that there were only three guns at this point was erroneous, as I had thus developed at least twenty. The battery was ordered to the rear, and after the firing abated slightly I moved the brigade a short distance to the rear near Rust's line, in order to take advantage of the ground and save it from a repetition of the galling fire which had been opened upon them.

The brigade loss during this shelling was about 50 men killed and wounded, and the whole command deserves special commendation for their coolness under fire.

After remaining some two hours in the new position, our skirmishers keeping up a continuous fire on our front and right, and after Villepigue had repelled the attack made on his line and moved to the left, my brigade was ordered to the rear, while Rust formed line of battle beyond,

at the salient near the railroad crossing. The First Missouri Regiment, deployed as skirmishers, covered the rear of both brigades. The command, after a successful evacuation, encamped at Chewalla about sunset.

Detailed on the morning of the 5th as the rear guard of the army, the brigade left its encampment in rear of the train at about 10 a. m., marching slowly, very much annoyed and delayed by the wagons.

At 12 m. the enemy's advance overtook us, and I formed line of battle, with the Mississippi battalion and one section of artillery, under Lieutenant Barlow, in advance, our line then fronting the enemy. The attack was made by their cavalry and vigorously repulsed by two companies of Jackson's cavalry and the Mississippi battalion, and their rout completed by the rapid and effective fire of Lieutenant Barlow's section. Resuming the retreat, we were not again molested until compelled to halt for several hours at the Tuscumbia River Bridge, allowing the wagons to cross. The enemy arrived at our position near the bridge about sunset. Deploying, they endeavored to turn my left in order to cut me off from the bridge, at the same time advancing strongly on my front and center. After heavy skirmishing, well maintained on both sides, and some artillery firing by the enemy, they advanced boldly in front of my center, opposite the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment. Taking command of this regiment in person, I advanced it about fifteen paces and then poured in a deliberate, well-aimed, and simultaneous volley. This fire—which was handsomely seconded by several rounds of canister from Bursley's (first) section, under Lieutenant Toledano, on our immediate right, which enfiladed their line, followed up by a rapid, well-aimed, and continuous file-fire from the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment—must have proved destructive, as the advance was not only thus checked, but their whole force fled from the field. I then crossed the Tuscumbia at my leisure, tore up and burned the bridge, obstructed the ford near by, and joined the division about 3 miles beyond.

My loss in the action of the Tuscumbia was 2 or 3 killed and 8 or 10 wounded. This brigade was subsequently detailed as the rear guard of the army, but had no other engagement with the enemy.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a full list of the killed, wounded, and missing in the three days' actions alluded to.*

The officers of my staff were present and untiring in the discharge of their respective duties. In addition to the assistance given by my adjutant-general, Captain Hutchinson; my inspector-general, Captain Percy, and Lieutenant Carter, aide-de-camp, I am indebted to Caldwell, of the Watson Battery, for bearing orders on the field. All of these gentlemen were conspicuous for coolness and courage during the action and on the retreat.

In closing I would call the attention of the division commander to the unexampled courage and endurance displayed by the troops, who, under hardships and privations which can only be appreciated by those who experienced them, never faltered in the discharge of their arduous duties. The exceptions mentioned in the report† of Colonel Farrell, Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, were conspicuous in a brigade which acted so well that they deserve to be immediately punished. I know of no better way of rewarding the 2,000 brave men than by casting out the two or three cowards who happened to be among them. I therefore recommend that Second Lieut. T. J. Clark, Company A, Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, be dismissed in disgrace, and that Corporal Bennett

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*Embodied in No. 106, p. 384. †Not found.

and Privates Applegate and Spivey, Company B, be drummed out of the service and their names published, with the sentence attached.

Very respectfully,

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD IVY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 119.

Record of Court of Inquiry.

PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY CONVENED AT ABBEVILLE, MISS., BY VIRTUE OF THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24: HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Jackson, Miss., November 7, 1862.*

At the request of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, Provisional Army Confederate States, a court of inquiry will convene at Holly Springs, or wherever the army of operations may be, on Monday, November 10, 1862, at 8 a. m., or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the investigation of certain allegations made by Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen against Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, relative to the advance of his forces on Corinth on or about October 3, 4, and 5, 1862, and of all points connected with the movement upon and the retirement before Corinth. The court will sit without reference to hours.

Detail for the court: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, Provisional Army Confederate States; Brig. Gens. Lloyd Tilghman and Dabney H. Maury, Provisional Army Confederate States.

Capt. L. B. Harris, Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiment, is appointed recorder of the court.

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By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Jackson, Miss., November 11, 1862.*

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VII. Captain Harris, detailed as recorder of court of inquiry by virtue of Special Orders, No. 24, paragraph XIV, current series, is hereby relieved from duty as member of the court, and Capt. E. H. Cummins, assistant adjutant-general, is substituted in his stead.

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By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Abbeville, Miss., Saturday, November 15, 1862—10 a. m.

Court met pursuant to the above order.

Present—Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, commanding Army of the West; Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, commanding First Division, Lovell's corps;

Brig. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, commanding First Division, Army of the West; Capt. E. H. Cummins, assistant inspector-general, recorder.

Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn was also present.

The recorder read the order convening the court.

The court was then duly sworn by the recorder and the recorder was duly sworn by the presiding officer of the court.

General Van Dorn then addressed the court as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COURT: Before you proceed to the investigation of the charges preferred against me by Brigadier-General Bowen I desire to call your attention to these facts: That I have been a soldier for nearly a quarter of a century; that this is the first time I have been called upon to defend myself against allegations of any kind, though my career has been an eventful one; that I have accumulated nothing of the world's wealth, having devoted my whole time and energies to the service of my country, and that therefore my reputation is all that belongs to me, without which life to me were as valueless as the crisp and faded leaf of autumn.

As a personal favor to me, I ask that the investigation on which you are about to enter shall be thorough and complete. I invoke the fullest scrutiny on your part into my conduct as the only adequate means of securing my exoneration from charges which nearly touch a soldier's reputation.

I am not guilty of one of them. I ask no sympathy, but I do ask at your hands a patient, full, and searching investigation.

EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General.

Major Wright was then introduced by General Van Dorn as his adviser.

The [following] charges were read aloud by the recorder of the court:

Charges and specifications preferred against Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, Confederate States Provisional Army.

CHARGE FIRST—Neglect of duty.

Specification 1.—In this, that Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, commanding the troops of the Confederate States Provisional Army in the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, including the force known as the Army of the West, did concentrate the greater portion of said force and undertake an important expedition against the enemy at Corinth, Miss., where they (the enemy) were strongly fortified and in formidable numbers, fully prepared for a stubborn resistance, without due consideration or forethought; and did utterly fail and neglect to discharge his duties as a general commanding an army in the following particulars, viz:

1st. By failing to provide himself with a proper map of the approaches and plan of the work to be attacked.

2d. By eschewing entirely the services of an engineer officer and failing to reconnoiter the position before the attack.

3d. By marching his troops to the attack with an insufficient supply of commissary stores to maintain them, depending entirely upon captures from the enemy to enable the occupation of the place if taken.

4th. By marching the troops in a hastily and disorderly manner, hurling them upon the enemy with an apparent attempt to take a command by surprise whose outposts had been engaged with his (General Van Dorn's) advance for thirty-six hours before attack. All this at or near the towns of Ripley and Corinth, Miss., on or about the 1st to the 3d of October, A. D. 1862.

Specification 2.—In this, that Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, after the troops of his command had driven the enemy from their exterior line of intrenchments at Corinth, Miss., October 3, 1862, did fail and neglect to perform his duty as a general commanding an army by delaying the attack upon their inner works until the next morning, thereby affording them ample time to receive re-enforcements, of which advantage they fully availed themselves.

Specification 3.—In this, that Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn did fail and neglect, as a general commanding, by suffering the enemy to receive large re-enforcements on the

nights of October 3 and 4, at Corinth, Miss., without his knowledge, when he, the aforesaid General Van Dorn, was present inside of their works with a victorious army and in hearing of the noise made by their wagons and artillery carriages, and did further neglect to ascertain the strength and location of the enemy and their intrenchments, which he ordered to be taken by assault in the morning.

CHARGE SECOND.—Cruel and improper treatment of officers and soldiers under his command.

Specification 1.—In this, that Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, commanding the aforesaid army in the expedition against Corinth and on his retreat from the same, did cause long, tedious, and circuitous marches to be made, and either through ignorance of the route or neglect repeatedly march and countermarch over the same road, and did have a large command moving to and fro without any apparent reason while the men were foot-sore, wearied, and starving. This on the retreat between Corinth and Holly Springs, Miss., on or about October 6, 7, and 8, 1862.

Specification 2.—In this, that Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, commanding as aforesaid, did allow one or more trains of cars, freighted with wounded soldiers from the battle-field at and near Corinth, Miss., to be detained without any necessity at Water Valley, Miss., during one or more entire nights, said wounded soldiers having been herded in said cars at Holly Springs without blankets or nourishment and many with undressed wounds, no surgeon, officer, nurse, or attendant with them, thus causing an incredible amount of useless suffering and creating disaffection among the troops.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. S. BOWEN,
Brigadier-General, Confederate States Provisional Army.

Witnesses: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price; Brig. Gens. John B. Villepigue, Rust, John S. Bowen, D. H. Maury, and M. E. Green; Colonels Robertson, Thirty-fifth Alabama, and Lowry, Sixth Mississippi; Lieut. Col. H. Clay Taylor, Price's staff; Capt. L. H. Kennerly, First Missouri; Lieut. L. B. Hutchinson, First Missouri, and citizens of Water Valley, names unknown.

General Bowen was requested to indicate the special points upon which he desired to examine each witness, and declined for the following reasons:

I respectfully ask the court will excuse me from being present or assisting in conducting the examination, as I deem it clearly the duty of the recorder or judge-advocate to have entire charge of the prosecution. If I can aid him in curtailing the proceedings by stating what the several witnesses are supposed to be able to testify to and the court desire it, I can either impart the information while under examination or in conference with the recorder; but to act as an assistant to him during the proceedings would be exceedingly unpleasant, and I trust they will consider it unnecessary.

JNO. S. BOWEN.

Brig. Gen. ALBERT RUST was duly sworn.

By RECORDER:

Question. State all that you know bearing on the first specification of the first charge.

Answer. I do not know whether General Van Dorn was or was not provided with a map or chart. None was exhibited to me. I do not know that General Van Dorn marched without availing himself of the services of an engineer and without making proper reconnaissance. General Van Dorn told me subsequent to the repulse that he had sent a person inside of the works of the enemy, but that the information received from that source was insufficient or unsatisfactory; that the person had not performed his duty satisfactorily and had not given the requisite and correct information. My impression, received from the conversation with General Van Dorn, was that he found this information to be incorrect after making the attack. I started with a sufficient supply of commissary stores in case the attack had been successful—all that prudence required. I had provisions when I returned to Holly Springs remaining of those supplied for the expedition. I turned over 4,000 rations of breadstuffs by order of General Lovell to General Price at the Hatchie on the way to Corinth. On account of the impossibility of cooking three days' rations, as ordered—in consequence of being detained until midnight by troops in advance of me, which I was ordered to follow—my troops would have suffered on the night of the 2d had I not been able to supply myself on the spot from a man living in the neighborhood. This was 8 miles this side

of Corinth. I do not know how other troops marched. Mine marched in perfect order and in no haste; more haste would have been more agreeable and less fatiguing to the troops. I do not know whether General Van Dorn expected to surprise them or not. I did not, from the fact of the skirmishing which had taken place the day before.

Question. Are you aware of any want of consideration and forethought and failure and neglect to perform his duty as commanding general in any of the particulars specified in specification first?

Answer. The attack having been determined upon, I do not, except I thought I ought to have had rations on the occasions previously referred to, as my troops would have had nothing had I not been able to purchase provisions, which was an accident.

Question. Do you think there was a want of foresight or due consideration in making the attack?

Answer. I learned on the 2d at the Tuscumbia Bridge, while halting for the repair of the bridge, from General Lovell for the first time that it was designed to make the attack. I expressed myself strongly against it. I declared it was impossible to succeed in the attack. General Lovell said if we could not succeed we had better lay down our arms and go home. I adhered to my opinion. I did not communicate my opinion, except to Colonel Hobson, of General Price's command, to whom I characterized the attempt as madness. No person of my command knew or suspected my opinion. I heard General Van Dorn at Davis' Mill speak of maneuvering the enemy out of Corinth, and that I supposed to be his purpose.

Question. State what you know of the facts bearing on the second specification.

Answer. If there were no insurmountable impediments I think without doubt it would have been better to have continued the attack the same evening, considering the facilities the enemy had of receiving re-enforcements and their proximity to them. There was some difficulty in my own command in regard to ammunition, but considerably before night our cartridge-boxes were replenished and we could have advanced. I do not know whether the enemy availed themselves of the opportunity of re-enforcing or not; I presume they did.

Question. State what you know of the facts bearing on the third specification.

Answer. I do not know what General Van Dorn knew in regard to the enemy's receiving re-enforcements, never having heard him say. He may or may not have been in hearing of the noise of their wagons and artillery carriages. I was not, though within the intrenchments. I was furnished with no plan or chart of the defenses the enemy had constructed and was not informed orally of their position and character.

Question. State what you know of the facts bearing on the first specification, second charge.

Answer. I do not recollect a single occasion on which the command was countermarched or passed to and fro over the same road on the return from Corinth to Holly Springs. The enemy having thrown himself across the direct route at the Hatchie, and having successfully disputed our passage at that point, a portion of the command necessarily countermarched a short distance to the Bone Yard road, by way of which the whole command crossed the Hatchie at a point some 6 or 8 miles above that occupied by the enemy. Having failed to drive the enemy from his position on the direct route, the one taken to Holly Springs was necessarily circuitous. It may have been made more so after getting to Ripley, from the fact that the enemy were expected and believed to be threatening our rear and both flanks. A large portion of the army was supposed not to be in a condition to make a fight.

Question. State what you know in relation to the men being foot-sore, wearied, and starving.

Answer. I suspect they were all very tired and some of them foot-sore; I do not think any of them were starving. My troops were put to some inconvenience, as before stated, by the miscarriage of the wagons and the absence of cooking utensils. Having nothing to cook in, we bought potatoes and roasted them. I did not consider it a hard retreat. I heard no extraordinary complaint. I suffered much more with my command in Virginia when there was less excuse for it.

Question. State all you know relative to the second specification.

Answer. I reached Holly Springs on the night of the 10th. I was notified I could get subsistence from the post commissary. A large portion of the few cooking utensils with which the command was provided being left yet behind, I intended myself to have the rations cooked by the citizens, and ordered details from each regiment to go to the houses of citizens who had agreed to cook for them, and ordered my brigade commissary, Major Marshall, to hurry the issuing of the rations. It was a wet and cold evening. He (Marshall) in a little while reported to me that the men were not suffering much, and preferred not to draw the rations that evening, and accordingly it was not done. They have not been without rations from that time to this, so far as I know, and I try to keep myself advised of their condition in that respect.

Question. State what you know relative to the third specification, second charge.

Answer. I know nothing at all about that.

Cross-examination by DEFENDANT:

Question. In the skirmishing the day before the attack in Corinth was our infantry engaged with the enemy's pickets?

Answer. When near Chewalla and, as I afterward ascertained, to a small encampment of the enemy and some trivial defenses to the left of the road, his presence was announced, and I was ordered to form my brigade—it being in front—in line of battle and to throw out skirmishers, which I did as speedily as possible. While putting my skirmishers in position a few shots were fired from the front, to which my men were not permitted to respond. Having formed my men I advanced rapidly, passing through and over their camp and breastworks without encountering or seeing any of them. The cavalry was in front, and I am not aware that the enemy saw our infantry. There was a ridge between where I formed my men and the encampment of the enemy, making one invisible to the other.

Question. Where did your command encamp that night? Did you advance beyond Chewalla?

Answer. I encamped on the road to the right and a little in advance of Chewalla, my left resting on the road and extending at right angles to it in line of battle through the woods.

Question. At what time did our infantry engage the enemy? *Id est*, what day and how far from Corinth?

Answer. My brigade engaged it in the morning of the 3d, about 11 o'clock, about 2 miles from Corinth. I do not think there had been any engagement of the infantry until then.

Question. Did you have an independent command or were you acting under the orders of Major-General Lovell?

Answer. I was acting under orders of Major-General Lovell.

Question. Do you know whether Major-General Lovell received from Major-General Van Dorn at Chewalla on our advance a map of Corinth, its defenses and approaches?

Answer. I do not. I think I saw a map in his hand; I am pretty sure I did. I do not know where he got it.

Question. Do you know whether General Van Dorn, before he left Ripley, after the junction with General Price, had in his possession a Federal map of Corinth and its approaches taken from the enemy at Iuka?

Answer. No; I do not know it.

Question. Do you know whether in advancing upon Corinth and retreating from that place General Van Dorn had competent guides with him?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. When did the engagement with the enemy cease on the first day of the attack at Corinth?

Answer. The firing continued until late in the evening—nearly night. The firing continued on the left long after it ceased on the right.

Question. Do you know what was the condition of the men at that time from thirst and fatigue and the march of the day?

Answer. I cannot tell. I saw none of General Price's command. On the right the men were in first-rate fighting condition. From time to time mounted men were sent with their canteens for water, and they had not been engaged on the right as they had been on the left. Our engagement had been brief, comparatively.

Question. Do you think it would have been advisable to commence an attack on the town of Corinth and inner intrenchments after dark?

Answer. The moon was very bright, and if the men on the left were as anxious to attack as those on the right I would have attacked that night before the enemy could have received re-enforcements. I think the enemy were whipped that night, all who were there, and I would have attacked with more hope of success before the enemy had received re-enforcements than after they were there.

Question. At Tuscumbia Bridge you thought the attack on Corinth must necessarily be unsuccessful. Did you not change your opinion at the end of the first day's fight?

Answer. I still had misgivings, doubts, and fears. My opinion was changed. We had come much nearer achieving success than I had hoped for. My opinion was changed because I had stated to General Lovell that I believed it impossible to take it. I had in my conversation with Colonel Hobson characterized the attempt as madness. I believed at the end of the first day's fight that the place was nearly taken.

Question. Do you know of any obstacle between the position you occupied on the night of the 3d and the town and the innermost intrenchments of Corinth?

Answer. On the morning of the 4th, after marching a mile or so, we came to two forts and parapets, which I supposed were the last between us and the town. In front of this were abatis about 200 yards wide. It was thin and not much obstruction; not more formidable than that we had passed over the day before.

Question. Do you think it would have been practicable from the position our army was in on the night of the 3d to have prevented large re-enforcements from coming into Corinth from the east or southeast?

Answer. Only by driving the enemy then in Corinth out of the place and occupying it ourselves.

Question. What has been your experience or reading in regard to attacks made at night with troops not veteran soldiers?

Answer. Extremely hazardous, and only advisable under extraordinary circumstances, which I think existed on this occasion, as I stated before.

Question. Will you state in brief why at Tuscumbia you thought the attack on Corinth must necessarily fail?

Answer. In the first place I believed the enemy had or could have more men there than we could assault with, such were their facilities for concentrating, and I knew that the defenses constructed by General Beauregard were somewhat formidable, and had intelligence, which I credited, that they were very much strengthened by the enemy.

Question. Were you cognizant of the strength of the enemy; did you know before you went to Corinth whether the enemy had 20,000 or 40,000 men; if so, in what way did you get the information?

Answer. General Lovell told me they only had 12,000. Attaching no importance to this, and giving the enemy character for ordinary prudence and sagacity, I could not believe that they would attempt to hold Corinth, Bolivar, Jackson, and Rienzi,

and perhaps other places, with forces which aggregated would not be twice or thrice as large as our own, particularly as they seemed to give us credit for having a great many more men than we really had, and I thought it practicable to mass a majority of these troops at any one of these points within thirty-six hours. I had no positive information of the facts. These were only opinions and reasons which influenced my mind in coming to these conclusions.

Question. You say you were ignorant at the Tuscumbia that our army was marching on Corinth. Had the enemy better means of information as to the design of General Van Dorn as to the point he would attack, whether it would be Bolivar or Corinth?

Answer. I have no means of knowing what the sources of the enemy's information are with regard to General Van Dorn's movement or the movements of his army.

Question. Did you suppose we were marching to attack the enemy at any point; if so, what?

Answer. I did not. I recollected the remark that General Van Dorn made about maneuvering the enemy out of his fortifications, and supposed that this might be his object. I contented myself with executing orders as well as I could.

Question. Had you any idea what that maneuvering must be to have the effect of getting the enemy out of Corinth?

Answer. No. My own idea was that the enemy might be maneuvered out by getting in his rear, by cutting off his supplies or threatening to do so, or occupying his own base.

Question. When did you arrive at the camp on the Hatchie?

Answer. My command arrived there very late at night. The place at which I was ordered to encamp was a mile or two to the right of Bowen, in the bottom or swamp. The forest and foliage was so very dense that the darkness made it impossible to get the train straightened out and in place

Question. When did you get orders to cook three days' rations?

Answer. I suppose about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Question. When did you turn over rations to General Price's command?

Answer. I left them in the swamp and woods at this place which I described, having been ordered to leave them where I encamped, and notified General Maury that I had left them and where he would find them.

Question. Would it have been possible to cook any rations during the night?

Answer. It was possible. I did cook one day's rations for my command. It was impossible on account of the inadequate supply of cooking utensils in the command to cook the three days' rations by the time we were ordered to march in the morning. The best officers commanding regiments declared it was utterly impossible and I agreed with them. That night the men were much fatigued. On the day previous, being encamped north of Ripley 4 miles, I was ordered to have my command at the road from Ripley to Ruckersville at 8 o'clock and to fall in the rear of General Hébert's command. I did so, but was detained there until nearly 5 o'clock by the troops in front of me. I received an order that night if I had not passed General Hébert to encamp with him or at the same place. On reaching his headquarters he informed me that there was not nearly enough water there for his own command. I procured a guide, who took me through the fields and woods 1½ miles or 2 miles to a branch, which supplied me with water. It was very late before my men could rest or sleep. For the same reasons the same thing happened the next day, and hence it was that my men were tired when they got to the Hatchie.

Question. Do you know whether or not the miscarriage of the wagons on our return to Holly Springs was a fault of General Van Dorn, or if they were not immediately ordered on the right road as soon as the fact was reported to him?

Answer. I presume they were. I do not know that it was his fault. The fault may have been with those under him. I do not know whose fault it was.

By the COURT:

Question. If there had been neglect of the wounded would you not have known it?

Answer. In my command, yes.

Question. Since the result at Corinth have you a clearly defined idea of the enemy's force during the fight?

Answer. I have ideas and opinions, but no knowledge.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. BOWEN, being duly sworn, says:

By RECORDER:

Question. State all the circumstances in your knowledge bearing on the first specification of the first charge.

Answer. I was present with the Army of the West and the troops of the District of the Mississippi, in command of a brigade of Lovell's division, when they formed a junction at or near Ripley, Miss., from which point the combined army marched on Corinth. I knew nothing of the intended attack upon Corinth until our arrival at Davis' Bridge, on the Hatchie River. I was officially notified of it there by Major-General Lovell, and went a short time afterward with him to Mr. Davis' house, where we met Genera, Van Dorn. General Van Dorn was employed at this time making a sketch himself of the country lying between Davis' Bridge and Corinth. He was consulting with a citizen guide in regard to the roads. General Lovell ordered me, in General Van Dorn's presence, to repair the bridge at the crossing of the Tuscumbia River, and I was shown the map that General Van Dorn was working upon in order to explain to me the roads leading to the Tuscumbia. The map was a crude sketch on a sheet of letter paper, drawn to no particular scale, and such as I deemed utterly unsuitable for the ordinary movements of an army, and so expressed myself to General Lovell on leaving the office, asking if there was any other information than this map on this subject of our advance. The party sent to the Tuscumbia Bridge to repair it met a picket of the enemy at that point, 5 miles from our camp, where we had been lying for eight hours and on a road where we had no picket or scout. A slight skirmish, in which 3 of the enemy were reported wounded, preceded the rebuilding of the bridge. When I was officially notified that the enemy were driven back and the bridge commenced I repaired immediately to General Lovell's headquarters and from thence to General Van Dorn's, taking with me the written reports of Colonel Riley, who was commanding at Tuscumbia Bridge. In conversation with Generals Van Dorn and Lovell on the subject of those bridges General Lovell guaranteed that the bridge over the Hatchie would be rebuilt by the morning, and I expressed equal confidence that Colonel Riley's work would be finished by the same time. General Van Dorn then inquired of one of his staff officers concerning another bridge over the Hatchie, which was under charge of some engineer officer for construction. His staff officer said there was difficulty about procuring tools, and General Van Dorn expressed himself very hastily in regard to the worthlessness of engineer officers and stating that he should rely upon them for nothing more. He also expressed satisfaction that the bridges were finished and we could cross both rivers without their assistance. The march on Corinth was taken up early next morning, General Lovell's division having first turned over by order of General Van Dorn 12,000 of their rations to General Price's army, leaving an insufficient supply in General Lovell's division to subsist them for five days. I do not know the amount of subsistence which was on hand in General Price's army. I asked General Lovell to remonstrate against the march until rations could come up. The troops continued their march from Davis' Bridge through Chewalla to Corinth. Lovell's division was constantly driving before them pickets and outposts of the enemy. The march, though not long, was nevertheless tedious to the troops, from the fact that they were continually being deployed in line of battle. There was scarcely time allowed them in camp to prepare rations, and in Lovell's division the attack was made on the morning of the 3d, when the men had not more than one-half day's rations in their haversacks and their supply train too far in the rear to reach them in time to prepare more.

Question. State all that you know relative to the second specification of the first charge.

Answer. The outworks were carried at Corinth by assault in front of Lovell's division between 12 and 2 o'clock. The division was then formed in line awaiting orders. The dead of my brigade were collected and buried; the wounded were carried beyond

Cypress Creek; the captured muskets and other arms taken across Cypress Creek; the piece of artillery taken possession of fitted up for action. One regiment of my brigade occupied a camp about three-quarters of a mile inside of the enemy's intrenchments. I applied to General Lovell to move on to their support with my brigade. He ordered me to recall the regiment back to the brigade. About an hour afterward we made a circuitous detour to the right (this was about 4 o'clock) and waited in line of battle. After moving about one hour I finally communicated with General Lovell, and ascertained that he was convinced that three redoubts and a line of encampments in their rear had been abandoned by the enemy several hours before. We moved on to the encampments, arrived there about an hour and a half before sundown, and received orders to bivouac for the night. The order to me was given about sunset. During the night I could hear from a point a little in advance of my bivouac rumblings of wagons or artillery carriages or both. It was surmised by most of us at that part of the line that the enemy were evacuating the town. In the morning we found a large and formidable force in our front, showing that, whether they had an accession of troops in the town or not, their left wing at least had been materially strengthened. No orders were given to me notifying me or the troops of Lovell's division of these re-enforcements. No preparation seemed to have been made to ascertain their character or extent.

Question. State all that you know relative to the third specification of the first charge.

Answer. On the night of the 3d, between 11 and 12 o'clock, General Lovell summoned Generals Villepigue, Rust, and myself to his headquarters for orders. He showed us a crude sketch of the works supposed to be in front of us; also in front of General Price's wing. He could not tell us whether the enemy were being re-enforced or not. Maj. M. M. Kimmel, of General Van Dorn's staff, who was also present, expressed his ignorance of the same fact to me. The works that were indicated for us to take in the morning were alleged to be one or two redoubts with three guns each. The probabilities were expressed as being in favor of there being but one of these works. My brigade was detailed as the storming party, but I was to await orders on arriving in sight of the works before attempting to take it by storm. In the morning we arrived in line of battle, I on the right, Villepigue on the left, and Rust in reserve. Arriving in sight of a large redoubt, with a garrison flag flying, I halted my command, Villepigue doing the same. After three messages to General Lovell, stating our position and urging his presence, I determined to ascertain by the time he arrived something definite in regard to the work in front of us. Satisfied that the information of the night before was not correct, I ordered up the Watson Battery, of my brigade, and opened with spherical-case on the fort. It was responded to by eight or ten heavy guns from the front and as many from either flank from two other forts, which I had not before seen. I should think there were about twenty-four pieces of heavy artillery instead of three. After losing about 55 men killed and wounded in the brigade from the shells I withdrew 100 yards in the rear to get cover for the men, still waiting for General Lovell. The enemy became emboldened by our apparent apathy and sallied out in front of Villepigue's brigade, who repulsed them. We waited at this point until about 12 o'clock, when a retreat was ordered, and I deployed one of my regiments as skirmishers to cover Rust and myself, Villepigue having been detached and sent to the left. General Lovell arrived on our line of battle between 10 and 11 o'clock, having been immediately in the rear up to that time. He gave me no order to advance, but one of his staff inquired of me the practicability of taking the work by storm. I expressed my opinion that the opportunity had been lost, but considered it a questionable enterprise under any circumstances. He then asked me, "Suppose General Lovell orders you to take it?" I replied, "My brigade will march up and be killed."

Question. State what want of consideration and forethought was in your opinion displayed in the attack upon Corinth beyond the particulars in the specification of the first charge.

Answer. I will state that I was in command of Breckinridge's division at Jackson when the first movement north was spoken of by General Van Dorn. I was called in by him (General Van Dorn) to notify me of a contemplated movement and to get the division in readiness. During the conversation—General Lovell being present also—I endeavored to elicit from them what was the point to be attacked. General Van Dorn replied in substance that he intended to maneuver the enemy out of Memphis, Jackson, Bolivar, and Corinth. The impression produced on my mind by him was that we were to force the enemy to leave these intrenchments and fight them in the open field. Again, after we had moved up in the vicinity of Davis' Mill, near La Grange, on the Central Railroad—the enemy having moved down upon us and were pursued back toward Bolivar by General Lovell's division, under command of General

Van Dorn in person, the enemy eluding us and escaping into Bolivar—I asked General Van Dorn if he intended to attack Bolivar. He replied to me that he would not sacrifice his men against the fortifications. These two remarks led me to the conclusion that up to the time of the junction with General Price no attack was contemplated against Corinth.

At 4.30 p. m. the court adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. on the 16th instant.

SUNDAY, *November* 16, 1862—10 a. m.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, Brig. Gen. D. H. Maury, and Capt. E. H. Cummins, recorder.

It being Sunday, the court adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. on Monday, the 17th instant.

MONDAY, *November* 17, 1862—10 a. m.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, Brig. Gens. Lloyd Tilghman and D. H. Maury, Capt. E. H. Cummins, recorder, and Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn.

Reading the proceedings of yesterday was waived by the court.

General BOWEN resumed his testimony.

By RECORDER:

Question. State all the facts in your knowledge pertinent to the first specification of the second charge.

Answer. The retirement from Corinth took place about 2 o'clock on the 4th, General Price being in the advance, General Rust covering the rear. The march was directed to Chewalla, the enemy not pursuing us that afternoon. The men on the morning of the 5th were in excellent condition, my brigade especially seeming to feel complimented that they were detailed as the rear guard. There was no demoralization or breakdown; they were entirely recuperated. The march of the 5th was necessarily tedious—a tedious one on account of the length of the train and the battle which was fought at Hatchie impeding our entire movement. The enemy's advance overtook the rear guard and were repulsed in two skirmishes. The second skirmish, about sundown, seemed to check their advance and stop pursuit for the night. The march of the 6th was without any special incident, except that we had orders on arriving in camp that we would remain there several days. This camp was about 7 miles north of Ripley, the object being to afford the troops rest and time to recuperate. The morning of the 7th, at 3 o'clock, I was ordered out with my brigade, and marched, together with Rust and Villepigue, under General Lovell's command, about 3 miles north of our camp. At this point General Lovell told me that it was a stampede and turned the command back.

By the COURT:

Question. What was the impression made upon your mind by the remark of General Lovell?

Answer. That the alarm was a false one; that the enemy were not advancing on our position; that the movement to repel or check them was therefore useless.

By RECORDER:

Question. Continue your statement with reference to the first specification of the second charge.

Answer. After countermarching we moved to within about 4 miles of Ripley, where Lovell's division was drawn up in line of battle, General Rust on the right, myself in the center, General Villepigue on the left. General Lovell left us at this point and went in the direction of Ripley to report to General Van Dorn. On his return to the command, about three hours afterward, the brigade commanders were together in the center discussing their position. I had asked General Rust to assume command and was seconded by General Villepigue, the officers having first discovered

that the position was untenable, capable of being turned on the right and left. A few seconds after General Lovell's return, report reached us from Colonel Jackson, commanding cavalry between us and the enemy, that they were advancing on all three of the roads. We were drawn up in line of battle across the center road; our left and right did not touch either of the others; country was open and comparatively level. General Lovell then ordered us to resume our march in the direction of Ripley in continuation of our retreat. As the brigades filed out on the road we were ordered to push the men up, as the enemy were advancing from Rienzi to Ripley and would cut us off. Passing 4 miles beyond Ripley the troops were bivouacked, having made a march of about 18 miles in nineteen hours, the men being without rations, considerably worn out, and showing signs of demoralization. The wagons with provisions came into camp about 9 o'clock that night, having been marched and countermarched 16 miles, and finding themselves where they were first ordered to in the morning. About 11 o'clock my brigade was turned out under arms. I detailed one regiment, with a small battalion, to go toward Ripley, where it was deployed as skirmishers, covering the bivouac of the command. The whole command moved at once next morning, my brigade in rear, leaving camp about 2 o'clock. We marched thence to Hickory Flat, about 18 or 20 miles by the road we took. The march was about ten hours in duration and no material delays. My brigade remained under arms at Hickory Flat until 10 o'clock that night, having been forty-three hours on duty, with two hours' intermission and without rations. I had applied to General Lovell three times during the afternoon to be relieved. He admitted the justness of my claim, and finally gave me permission to apply directly to General Van Dorn, who immediately relieved me and gave the order about 7 o'clock, and I reached camp about 10 o'clock, as above stated. General Price's command was immediately in front of us during the afternoon of the 8th. I saw them march over the same road three times—first moving west, thence they took a road to the south, and returning took the same road to the west. General Lovell ordered my wagon train, when in bivouac 4 miles south of Ripley, to proceed across the Tallahatchie at New Albany and go from thence to Hickory Flat. There was no such route in existence. The train traveled upward of 60 miles and reached me three days afterward at Holly Springs, having twice crossed the Tallahatchie, my men being compelled to subsist on parched corn and potatoes during its absence, with the exception of a few barrels of flour borrowed from General Rust and a half day's beef rations, which was purchased and issued by my acting commissary.

Question. State all the facts in your knowledge bearing on the second specification of the second charge.

Answer. Lovell's division arrived at Holly Springs on the 10th. I proceeded in advance to procure rations and select an encampment; was notified by General Lovell on my arrival that the post commissary had orders to issue to my men. Having no wagons I could draw nothing that night. The train came up, however, before the morning of the 11th, having with it one or two days' rations left from a former issue. From the morning of the 11th to the 13th my commissary repeatedly applied for rations, reporting his failure to get them to me. I renewed my application to General Lovell, and endeavored to borrow rations from Generals Rust and Villepigue. Finding they had none, General Rust and myself went in person through the neighborhood and succeeded in buying a hundred or two bushels of potatoes. My brigade received no bread rations until the morning of the 16th. We then got sufficient corn meal to issue six or eight ounces to the man. I know nothing as to when Rust and Villepigue got theirs, but I know they had none on the morning of the 14th.

Question. State all the facts in your knowledge bearing on the third specification of the second charge.

Answer. I know nothing relative to this specification.

Cross-examined by DEFENDANT:

Question. You say the sketch made by General Van Dorn at Davis' house was shown to you to explain the roads leading to Tuscumbia. Did you find any difficulty in reaching the Tuscumbia, although the sketch was on letter paper and drawn to no particular scale?

Answer. No, not the slightest; but the distance between the Hatchie and the Tuscumbia at that point is only 5 miles. There were two roads, both very plain. Colonel Riley, whom I sent out to build the bridge, found the road without seeing the map.

Question. What force was sent to the Tuscumbia to secure the building of the bridge?

Answer. About 280 men. They were picked men and good ones. The detail was for 200. I sent the First Missouri Regiment entire.

Question. Are you aware of the fact that General Armstrong with his cavalry, was ordered by General Van Dorn to Chewalla the same night that you encamped at Davis' Bridge?

Answer. No; I heard that he was somewhere in that direction, but do not remember the location.

Question. Was not our cavalry in front of Lovell's division (our infantry advance) until within a short distance of the exterior works of Corinth?

Answer. Yes; Jackson's cavalry was continually in front skirmishing with the enemy, especially between Chewalla and Corinth.

Question. Do you know whether or not any provision was made by defendant for bringing forward supplies from Holly Springs to supply the necessities of the army?

Answer. Orders were issued at Davis' Mill to send back wagons for rations to Holly Springs. The order was not complied with at all in my brigade, and I think not in the other two of Lovell's division, our transportation being too limited to spare any wagons. These facts were reported and nothing further said about rations.

Question. When did your brigade reach Davis' Bridge?

Answer. On September 30, as well as I can remember, about 10 or 11 a. m.

Question. When did you get orders to cook three days' rations?

Answer. I got the orders to cook three days' rations an hour or two after my arrival. We only cooked two days' rations, having but one day's salt meat.

Question. How long were you going to Corinth?

Answer. We encamped one night at Chewalla and made the attack next morning.

Question. How far from Tuscumbia to Corinth?

Answer. From Tuscumbia to Corinth is from 12 to 15 miles.

Question. Explain why the attack was made on Corinth with a half-day's rations.

Answer. We had two days' rations when we left Davis' Mill. We were a day and a half in marching from Davis' Mill to Corinth.

Question. Did you get orders from any one to send empty wagons back from Ripley to Holly Springs?

Answer. I got orders to send back empty wagons from General Lovell, but had none to send.

Question. Did you turn over rations to General Price's command; if so, out of whose wagons were they taken and how much?

Answer. I turned over 4,000 pounds of flour and a sack of salt to General Price's command, taken out of the different regimental wagons of my brigade.

By the COURT:

Question. What became of the wagons emptied by the issue of rations to the troops on the march from Davis' Mill to Davis' Bridge, and also of those emptied by issue to General Price's command?

Answer. There were no wagons emptied by the issue. I had not transportation enough for a commissary train, and had to divide the fifteen days' rations issued immediately among regiments. They were transported mixed in with the lighter baggage of the command, and in some of the regiments two days' rations were cooked and packed by the men when we started from Davis' Mill, near La Grange. About two or three wagons were broken down on the march and all of them overloaded when we started. My command had been reduced prior to the march to the minimum allowance under General Bragg's order, and had been increased subsequently by the assignment of 725 conscripts to three of the regiments.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Do you mean to be understood as saying that there was no firing in the division to which you belonged on Friday, the first day of the attack on Corinth, after 2 p. m.?

Answer. There was firing by the First Missouri Regiment, of my brigade, which was engaged with the enemy over half a mile in front of us. There was no firing by the remaining troops of my brigade or those of Rust or Villepigue in my sight. I could see nearly all their regiments. The Second Texas Regiment, in General Moore's brigade, in Price's army, was engaged at the same time with the First Missouri, immediately in our front.

Question. In your official report of the action of your brigade at Corinth does not this passage occur:

The First Missouri Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Riley commanding, proceeded onward, drove the enemy from one of their encampments nearly a mile inside their works, holding the same under fire until the second line of battle was formed, toward sunset.

Is that correct?

Answer. It is.

Question. You say that about 5 o'clock General Lovell made a circuitous detour to the right. Was not that detour made by him for the purpose of attacking a work advantageously which was on your front, and was not that work carried by Moore's brigade?

Answer. The detour was made for the purpose of taking the work, but not the same one that was attacked by General Moore's brigade, Moore's brigade and the work attacked being considerably to the left of Lovell's division after the detour spoken of.

Question. You say that a little before sundown on Friday the division of General Lovell advanced and occupied the line of encampments of the enemy behind three redoubts which had been abandoned by the enemy. Do you know what had transpired in General Price's corps, on your left, between the hours of 2 p. m. and dark of that day?

Answer. I know nothing of what transpired in General Price's corps, except in the Second Texas Regiment, of Moore's brigade.

Question. You state that on the morning of the 4th you found a large force in your front; afterward that you marched to the front in line of battle until you came in sight of the work. When did the force leave your front?

Answer. If so recorded in my testimony it was a mistake. The force was at the fortifications alluded to subsequently in my testimony.

Question. Were your pickets on the night of the 3d in advance of your lines far from the enemy's pickets? How would you propose to find the strength and position of the enemy on that night?

Answer. I should think so, from the fact that they were not disturbed during the night. Had I been in command I would have pushed a line of skirmishers up to the works of the enemy, supporting them with a reserve. It was a moonlight night.

Question. How could the enemy have been prevented on Friday night from re-enforcing Corinth from the east and south?

Answer. By attacking and driving them out of Corinth on Friday afternoon.

Question. Do you mean to say that you would have made a night attack on Friday?

Answer. Not necessarily. I believe that the place could have been carried during the afternoon and by 8 p. m.

Question. In what way?

Answer. The enemy's center was broken near the railroad. I saw it retiring in confusion, pursued simply by a line of skirmishers. If the whole of Lovell's division had moved directly forward we could have entered pell-mell with them into town.

Question. When the enemy broke as you say and fled, why was the attack on the right not made? Is it usual for troops to wait for orders under such circumstances?

Answer. I should think not; but the different brigades were halted by General Lovell. Two of my regiments had to be called back (rather one regiment and a battalion), the officers having considered that they had full authority to pursue and that they were being supported.

Question. That opportunity lost, could preparations be made to take the place by assault before dark?

Answer. If the line had formed within an hour and the advance made directly upon the center I think the place would have fallen.

Question. Was there continuous fire on the center and left of our forces until nearly dark?

Answer. Yes; continuous random firing. The enemy, having rallied, reformed at that point, as I believed at the time, to cover the retreat.

Question. Do you know anything of the condition of things on our left or the opposition made by the enemy in that quarter?

Answer. I do not.

Question. You say that you saw the center of the enemy break. What was the amount of the force of the enemy's center?

Answer. About five regiments which I saw. They were running in confusion and passing helter-skelter through a train of wagons, one or two of which were broken down, and the quartermaster of the train was shot by one of the skirmishers of our command, who failed to hear the order calling them in. I captured a team of mules from this train and used it to bring off the "Lady Richardson" Parrott gun captured.

Question. How far off were you from the inner intrenchments at this time?

Answer. There was a line of redoubts with an abatis immediately to our right and a little to the front. I think there were no guns in position in any of these redoubts at this time. The inner line to the right, where my brigade was drawn up on the second morning, was to the right and front about 1½ miles. The works immediately in front I never saw.

Question. Whose were the troops that broke the center?

Answer. General Lovell's, with the right of General Price's. I think it was Moore's brigade.

Question. Did you hear any heavy firing on the left, some distance off, after this?

Answer. I think I heard some artillery firing about that time to the left.

Question. Do you know what force of the enemy was at this time in your front or on your right and front?

Answer. I do not know, except the five or six regiments which were fleeing from us. I cannot tell whether they were supported or not, the recalled regiments not having pushed the pursuit far enough to ascertain.

Question. If you had advanced in pursuit of the enemy at this point and been checked and a column had deployed on your right what would have been the consequence? Do you know that there was no force of the enemy on your right?

Answer. I was fully satisfied at the time that the entire left of the enemy was falling back, their whole movement indicating it.

Question. What do you consider was the force of the enemy in Corinth at the time the attack was made?

Answer. I should think there were about 15,000 men. It is only a conjecture on my part.

Question. How far to the left of Corinth did the enemy's line of battle extend?

Answer. I had no means of ascertaining and do not know.

Question. Do you know whether or not the force you saw the next morning in the intrenchments was there at this time?

Answer. I am not positive; it is only surmise that they were not.

Question. Did you suppose that with a force of 15,000 men the enemy's center would consist of only five regiments?

Answer. I did not see the whole of the enemy's center. In speaking of five regiments I alluded to those immediately in front of my own brigade.

Question. Do you know whether the sketch in possession of General Lovell was intended to represent anything more than the locality of the works and not the number of guns? Where is that sketch?

Answer. The sketch in possession of General Lovell was a very rough one and very much defaced, and only intended to show the supposed location of the works. I do not know where it is. It remained in his possession.

Question. The first specification of the first charge states that the enemy was strongly fortified and in formidable numbers, fully prepared for a stubborn resistance, and that the attack was made without due consideration or forethought. As you state, Corinth might have been taken in the evening of the 3d. Did you at this time change your opinion?

Answer. I have not changed my opinion. It appeared to me that provision should have been made, and a distinct understanding, in case our impetuous attack on the advance works was successful, in what manner it was to be followed up.

Question. Do you know that no such orders were given by General Van Dorn?

Answer. I do not, but am satisfied that the mode in which the attack was followed up was not the result of proper reflection.

Question. Do you mean here to say the mode of the attack was followed up in the division or brigade to which you belonged or to the whole army?

Answer. In the division to which I belonged. General Lovell appeared to me to be very undecided, and seemed to be waiting orders.

(Court cleared by request of General Maury, and determined to confine the questions and testimony more closely to the subject.)

Question. Was your brigade put on duty as rear guard by order of General Lovell or Van Dorn, and who kept them there forty-three hours?

Answer. They were first put on duty with Lovell's whole division and subsequently detached by General Lovell. He refused three times to relieve me, and I subsequently appealed to General Van Dorn, who then relieved me.

Question. Did General Van Dorn go from Ripley to Hickory Flat on the road taken by your division or on that taken by General Price?

Answer. On the road taken by General Price.

Question. Did you hear anything of orders having been given by me for your division to encamp between Orizaba and Hickory Flat?

Answer. The orders received from General Lovell were to go via New Albany to Hickory Flat, and that he had orders from General Van Dorn to encamp about 12 miles from their position, near Ripley. I think Orizaba is the point he intended to reach, though I did not know it by that name.

Question. What part of this march do you consider as reflecting upon General Van Dorn's treatment of officers and soldiers?

Answer. The useless delay of Lovell's division in front of Ripley when we were all without rations; the marching and countermarching of the trains through Ripley, by which they were delayed so long that many of the men in the division failed to procure rations that night. I am unable to say from whom these orders emanated. The subsequent suffering of my brigade resulted from want of knowledge of the route by General Lovell.

Question. Were you in a position to know the reasons for the movements of the trains or even of your division?

Answer. I was in position to know. The cavalry, I would state, who were covering our left and rear, reported directly to the division.

Question. Do you not think that General Van Dorn may have had sources of information that would cause the changes you refer to in regard to the trains?

Answer. I think not.

Question. Did you hear when you were near Ripley that the enemy had appeared to the east of Ripley and that their advance was then about 7 miles off?

Answer. I did; heard it from General Van Dorn's headquarters first about 4 o'clock in the evening and when the column was about 3 miles from Ripley. I had heard a rumor before that, but did not credit it.

Question. You state that on the first occasion of going out from the camp, 7 miles north of Ripley, General Lovell said it was a stampede. Afterward, 3 miles north of Ripley, you formed line of battle again, and received word from Colonel Jackson that the enemy were advancing on all the roads. Was this the same day?

Answer. It was.

Question. Were any rations due your men when you arrived at Holly Springs?

Answer. About three or four days'.

Question. When was the first issued you, according to your returns?

Answer. I cannot remember—about the 12th; according to back returns, on the 10th. My requisition was made on the 12th. The former rations expired on the 10th.

Question. When did you first draw rations after reaching Holly Springs?

Answer. The first bread rations were issued on the 15th or 16th.

Question. Did you get all the parts of the rations at any time before this, except bread or flour?

Answer. The men had beef and the small rations.

Question. What were the means at the disposal of General Van Dorn for getting rations?

Answer. He had a railroad for their transportation. I had bought quantities of flour sufficient for twelve regiments at Davis' Mill for ten days. The railroad connection was complete to Davis' Mill when we arrived at Holly Springs. If the mill had been run to its full capacity and the flour brought down I think it would have been sufficient for the command for a day or two; at least local mills in the neighborhood could have furnished corn meal.

Question. Do you know that they could? Do you know whether or not any effort was made to get meal from the neighboring mills?

Answer. Yes; Lumpkin's Mill could have furnished it, and others, if they had been set to work prior to our arrival. An effort was made by the whole commissary department on our arrival, but the supply was not adequate and two or three days coming in.

Question. Did you get any rations for your command from the commissary department on the road from Corinth to Holly Springs? If so, how much?

Answer. I borrowed 6 beeves and 11 barrels of flour from General Rust. I got none from the commissary, but he offered to issue me beef at Hickory Flat.

Question. Do you remember anything of a train of provisions having arrived at Ripley from Holly Springs?

Answer. No; but they may have arrived and my commissary received some provisions.

Question. Did you see General Van Dorn often on the march from Davis' Mill to Corinth and from Corinth to Holly Springs? If so, did you see him at any time intoxicated or otherwise not in a condition to discharge the duties of a commanding general?

Answer. I saw General Van Dorn repeatedly on the march to Corinth and two or three times on the retreat. He was perfectly sober, and was, so far as I could judge, active and energetic in discharging his duties as commanding officer.

Cross-examination finished.

By the COURT:

Question. How far from the forks of the Rocky Ford road and Tippah Crossing road, on the Rocky Ford road, did General Price's command proceed?

Answer. I do not know that they proceeded over 2 miles.

Question. Did the troops on any two consecutive days from the 5th to the 9th inclusive make what could be called a long march?

Answer. Yes.

Question. State the length of the marches on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th days.

Answer. On the 4th to Chewalla, 8 miles; on the 5th, 18 or 20 miles; on the 6th, 8 miles; on the 7th, Lovell's division marched about 22 miles; on the 8th, 20 miles, and on the 9th, about 10 or 12 miles, not over.

Question. At the camp south of Ripley, when you left at 1 o'clock in the morning, had your men supped the night before?

Answer. They had.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Had they breakfasted the same morning?

Answer. They had not.

The court adjourned at 4 p. m. to meet again Tuesday, November 18, at 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, *November* 18, 1862.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Maj. Gens. S. Price and D. H. Maury, Provisional Army Confederate States; Brig. Gen. L. Tilghman, Provisional Army Confederate States, and Capt. E. H. Cummins, Provisional Army Confederate States.

Brig. Gen. M. E. GREEN sworn.

By RECORDER:

Question. Were your supplies of commissary stores insufficient when you marched to the attack of Corinth?

Answer. We were never out of supplies. Sometimes we were not as well supplied as we desired to be. There was some complaint among the men that they did not get enough.

Question. Were your troops marched in a hasty and disorderly manner?

Answer. They were marched fast; I think generally in pretty good order.

Question. Was it obvious to your mind that the attack should have been continued Friday evening or that success was prevented by waiting until next morning?

Answer. My opinion at the time was that so far as my brigade was concerned I could have gone into the town. There was nothing in the way. This was half an hour before sunset.

Question. Could General Van Dorn have prevented the enemy from re-enforcing himself during the succeeding night?

Answer. I do not see how he could have prevented it unless by the cavalry.

Question. Could you tell by the noise of the wagons and artillery carriages whether the enemy was re-enforcing or evacuating?

Answer. I could not. I did not think they were evacuating. What made me doubt they were evacuating was the chopping of timber. There was a difference of opinion among the officers with whom I discussed the matter. I also doubted they were evacuating because I heard the cars coming in twice and a shout on their arrival.

Question. Are you aware of any circuitous or unnecessary marching on the return from Corinth? Were any of your troops starving?

Answer. The route, I believe, was circuitous. There was no countermarching but once that I remember. I do not of course refer to the countermarching at Hatchie Bridge, which I consider to have been necessary. None of my troops were starving. They were hard run for bread, and had it not been for potatoes we would have been badly off.

Question. Did your troops after reaching Lumpkin's Mill suffer by reason of the non-issue of breadstuffs?

Answer. I do not think there was any suffering. I think there was some scarcity, but with the potatoes there was no suffering.

Cross-examined by DEFENDANT:

Question. Did you see the defenses immediately around the town of Corinth in the evening of the 3d? If so, were they manned and did they mount guns?

Answer. On my right I did not see them; immediately in my front I saw no obstacle. On the left I saw fortifications and guns mounted and they were manned. But on going in in the morning there were fortifications immediately before me. Whether they were there in the evening or built in the night I do not know.

Question. Do you remember having received rations at Ripley on the return from Corinth?

Answer. Yes, I received some there.

Question. State the character of the fortifications assailed by your command on the morning of the 4th.

Answer. On the 3d I commanded only my brigade. On the 4th I commanded a division. The fortifications in front of my brigade were not very heavy nor very strongly manned. Those in front of the First and Fourth Brigades were very strong

and heavily manned. There seemed to be two or three ranks of infantry behind; the artillery very thick. I did not count them. There were about (some said) seventy-five pieces. These fortifications had been much improved during the night.

Question. Did you see General Van Dorn often on the march to Corinth and on the return to Holly Springs? If so, did you at any time see him intoxicated or in any way incapacitated for the discharge of his duties as commanding general?

Answer. I did not see him very often, but when I did see him I never saw him incapacitated in any way. During the time referred to I saw General Van Dorn at least twice—once going into battle and the second time when the retreat was ordered. On both these occasions he appeared as he always does. I never have seen General Van Dorn at all out of the way at any time.

Dr. T. D. WOOTEN, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

By RECORDER:

Question. Have you any knowledge of the facts alleged in the third specification, second charge? If so, state the facts.

Answer. I have no knowledge of any of the facts alleged in the specifications.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE, being duly sworn, deposes as follows:

By RECORDER:

Question. Did General Van Dorn have in his possession or make use of maps of the roads and localities about Corinth?

Answer. He had in his possession one of the best maps I have ever seen made by any engineer officer. I gave it to him myself at Ripley before we went to Corinth, which map was taken from a Federal engineer officer captured at Iuka.

Question. Did General Van Dorn avail himself of your Engineer Corps?

Answer. I think he did. I think they were called upon and superintended the construction of the bridge near Pocahontas. My impression is they were ordered to report to General Van Dorn.

Question. Were your engineers acquainted with the localities about Corinth?

Answer. Somewhat; I think so. One of them was in the service of General Beauregard at Corinth in constructing roads, and must necessarily have been acquainted with the country.

Question. Was your supply of commissary stores insufficient when you marched to the attack?

Answer. Yes, and I so informed General Van Dorn. General Van Dorn replied to me that he would spare me some rations on the way to Corinth, which he did. He also informed me that he would send to Holly Springs for an additional supply of rations, which he thought would reach Corinth nearly as soon as the army. He at the same time called upon me for all the wagons I could spare from my command, with a suitable officer to take charge of the train on that service. I think I turned over about 50 wagons from my command and the officer, as directed. I further heard General Van Dorn give instructions to one of his officers to hire for the same purpose all the wagons that could be procured in the country. We met one train of those wagons, as I was informed, near the Hatchie Bridge on the day after the last day's fight at Corinth—Sunday. When we reached Ripley on the retreat General Van Dorn informed me that there were 40 wagons loaded with provisions at that place, and that he had given instructions to turn over half the provisions to my command and the other half to General Lovell. I immediately sent my commissary to receive the rations turned over to my command, which he received. My army corps was about two-thirds of the whole army.

Question. Were your troops marched in a hasty or disorderly manner when going to Corinth?

Answer. I thought not too much so. I am sure they were not marched in a dis-

orderly manner, and I am sure not too rapidly under the circumstances. I think there was no suffering among my troops on that account, notwithstanding they had marched rapidly to and from Iuka. I did not think even under these circumstances that the march was too hasty.

Question. Was it obvious to your mind that the attack should have been continued Friday afternoon or that success was prevented by waiting until next morning?

Answer. It was not obvious to my mind that the attack should have been continued on Friday afternoon. In attacking the outer fortifications, after a brisk march of 8 miles that morning, my command had to charge through felled timber near a quarter of a mile in distance in extremely warm weather, and after carrying those fortifications they pursued the enemy some half mile rapidly, and in following closely after my army I came to many soldiers who had fallen with sunstroke and exhaustion. I halted my command and had those exhausted soldiers cared for and rested the army perhaps an hour. When General Van Dorn himself came up we then continued the pursuit and soon engaged the enemy. The battle continued until near sundown, the greater portion of which time the firing was terrific. My impression is that General Van Dorn consulted me after the firing had ceased, for we were together a great deal and consulted frequently during the battle. I know that it was my opinion that it would have been better to have continued the pursuit into the town on that night if General Lovell was ready to support me; but as that fact was not known it was prudent to delay the attack on the town until the succeeding morning. My army was then ordered to bivouac in their then position.

Question. Could General Van Dorn have prevented the enemy re-enforcing that night?

Answer. I think not.

Question. Could you tell by the noise of the wagons and artillery carriages whether the enemy was re-enforcing or evacuating Corinth?

Answer. I had a conversation with General Van Dorn on the subject that night or early next morning, who was nearer the enemy that night than I was myself, and I think I learned from him that he had heard the noise of wheels of wagons, &c., during the night, and that it was his impression that they were evacuating Corinth. I do not think I heard this noise of the wagons myself.

Question. Are you aware of any circuitous or unnecessary marching on the retreat from Corinth?

Answer. I do not know that there was any unnecessary, circuitous, or any counter-marching of consequence in my command.

Question. Were any of your men starving at this time?

Answer. I think not. Their rations had become perhaps scarcer than they would have been on account of the return of some of the provision wagons that had reached the neighborhood of Hatchie Bridge and had heard that the enemy were between them and our army. In a word, I would say that I believe every necessary provision had been made to supply the men with rations, and I believe I know as much about it as anybody except General Van Dorn. I had heard his orders given and thought them sufficient.

Question. Did your troops after reaching Lumpkin's Mill suffer by reason of the non-issue of breadstuffs?

Answer. I am not aware that they did.

Question. Have you any knowledge of the facts alleged in the third specification of the second charge?

Answer. I know nothing about it; nor did I hear of it until I saw it in that specification.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Did the troops in your command charge the enemy and push forward at every opportunity as gallantly as our troops have ever

done within your observation or was any opportunity lost for gaining ground up to the halt and cessation of firing at sundown?

Answer. The gallantry displayed by my troops on that occasion has never been surpassed in my observation if it has been equaled, and they pushed forward with great eagerness and encountered the enemy wherever he was found. No opportunity was lost for gaining ground I think until sundown, when the order was given to halt and bivouac for the night.

Question. Do you know whether or not the cessation of firing was by General Van Dorn's order or by the circumstances of the battle, the enemy having retired within his inner intrenchments?

Answer. It was not by General Van Dorn's order to me, but by the retiring of the enemy and the late hour of the day.

Question. If it had been determined upon to attack the intrenchments of Corinth that evening would the necessary preparations to do so have taken until after dark?

Answer. I should think so. It would have been necessary to have brought General Lovell up in supporting distance and some of my brigades which were stationed along the railroad far to the left. It would have been necessary to have reformed the line before charging the inner works, which I think would have occupied more time than we would have had daylight.

Question. After taking the exterior works of the enemy and resting your troops, as stated by you, do you remember at what hour, when your dispositions for renewing the attack were made, your whole line became engaged? State also the character and length of that conflict.

Answer. I do not recollect the hour of the day. I paid but little attention to that, but I should think it was between 2 and 3 o'clock probably, and that the engagement must have lasted between two and three hours, sometimes with terrific firing along nearly the whole length of my line.

Question. If two hours more of daylight had been given us what do you think would have been the result of the contest?

Answer. That I cannot tell. My impression is that with a cordial support from General Lovell's command we would have carried their works and held them.

Question. If you saw General Van Dorn on the battle-field of Corinth on October 3 and 4 and on the 5th at the Hatchie, state what was his condition as to sobriety or fitness to discharge his duties as commanding general; state also his condition as to sobriety and capacity in moving on Corinth and returning from it.

Answer. I was with General Van Dorn a great deal both in the advance upon and returning from Corinth and during the battle, and I have never seen him either then or at any other time when I thought he was at all intoxicated; and will state further, that he conducted himself during the entire engagement with coolness and determination; and I recollect no difference of opinion between us in the management of the fight. The only difference of opinion was in the movement upon Corinth before receiving the re-enforcements from Jackson.

Question. When did you first become acquainted with General Van Dorn? How long have you served with him? Do you know him to be an intemperate man within the time?

Answer. I first became acquainted with General Van Dorn a few days before the battle of Elkhorn, about March 1, 1862, and, as I stated before, I do not think I have ever seen him at all intoxicated. I have served with him the greater portion of the time since I made his acquaintance.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY, commanding First Division, Army of the West, duly sworn.

By RECORDER:

Question. Did General Van Dorn have a map or maps in his pos-

session on the march to Corinth? Was it a proper map for military purposes?

Answer. I saw at Ripley, in General Van Dorn's possession, two maps, I think, of the region of country embracing Corinth and the roads and approaches and watercourses, which had reference to our military operations proposed and present. One of these maps was the most minute and detailed map I have ever seen. It was prepared by Federal officers, and I understand it was taken from the enemy at Iuka. The other map was a carefully and neatly prepared manuscript map, which I understand was prepared by the engineer officers of General Price's command and had reference to the same region of country. These are all the maps of which I have any knowledge, and I saw them at Ripley previous to our advance on Corinth in his possession.

Question. Where did you encamp when you came with the Army of the West to Corinth last spring? Did General Van Dorn then have an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the ground on which the attack was made?

Answer. General Van Dorn's headquarters were first established between the Charleston and Memphis Railroad and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, north of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad and west of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and within 200 paces of where he made his headquarters late in the evening of Friday, October 3. His headquarters were there, I think, about a week, and during that time General Van Dorn was much occupied in making himself acquainted with the locality and with the approaches and defenses of Corinth. The road by which I went to Corinth on the morning of the 4th with a portion of my troops was laid out and cut out in April last under the personal superintendence of General Van Dorn.

Question. Were your troops marched in a hasty or disorderly manner on the advance to Corinth?

Answer. No; I think we marched about 10 or 12 miles a day, and there was no more haste and perhaps better order than was usual in my division in marches.

Question. Was it obvious to your mind that the attack should have been continued Friday afternoon or that success was prevented by waiting until next morning?

Answer. I did not think the attack should have been continued any longer than it was Friday afternoon, nor did I think that success was prevented by waiting until next morning.

Question. Could General Van Dorn have prevented the enemy re-enforcing himself the night of the 3d?

Answer. So far as I understood his resources for so doing I do not think he could.

Question. Could you tell by the noise of the wagons and artillery carriages whether the enemy was re-enforcing or evacuating?

Answer. No, I could not. I heard a confused rumbling of wheels in Corinth during the large portion of the night.

Question. Do you know that the enemy re-enforced at all?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Are you aware of any circuitous or unnecessary marching on the return from Corinth?

Answer. No; except after we left Ripley and bivouacked on a creek 4 miles from there I was ordered to move my division back toward Ripley to support General Lovell's corps, as I understood, which was reported to be threatened by an attack of the enemy. The head of the division had advanced about 2 miles, I think (not more certainly), when I received orders to return to the place where we had been bivouacking. I had no means of determining whether the move was necessary or unnecessary. I received orders and obeyed them. And again the night we crossed the Tippah the division (and, I believe, General Price's corps) made a much longer march than usual, in consequence, as I understood at the time, of a bridge having been burned on our direct route the night before. That march was about 16 or 18 miles, I think, and we made it on the evening of October 9.

Question. Were your men starving at any time during the retreat?

Answer. No; there was more irregularity in the issue of supplies than at ordinary times. If the subordinate officers had attended to their duty respecting issues of supplies and cooking there was no reason why the men should be suffering for supplies, for we had access to our supply train on the 6th, the day before we passed through Ripley in retreat, and I understood in camp that evening that sufficient supplies were drawn by the troops. I refer in all this to my own division.

Question. Did your troops after reaching Lumpkin's Mill, suffer by reason of the non-issue of breadstuffs?

Answer. I do not think they suffered when they first arrived there. I remember reports being made to me that breadstuffs were not at hand, but I think that a sufficient quantity of sweet potatoes was secured by the commissary to meet their immediate wants, and in the course of the day the breadstuffs were issued as usual.

Question. Have you any knowledge of the alleged facts in the third specification of the second charge?

Answer. None; I do not recollect to have heard anything of the kind until I heard that charges and specifications had been preferred against General Van Dorn on account of it. I know nothing of the charge or specification.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Your division was immediately in front of the town of Corinth. How far during the night of the 3d were your pickets from the enemy's line of sharpshooters?

Answer. Within gunshot, I understood; probably not 100 paces apart.

Question. In what way could a reconnaissance of the interior defenses of Corinth have been made on the night of the 3d?

Answer. It was not possible to make one.

Question. Can you explain the marching and countermarching of General Price's corps near Hickory Flat about where the Rocky Ford road leaves the Holly Springs road?

Answer. General Price's army corps moved off to the left on the Rocky Ford road from the Holly Springs road in order to encamp upon good water about three-fourths of a mile—perhaps a mile; moved back next day to get on the Holly Springs road. On the day we marched off the road my division did not march more than 5 miles altogether.

Question. State what was the condition of General Van Dorn on the battle-fields of the 3d, 4th, and 5th as to sobriety. State your opportunities of judging, and also how long you have known General Van Dorn, and what were his habits as to sobriety since you have known him.

Answer. General Van Dorn was entirely free from any perceptible influence of liquor during the whole of the 3d, 4th, and 5th. I saw him repeatedly during all of those days. I was constantly with him, that is near him and in communication with him, from daylight on the morning of the 3d until daylight on the morning of the 4th and saw him several times and was with him a good deal on the 5th. I think I first made his acquaintance in Monterey in September, 1846. Early in February last I joined his military family as chief of his staff and continued in constant association with him in that capacity until June, when he left this army in Pineville to go to Vicksburg, and I feel sure that he is not unduly addicted to the use of liquor.

The court adjourned at 4 p. m. to meet at 9 o'clock on the 19th.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 19, 1862—10 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Maj. Gens. Sterling Price and D. H. Maury, Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, and Capt. E. H. Cummins, recorder, and Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn.

Colonel Robertson, commanding Thirty-fifth Alabama Regiment, hav-

ing been summoned as a witness for the defense, was reported absent on furlough of thirty days by the adjutant of his regiment.

Lieut. L. B. HUTCHINSON, First Missouri Regiment, was duly sworn.

By RECORDER:

Question. Do you know that any wounded soldiers were detained one or more nights at Water Valley?

Answer. I do.

Question. Can you state when this occurred?

Answer. The Saturday night after we arrived at Holly Springs.

Question. Where is Water Valley?

Answer. Somewhere between Oxford and Coffeeville.

Question. Were these soldiers from the battle-field at or near Corinth?

Answer. Those I conversed with said they were.

Question. How many trains were there?

Answer. One that I saw.

Question. Were their wounds undressed?

Answer. I am not certain, but think they were.

Question. Were they crowded in the cars, that is, were they uncomfortably crowded?

Answer. I think not.

Question. Were they without blankets?

Answer. Most of them were.

Question. And without nourishment?

Answer. They complained that they had nothing to eat.

Question. Did they state how long since they had food or nourishment?

Answer. They said they had nothing since they left the hospital. I do not know when that was.

Question. Were they not in charge of an officer?

Answer. Captain Kennerly and myself looked for an officer and could find none.

Question. Of whom did you inquire for an officer?

Answer. We inquired of the wounded men themselves and one or two railroad men, who replied that they knew of no one being in charge.

Question. Was there any nurse or any other attendant with them or a surgeon?

Answer. None that we could find.

Question. Did you ascertain who ordered them in the cars? Did you inquire?

Answer. I did not ascertain. Something was said about their having been put aboard at Holly Springs.

Cross-examination by DEFENDANT:

Question. How came you to be at Water Valley?

Answer. I was on my way to Coffeeville with my brother, who was sick, taking him to Coffeeville under orders from General Bowen.

Question. Do you know by whose orders the wounded were sent to the cars?

Answer. No, I do not.

Question. Where was General Van Dorn when the wounded left Holly Springs?

Answer. I do not know.

Question. Do you know that no one was in charge of the wounded soldiers referred to?

Answer. Only from what I heard from them and other men.

Question. By whose orders did they continue on the route next day?

Answer. I do not know. I only know the train passed Coffeeville the next morning.

Question. How many cars were there?

Answer. I do not know how many cars were in the train.

Question. Did you go through all of them to find an officer?

Answer. No, I did not go through all. I went through about five.

Question. What time of night was it that you hunted or inquired for an officer?

Answer. Some time between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Question. Were persons asleep in the cars at that time?

Answer. I saw no one asleep.

Question. Did you inquire of the conductor of the train whether there was an officer in charge of the wounded?

Answer. I could not find the conductor.

Question. At what hour did the train start from Holly Springs?

Answer. I do not know; it was ahead of us, and we started at 8 o'clock in the evening.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you examine the wounds to see if they were dressed or not?

Answer. I examined one man's wounds (he was wounded in both legs) that had not been dressed.

General RUST was recalled for the prosecution.

By RECORDER:

Question. State any additional particulars bearing on or corroborative of your evidence.

Answer. I wish my testimony in regard to the wounded to refer to their condition up to the time of their leaving Holly Springs, having heard and knowing nothing of their treatment after leaving Holly Springs. With regard to the subsistence with which I was supplied on the retreat, at Mr. Cooper's, the second camping place this side of Ripley, I was applied to by the commissary of General Villepigue first for rations or subsistence. I replied I would divide so long as I could do so without disfurnishing my own troops; whereupon the commissary loaned General Villepigue 9 head of beef cattle, 10 sacks of meal, 3 barrels of flour, and 31 pounds of salt. At the same place loaned to General Bowen 11 barrels of flour, 100 pounds of salt, and calling upon my commissary for information upon these points he exhibited the receipts for those articles.

Col. ROBERT LOWRY, Sixth Mississippi, sworn.

By RECORDER:

Question. Were your supplies of commissary stores insufficient when you marched to Corinth or on the retreat?

Answer. Yes, they were insufficient. On our arrival at Corinth at the close of the first day's fight our commissary stores were exhausted, and on the retreat we had a very limited supply, and a portion of the time we were without any. I remember that at one time beef was given to me without any bread or salt, and I did not kill it. After consultation with my men I drove it on.

Question. On your march to Corinth were your troops marched in a hasty or disorderly manner?

Answer. No; they were marched as troops would generally be. There was no disorder in our division.

Question. Are you aware of any circuitous or unnecessary marching on the return from Corinth?

Answer. I think there was some unnecessary marching. We went considerably out of the way on this side of Ripley. My brother, who was with me and who was acquainted with the country, called my attention to the fact that several miles might have been saved. I do not remember any other instance.

Question. After encamping near Holly Springs did your troops suffer by reason of the non-issue of breadstuffs?

Answer. After getting encamped at Coldwater, a few miles from Holly Springs, we were without rations, I think, for two days. We then had for one day, I think, bread, and the next meat. I do not remember which we got first, but we did not have both together. During this time I sent out my wagons and purchased some 40 or 50 bushels of potatoes, which the officers purchased themselves. I think afterward this was done again, and the men were thus subsisted. I made several appeals to the general commanding my brigade. I may be incorrect as to the time. There may be some slight inaccuracy, but very little.

Question. Do you know that any wounded soldiers were detained one or more nights at Water Valley?

Answer. I do not.

Cross-examined by DEFENDANT:

Question. You say at the close of the first day's fight at Corinth your commissary stores gave out. Where were the commissary stores at that time?

Answer. I am not able to say.

Question. Were you ordered at Davis' Bridge to cook rations for three days?

Answer. That is my recollection.

Question. How many days' rations did your regiment have when you started from Ripley?

Answer. I do not recollect.

Question. Why did your troops have no provisions when the attack was made on Corinth?

Answer. We had rations until the close of the first day's fight. I am not prepared to say.

Question. You say on the retreat that some miles might have been saved. Do you know why the brigade or division to which you belong was marched on the road you did take?

Answer. I do not know the reason we were ordered on that road.

Capt. L. H. KENNERLY, First Missouri Regiment, was duly sworn.

By RECORDER:

Question. Do you know that any wounded soldiers were detained one or more nights at Water Valley?

Answer. Yes.

Question. When and how long were they detained?

Answer. A day or two after the arrival of the army at Holly Springs. They were detained from about 10 o'clock at night until about 8 o'clock next morning, at which time we passed Coffeeville.

Question. Were their wounds undressed?

Answer. I cannot say.

Question. Were they without blankets?

Answer. Many of them were.

Question. Were they crowded on the cars?

Answer. They were crowded, but not uncomfortably crowded.

Question. Were they without food or nourishment?

Answer. Several of them informed me that they were without provisions.

Question. Where were they going?

Answer. They did not know. I endeavored to ascertain that fact, but no one could tell me.

Question. Was there no surgeon, officer, nurse, or attendant with them?

Answer. They so stated to me; the wounded men so stated.

Question. Do you know by whose order they were placed upon the train?

Answer. I do not.

Question. Do you know why they were detained or by whose order?

Answer. I was informed by the wounded men that the conductor refused to go any farther that night.

Question. Did you inquire of the conductor why he did not go on?

Answer. I did not. I went to look for him but could not find him.

The testimony for the prosecution closed.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE called.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. If Corinth had been carried do you think the present base of operations of the enemy would be theirs or ours?

Answer. I do not entertain a doubt but that it would have been ours.

Question. Would the fall of Corinth have tended to the result of freeing West Tennessee from the occupation of the enemy?

Answer. I think it would for the time being.

Question. Assuming that General Bragg, with a force inferior to the enemy in his front, should be compelled to fall back into Tennessee, the west part of which being then in the occupation of the enemy, with a garrison at Nashville (small), in Middle Tennessee, if Corinth

had been carried do you think the situation of affairs would have enabled the armies of General Bragg and this to have united or co-operated in such a way as to have held the State of Tennessee at least for several months?

Answer. I think it more than likely that it would have enabled us to have held Tennessee.

Question. Pointing to the present base of operations of the enemy, with the Mississippi River to Memphis, the Tennessee River to Florence, the railroad to Corinth, the railroad to Grand Junction, and the railroad from Memphis to Corinth and Florence, and the advantage of such a base to them, do you think the advantages that would have been given to our cause by the taking of Corinth warranted more than the usual hazard of battle?

Answer. Yes; I think it warranted more than the usual hazard of battle, yet I was of the opinion that the hazard would have been much less to have delayed the attack a few days and to have received the re-enforcements which I supposed to be then on their way from Jackson.

Question. Was there when we formed our junction at Ripley any certainty as to when the returned prisoners would be ready to take the field? I allude to those then being fitted out at Jackson.

Answer. I do not know that there was any certainty as to the precise time they would reach us, but I understood from General Van Dorn that he ordered that the troops should be forwarded as rapidly as they could be organized into regiments, and I know that arms had been furnished them, hence I could not see any good reason for much delay.

Question. What number of returned prisoners did this army receive and when were they received and when were they ready for the field?

Answer. I do not know exactly; I think between 7,000 and 8,000. I know that I had furnished over 8,000 arms for them myself, or that my ordnance officer so reported to me. I think it was the impression of General Van Dorn at the time that with Waul's Legion, together with the returned prisoners, he would receive between 12,000 and 15,000. I do not know, but I think the army found them at Holly Springs on our return from Corinth. I do not know when they were organized, but in an emergency I should have considered them ready for the field when they got guns in their hands. I presume they were organized into regiments before they got to Holly Springs. I do not know what were their means of transportation.

Question. In favoring the policy of delay for a time before making the attack on Corinth did you suppose the enemy would be less re-enforced or strengthened in the interval than we?

Answer. I was of that opinion.

Question. Did you hear from any source that the enemy were strengthening their works or that they were getting accessions to their ranks?

Answer. I learned from scouts that they had been a short time previous strengthening their works, and that they had been sending off their old and drilled troops and receiving new levies in their stead. The receiving of new troops and sending off the old ones I did not believe after my march upon Iuka, but that the scouts had been deceived by the frequent movements of their troops from point to point in the vicinity of Corinth.

Question. When you heard of the doubtful position of Bragg in Kentucky, or rather the uncertainty of his being able to hold Kentucky on account of the great numbers of the enemy in his front, were you impressed with the importance of this army doing something immediately to aid him?

Answer. I thought it important that we should, as soon as we could with safety to our army, move forward through West Tennessee and re-enforce General Bragg and

that we should be watchful that the enemy were not re-enforced by the command of Rosecrans.

Question. Was the attack on Corinth a subject of correspondence between yourself and General Van Dorn before you met at Ripley? If so, how long before?

Answer. It was a subject of correspondence between us some several weeks before our junction at Ripley. I do not recollect the precise length of time.

Question. Was the army, as far as you saw them, in fine spirits on the evening of October 3 at Corinth?

Answer. Yes.

Question. If Corinth had been carried and in consequence West Tennessee freed would not the efforts of the enemy to dislodge our army have prolonged the contest until late in the season, when military movements are difficult?

Answer. I have no doubt of it.

Question. Do you know of any indisposition among the officers of your corps to attack Corinth?

Answer. None had expressed themselves opposed to it to me.

Question. Do you know of any neglect on the part of General Van Dorn to perform the duties devolving upon him as commander of the army in the expedition to Corinth and on the retreat?

Answer. I do not. I think he displayed great energy and activity.

Question. Do you know whether or not General Bragg had been deceived as to the strength of the enemy in West Tennessee or that he had calculated upon this army joining him in Kentucky or of co-operating with him from West Tennessee?

Answer. Judging from his telegraphic dispatches and letters which I have received from him he must have been greatly deceived as regards the strength of the enemy in North Mississippi and West Tennessee, and that he expected a movement of my troops earlier than my movement on Iuka. One of his telegraphic dispatches stated that Rosecrans had arrived at Nashville with a large portion of his forces and was in a council of war only a few evenings prior to his sending the dispatch, and that dispatch I received at Iuka about the time I was fighting Rosecrans and the whole of his army, I think not less than 28,000 strong.

Question. Did the troops under your command carry the interior works of Corinth on the morning of the 4th and enter the town of Corinth?

Answer. They did.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY, for the defense.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Were you chief of staff of General Van Dorn during the whole time that the Army of the West, under his command, was at Corinth, before its evacuation by General Beauregard? If so, will you state your opinion as to General Van Dorn's knowledge of the country around Corinth topographically?

Answer. I was chief of his staff during the whole of that time, and General Van Dorn was occupied, from the time he first came to Corinth in April until he left it about June 1, a great deal in making himself acquainted, by personal reconnaissance and by maps and by interrogating guides and scouts and the people who lived in the vicinity, with all of the surroundings of Corinth bearing upon its military defense or attack and topography. My belief is and was that he was as well informed about the topography of Corinth and its vicinity as any other one officer who was there. I frequently

saw him making maps and accompanied him in reconnaissances. He made many reconnaissances upon which my other duties did not permit me to accompany him.

Question. Did the troops of your command carry the interior works of Corinth and enter the town of Corinth on October 4 last?

Answer. General Moore took his brigade right into the main part of the town of Corinth, capturing a battery of light artillery near where he crossed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, taking possession of the Tishomingo Hotel and the buildings about the railroad depot, and a part of his brigade, including the Second Texas Regiment, led by Colonel Rogers, entered the innermost works of Corinth, in which Colonel Rogers and many other officers of the division were left killed or wounded. Phifer's and Cabell's brigades entered the town farther to the left than Moore's did and passed into the innermost works of Corinth, capturing them and driving the enemy from their guns. Many of the officers were left dead and wounded in these works. Colonels Johnson and Daly, of Arkansas, were among them.

Question. You have known General Van Dorn, you have said, since the army was in the city of Monterey, in Mexico, in 1846. Do you know or have you ever heard of anything in the character of General Van Dorn to warrant the supposition or belief that he would be cruel or inhuman in his treatment to the soldiers under his command?

Answer. On the contrary, I do not believe from all I have heard of General Van Dorn or know of him that he could be capable of cruelty or inhumanity or intentional injustice to any one.

Maj. EDWARD DILLON, chief commissary of the Army of West Tennessee, commanded by General Van Dorn, was duly sworn.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. What supplies were carried by the troops from Davis' Mill, near Grand Junction, when they marched to Ripley *en route* to Corinth?

Answer. Fifteen days' supplies were taken from Davis' Mill.

Question. What dispositions were made at Ripley to supply the army with rations after the fifteen days' rations should be exhausted?

Answer. On September 28, I think the day before we left Ripley, General Van Dorn directed me to order 400,000 rations of breadstuffs and salt and 92,000 rations of salt meat to be forwarded from Holly Springs immediately, there being already a sufficient quantity, say 1,000 head of beef cattle, within reach of the army. On the morning that we left Ripley a number of wagons (I think 74 or 75) were sent to Holly Springs to transport these rations, provided the commissary at Holly Springs did not send them by hired wagons, which he was directed to do when he received the order to forward these rations, and those other wagons were sent in order to prevent the possibility of failure.

Question. Can you state when the rations of the two corps of the army should have been exhausted?

Answer. The rations of General Lovell's army corps should have been exhausted on October 9; those of General Price's army corps on October 3 or 4—the 4th I think—exclusive of the rations that had been sent for.

Question. When the time arrived was the army resupplied with rations; and, if so, to what period?

Answer. When the army arrived at Tuscumbia Bridge on its retreat from Corinth some of the brigades of General Price's army corps drew from a train which we met there for two days' rations. On October 7 and 8 three days' rations of breadstuffs and of salt and beef were issued to the whole army except General Bowen's command, which was already rationed to include the 9th. He did not call for any. The rations were there. He could have had them if he needed them. This was at Ripley.

Question. If Corinth had been carried how long would it have taken to bring up rations from the depot on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad?

Answer. About three days.

Question. Would the rations from Holly Springs have arrived in time to supply the army at Corinth until the rations from the depot could be brought up?

Answer. Yes, I think they would. I think that the trains we met at Ripley on the 8th would have been in Corinth on October 5 or 6 had they not been turned back, through fear of the enemy, then advancing toward Davis' Bridge.

Question. Will you state what orders were given to supply the army with subsistence upon its arrival at Holly Springs after the repulse at Corinth?

Answer. While at Ripley, on our return from Corinth, the commissary at Jackson was directed to send 100,000 rations to Oxford and 100,000 to Holly Springs. A portion of the latter were at Holly Springs when the army arrived there and 50,000 rations were at Oxford several days before the army arrived at Holly Springs, but did not reach Holly Springs for several days in consequence of want of railroad transportation.

Question. Do you know why these arrangements in regard to breadstuffs failed for a few days?

Answer. I do not think there was any failure; that is, I think the army was supplied with rations after arriving at Holly Springs, and from September 24 to October 15 nearly 100,000 rations more were issued by me than they were entitled to for this time; I mean transferred in bulk to brigade commissaries.

Question. Can you exhibit returns to show this?

Answer. I can exhibit returns and receipts of brigade commissaries.

Question. Upon your arrival at Holly Springs what arrangements were made in the neighborhood for supplying the army with breadstuffs and were those arrangements made by my orders?

Answer. I was directed by General Van Dorn to employ every mill in the neighborhood and make every exertion to procure fifteen days' rations for the army as quickly as possible. For a few days I was only able to get enough to supply the daily consumption of the army and in the course of a week or ten days to get three or four days in advance, but the milling capacity in that neighborhood was insufficient to do more than this.

Question. Did General Van Dorn, upon his return to Holly Springs, use all his authority in attempting to get up from the depots below rations for the troops of his command?

Answer. He did, and did supply the daily consumption of the army, but arrangements to accumulate a stock were broken into by General Pemberton, who took command in the mean while and made his own arrangements, which were sufficient.

Question. Did you attempt to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Corinth on the night of October 3 last by my orders? If so, how far did you go until you met with the enemy's line of sharpshooters?

Answer. I did. I went within 40 or 50 yards of the enemy's sharpshooters, near enough to see three of them distinctly. These men were about 100 yards in front of General Moore's pickets and near enough to Corinth for me to hear distinctly commands given by the enemy in the town and to hear the rattling of wagons, the sound of axes, and the hum of voices about the town.

Question. Do you know whether or not General Van Dorn was acquainted with the country in the vicinity of Corinth?

Answer. Yes; I believe he was very familiar with it. The spot on which he slept on Friday night, October 3, was within 50 yards of where he had his headquarters when he went to Corinth last spring with the Army of the West, and I have ridden with him on several occasions to reconnoiter that country.

The court adjourned at 4.30 p. m. to meet at 9 a. m. on the 20th instant.

THURSDAY, *November* 20, 1862.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Maj. Gens. Sterling Price and D. H. Maury, Provisional Army Confederate States; Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, Provisional Army Confederate States; Capt. E. H. Cummins, recorder, and Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn.

The reading of the proceedings was waived by the court.

Lieut. THOMAS F. TOBIN, of Hoxton's battery, was duly sworn.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Were you engaged in the battle of Corinth?

Answer. I was.

Question. If so, in what capacity and in what division and corps?

Answer. I was commanding a battery in the artillery reserve of General Maury's division, commanded by Major Burnet, in General Price's corps.

Question. Were you taken prisoner by the enemy?

Answer. I was.

Question. If so, state on what day and hour.

Answer. On Saturday, October 4, about 4 o'clock in the morning.

Question. Where were you taken?

Answer. On the road that leads between Forts Williams and Robinett.

Question. Where were you ordered to report?

Answer. I was ordered by General Stanley to report at some landing on the Tennessee River; I think it was Hamburg Landing.

Question. By whom?

Answer. General Stanley.

Question. To whom?

Answer. To General Rosecrans, at sunset that evening.

Question. How far from Corinth was the point at which you were taken prisoner?

Answer. Not over three-fourths of a mile from the depot.

Question. Under what circumstances were you taken?

Answer. I was ordered by Major Burnet to follow him on the straight road, which I did. As I came across our line of infantry to the crest of the hill I halted my battery and with my bugler advanced about 30 yards, when I was taken by a company, I suppose, of sharpshooters, which were in advance of the enemy's line, as well as I could judge.

Question. After you were taken prisoner, state, if you know, if any portion of our army carried the interior works around Corinth.

Answer. Yes.

Question. What troops, if you knew them?

Answer. General Maury's division (nearly all of it, I think) and the First Brigade of General Green's division, commanded by Colonel Gates, carried everything before them.

Question. State whether they entered the town.

Answer. They came into Corinth, driving the enemy across the high bridge over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and beyond General Polk's old headquarters, which was outside of the town. The artillery of the enemy went out as far as General Price's old headquarters.

Question. State how far into it they penetrated.

Answer. Our troops penetrated to the Corinth House and the Tishomingo House and to the square in front of General Bragg's old headquarters and into the yard of General Rosecrans' headquarters.

Question. State, if you know and give the source of your knowledge, when the enemy were first apprised of the fact that our army was moving on Corinth.

Answer. I know nothing of my own knowledge; only from hearsay.

Question. State any fact in your knowledge tending to show that the enemy anticipated a defeat on the morning of the 4th.

Answer. I judge that they expected a defeat from their having sent all their wagons to the rear, some of which did not get back until Wednesday. They had no ordnance whatever except what they had in the limbers and caissons of their pieces, so I was told, and from this fact I was ordered to report at the Tennessee River.

Question. What was the force of the enemy, as near as you could judge, at Corinth on the morning of the 4th, while you were a prisoner there?

Answer. As near as I could judge, not over 20,000 men.

Question. Do you know whether the enemy had been working on or putting up any new fortifications just previous to the attack on Corinth?

Answer. Yes, they had, for Forts Williams and Robinett were not complete.

By RECORDER:

Question. Was it within or beyond the abatis you were taken?

Answer. On the edge of the abatis.

Dr. MONTROSE A. PALLEN, medical director of the Army of West Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, duly sworn.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Were you medical director of the Army of West Tennessee at the battle of Corinth?

Answer. I was.

Question. Were you near the person of General Van Dorn during the operations against Corinth?

Answer. I was near.

Question. If so, state if General Van Dorn showed by his directions and orders in regard to the wounded any disregard of their comforts and negligence of their safety and welfare.

Answer. General Van Dorn always manifested the greatest desire to promote the safety and welfare of our wounded, and gave me all the necessary orders to promote their welfare and all facilities to give them all the comforts practicable. His orders were that the wounded and sick be cared for, and instructed me to use all the appliances within my power.

Question. Were you left at or near Hatchie Bridge by order of General Van Dorn when the army retreated from Corinth to look after the comfort and welfare of our wounded left there?

Answer. I was, with instructions to use every endeavor in my power to have these men well cared for, and other surgeons had been detailed to remain and assist, who did so, and the wounded men received every proper and possible attention.

Question. What orders had you in regard to sending wounded from Holly Springs to hospitals below on the railroads?

Answer. The orders were to move the wounded and sick as rapidly and comforta-

bly as possible to Holly Springs; thence to the various hospitals in the rear on the railroad, and to obtain from Colonel Orr, commanding at Holly Springs, such facilities as the town afforded, consisting of bedding, mattresses, subsistence, stimulants, and to obtain medical attendance and nurses, to be sent to such hospitals as I might select.

Maj. M. M. KIMMEL, assistant adjutant-general Army of West Tennessee, commanded by Major-General Van Dorn, duly sworn.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Are you chief of staff at General Van Dorn's headquarters? If so, do you know whether or not the attack on Corinth was a subject that had engaged the consideration of General Van Dorn before he left Jackson, Miss.?

Answer. I am the senior assistant adjutant-general on General Van Dorn's staff. I know that the attack on Corinth was a subject thought about and spoken of by General Van Dorn frequently as long ago as August last, particularly after receiving communications from Generals Bragg and Price upon this subject. The letter from General Bragg which first intimated that he (General Van Dorn) was to go into the field was received in August.

Question. Do you know whether or not General Van Dorn had furnished himself with maps of the approaches to Corinth before the attack was made?

Answer. Yes; I knew that he had maps and that the maps were frequently examined by him in my presence.

Question. Do you know whether or not General Van Dorn knew anything of the defenses of Corinth before the attack?

Answer. Besides the knowledge acquired last spring by General Van Dorn of the works on the northwest side of the town, I know that reports were made by individuals of the works on the south side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and in front of our right when we attacked.

Question. Do you know whether or not General Van Dorn had made himself acquainted with the roads from Tuscumbia Bridge or Chewalla to Holly Springs via Ripley and Hickory Flat; also by Bone Yard and Rienzi?

Answer. I think so, most thoroughly, as well as they could be known without going over the ground himself.

Question. If so, were orders given by him to General Lovell to move his division from Ripley to Hickory Flat via Orizaba?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Was the corps of General Price directed by him to take the direct road to the same point?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Were there other roads on which Adams' cavalry were ordered to move?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Were you continuously near the person of General Van Dorn from the time the army left Ripley until it returned to Holly Springs?

Answer. I was continually near the person of General Van Dorn during the whole time.

Question. Do you know whether or not any order was given by General Van Dorn to any portion of the army to countermarch, which order

was the result of the ignorance of the roads and neglect of giving timely orders?

Answer. No such order was given.

Question. Were you absent from General Van Dorn any length of time from the time the army left Davis' Mill until it reached Corinth and from Corinth to Holly Springs; if not, do you know whether or not General Van Dorn was at any time intoxicated?

Answer. I was not absent from General Van Dorn any length of time except once, and that was about three hours, and I did not know of his taking a drink of liquor but once during the whole time, and that he was in no manner under the influence of liquor.

Col. J. T. WARD, volunteer aide to General Van Dorn's staff, duly sworn.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Please state to the court how long you have known General Van Dorn and under what circumstances and at what places you have been with him.

Answer. I have known General Van Dorn since January, 1857. He was commanding officer of the military posts in Texas and in Indian Territory; I was sutler. I was also with him in an expedition north of Red River. He had a fight at the Wichita Village with the Indians. I saw General Van Dorn daily from 1857 to 1861; since then, from April, 1861, to July, 1861; from August, 1862, until the present time.

Question. Will you please state whether or not General Van Dorn was addicted to drinking, or if he was or was ever considered a drunkard during that time?

Answer. No, he never was. From July, 1857, to December, 1860, I never saw General Van Dorn take a drink, not even a drink of wine. Since that time I have seen him take one or two drinks, but never saw him drunk or never knew of his being drunk.

Question. Did you move with the army on Corinth?

Answer. I moved with the army on Corinth.

Question. Were you frequently in the presence of General Van Dorn on that expedition?

Answer. I was with General Van Dorn all the time of his move on Corinth.

Question. Did you see him on the battle-field of Corinth?

Answer. I was with him on the battle-field, except when absent carrying orders.

Question. If so, state whether he was intoxicated or in any degree under the influence of liquor.

Answer. I know that he was not drunk nor under the influence of liquor, either on the move to Corinth or on the battle-field or on the retreat from Corinth.

JAMES P. MAJOR, lieutenant-colonel of artillery, acting chief of artillery on General Van Dorn's staff, sworn.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. State how long you have known General Van Dorn and under what circumstances and at what places you have been with him.

Answer. I have known him since the spring of 1857. I have known him intimately and served with him in the old U. S. Army in the same regiment, and on detached duty was immediately connected with him for over a year as his adjutant. At the breaking out of this war I was again assigned to his command in Texas and was with him about three months, during which time he captured the Federal forces in Texas and on the coast of Texas. After the battle of Elkhorn I again came under his com-

mand and have been connected with him ever since. Have known him intimately from 1857 to 1861. I knew him on the frontier of Texas and in the Indian country; since that time in various portions of the Confederacy, principally in the valley of the Mississippi and Western Texas.

Question. Was General Van Dorn addicted to drinking? Was he or was he considered a drunkard during this time?

Answer. He was not addicted to drinking. On the contrary he was one of the most temperate men I ever saw. In my whole intercourse with him in Texas I never saw him take a drink at all, and I have been with him in such places, at such times, and under such circumstances that if ever a man would take a drink that would be about the time.

Question. Did you move with the army on Corinth? Were you frequently in the presence of General Van Dorn on that expedition?

Answer. I did move with the army and was frequently in his presence.

Question. Did you see him on the battle-field of Corinth?

Answer. I did.

Question. Was he intoxicated or in any degree under the influence of liquor?

Answer. He was not.

Brig. Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN, commanding First Division of General Lovell's army corps, was duly sworn.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Can you state with any accuracy the period at which the returned prisoners were exchanged, their number, and when received in our army, also your means of knowledge?

Answer. As the officer placed in command by the Secretary of War of exchanged prisoners, and intrusted with the reorganization of all such as were to arrive at Vicksburg, more especially those captured at Forts Henry, Donelson, Madrid Bend, and Island No. 10, I proceeded to organize the same at Jackson on their arrival there early in September. There were reported to have arrived at Vicksburg by Commissioner Watts over 15,000, about 3,000 of whom were immediately sent to General Bragg and the Army of Western Virginia. A number were discharged on surgeons' certificates, and about 8,000, aggregate, organized into regiments, battalions, and companies, in accordance with special instructions from General Bragg. About September 22 I was authorized to announce as finally exchanged about 2,000. On October 7 I was authorized to announce the exchange of all delivered up to that date at Vicksburg or registered for exchange at Vicksburg as final and complete. A part of the 2,000 exchanged on September 22 were sent to near Pouchatoula by order of General Van Dorn. About one regiment, about ——, was also sent to Port Hudson. Though I was urged frequently by Generals Van Dorn and Price to send forward the troops allotted to their several commands on the plea of the urgency of the case, I was forbidden to do so by my orders until the exchange was ratified. So soon as the announcement was made of the ratification of the exchange no time was lost night or day in equipping and sending forward as fast as railroad transportation could be obtained every available man of the exchanged prisoners, together with two field batteries from Vicksburg, assigned to this command. The last of the troops referred to did not reach Holly Springs until about October 14. The whole number of troops sent to Holly Springs was about 7,800 aggregate, well equipped in every respect, save transportation, which they were entirely without.

Question. Waiting for the wagons and teams intended for this command on the way up from Jackson, and to purchase in the vicinity enough transportation for this command, when could it have been put in the field?

Answer. With every effort of Major Mims and other quartermasters, including my own division quartermaster—by sending agents far and wide to procure wagons, mules, and horses, leaving nothing undone that active and intelligent agents could perform—I have not now half the amount of transportation deemed necessary, with

the use of all proper economy of baggage and equipage, to supply the wants of that portion of the returned prisoners under my command (which embraces about five-sevenths of all sent to Holly Springs), in any movement independent of the aid of railroad transportation.

The court adjourned to meet Friday, November 21.

FRIDAY, *November* 21, 1862.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Maj. Gens. Sterling Price and D. H. Maury, Provisional Army Confederate States; Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, Provisional Army Confederate States; Capt. E. H. Cummins, Provisional Army Confederate States, recorder, and Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, Provisional Army Confederate States.

Brig. Gen. M. E. GREEN appeared before the court and offered the following explanation, which was accepted:

I wish to explain an apparent discrepancy in my evidence, having said that I saw no works in front of my position on the evening of October 3, but that on going in on the morning of the 4th I found fortifications existing in my front. I wish it understood that I did not on the morning of the 4th advance over the ground which had been in front of me on the evening of the 3d. General Phifer's brigade of Maury's division had been extended to the left over my position of Friday evening and I had been moved farther to the left and nearer to the railroad. The position I occupied on Thursday morning was not in sight when I rode forward on Friday evening.

Dr. J. W. C. SMITH, surgeon, Provisional Army Confederate States, was duly sworn.

By DEFENDANT:

Question. Were you surgeon of the post at Holly Springs when the army returned to that place from Corinth on October 9 and 10 last? If so, do you know anything in regard to the conveyance of the wounded on the cars to hospitals below?

Answer. I was. I did superintend shipping most, if not all of them.

Question. Can you state whether or not the wounded were properly provided; whether an officer and attendant were sent with them?

Answer. I know that the wounded men were put aboard the cars and the most dangerously wounded were put upon mattresses, and in some instances I could not get mattresses. On every occasion I endeavored to have at least one day's cooked rations sent with the men and I sent also a sufficient number of assistants to look after them. I also sent either a surgeon or an assistant surgeon with the first four or five trains that left Holly Springs after the wounded came in. These men were delivered to hospitals below and the medical officers reported back to me that they had discharged their duty.

Question. Do you know whether or not the cars with the wounded stopped all night at Water Valley; and, if so, why they stopped?

Answer. It was reported to me by a medical officer whom I sent in charge of the wounded that one train was stopped for the purpose of preparing warm rations for the men, as they did not relish cold rations. The doctor's name was De Roche. He is now at Canton. I think no other train was reported to me as having stopped there at night by any medical officer. Mr. Frost, the superintendent of the railroad, told me that the regular freight train left at 1 o'clock, and that when there were wounded on board the train would go directly through to its destination. I made the proper inquiries. I would not have allowed a train that had left Holly Springs to have remained at Water Valley all night if I had known it.

Question. Do you know if all proper arrangements were made to have the wounded sent to hospitals as comfortable as possible?

Answer. I did everything and I believe that everything was done that could have been done. General Van Dorn told me to call upon him for everything I needed and afforded me every assistance in his power, in addition to which he telegraphed to General Ruggles to make preparation for them in his district, in case they could not be taken care of nearer on this side of it.

Question. Do you know of any neglect on the part of General Van Dorn to have the wounded properly attended to or of any report ever having been made to him that they had not been?

Answer. I do not.

Question. If cars with wounded men improperly stopped at Water Valley could it have been prevented by General Van Dorn?

Answer. I think not, because the superintendent of the railroad claims to be governed by General Lee's orders prohibiting military interference with the management of the railroads in regard to running the road, and so expressed himself to me on several occasions—once when I endeavored to get him to bring a load of sick over as far as Oxford off schedule time.

Question. What has been General Van Dorn's usual attention to the sick and wounded in this department?

Answer. His attention has been prompt and kind, so far as I know; more so than any other military officer under whom I have ever served.

By RECORDER:

Question. Were any of the wounded men sent off to the hospitals below with their wounds undressed?

Answer. I suppose there were. We had not a sufficient number of medical officers to attend to the whole of them. We attended to most of them and as fast as we could.

Question. Were they improperly crowded or herded in the cars?

Answer. Not that I know of. We had to put them pretty close, but not so as to be injurious in any way that I know of. I think it not unlikely that at every station below the stragglers crowded in, and by the time they got some distance below they may have been pretty well crowded. There are a great many stragglers besieging every railroad depot.

The following order was received by the court:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DEPT. MISS. AND EAST LOUISIANA, *Jackson, Miss., November* 18, 1862.

* * * * * * *

IV. The court of inquiry now sitting at Abbeville, Miss., in the case of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, Provisional Army Confederate States, will, in addition to their present duties, express an opinion upon the facts as elicited, and will further investigate any charge of drunkenness against that officer.

* * * * * * *

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General PRICE.
(Through Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn.)

The court adjourned at 2 p. m. to meet again on Saturday morning, November 22.

SATURDAY, *November* 22, 1862—9 a. m.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Maj. Gens. Sterling Price and D. H. Maury; Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman; Capt. E. H. Cummins, recorder, and Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn.

Major-General Van Dorn submitted the address herewith forwarded:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COURT: Stripped of all technicalities the accusations against me are:

First. That I ought not to have attacked Corinth at all.

Second. That I made the attack without consideration or forethought, on a plan crude and undigested.

Third. That military blunders were committed by me in the management of the fight on the first day (Friday), and that I failed to make proper disposition during the night of Friday, by which the battle was lost.

Fourth. That I moved my army on Corinth with deficient subsistence supplies, relying on capturing what was needed from the enemy.

Fifth. That I was cruel and inhuman to the officers and men of my command by ordering senseless circuitous marches and countermarches and by subjecting them to starvation.

Sixth. That I was negligent of my wounded, and by my neglect subjected them to incredible and unnecessary suffering.

If these accusations are well founded they must deeply touch my character as a soldier and a man. If they be true I am neither fit for society nor command. If they are established by the evidence before you I ought to be stripped of every badge of military authority or honor my country ever conferred upon me—which I have worn with the thrill of gratitude love of country inspired—and banished out of the circle of a civilized and Christian community. Upon issues so big with importance to all that I hold dear I trust the court will not regard some comment on my part either untimely or improper.

First. Was it wrong to attack Corinth at all? This question cannot be determined without a careful consideration of the situation, the accepted word to signify the relative position and forces of the enemy and of our own. At the time I determined to move on Corinth the enemy held the city of Memphis, fortified by works and within the protection of gunboats; Bolivar, strongly fortified on both banks of the Hatchie River; Jackson, fortified, and Corinth, strengthened by more elaborate works and defenses than existed at either of the positions mentioned. The forces of the enemy distributed at these points approximately amounted in the aggregate to 42,000, as follows: At Memphis, 6,000; at Bolivar, 8,000; at Jackson, 3,000; at Corinth, 15,000; at the outposts (Burnsville, Rienzi, Jacinto, Iuka, and Bethel), 8,000; at important bridges and on garrison duty, 2,000 or 3,000. Western Tennessee was occupied by the enemy, with railroad connections to Columbus, Ky., and the Mississippi River from Helena to Cairo, and they held Nashville, garrisoned by a small force, in Middle Tennessee. At Helena (also fortified) the Federal force amounted to —— thousand, with the facility of river transportation. The new levies, under the call for 600,000 additional troops, had long been made and were rapidly being organized, while many thousands of them had already taken the field.

The main body of our army, which evacuated Corinth, was in Kentucky under General Bragg before greatly superior forces of the enemy,

with at least no certainty of maintaining its position. Eastern Tennessee was free from Federal dominion. General Price, with a force of ——— thousand, occupied the lines of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad at Baldwyn, while my command at Vicksburg and Port Hudson and at Abbeville was guarding the Mississippi River and the lines of the Mississippi Central Railroad, leading to the capital of the State. The successful defense of Vicksburg against a naval force, however formidable, has shown that a combined land and naval attack was necessary to the reduction of the place, and the enemy was exerting extraordinary energy to be prepared for such result. To prevent it the expulsion of the enemy from Western Tennessee became a military necessity. More than this, in view of the immense preparations being made by the Federal Government to overwhelm us in the spring or during the autumn, should the stage of the waters and the season be propitious, it was an obvious defensive policy to push the enemy across the Ohio River, occupy Columbus, resume the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River by the occupation of Columbus, and, instructed by the light of past events, fortify permanently the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. This policy carried our army under General Bragg to Kentucky. If General Bragg should succeed and maintain himself it was clear that the columns of my command, united with that of General Price, should drive the enemy out of Tennessee to accomplish the general design. If, on the contrary, he should be compelled to fall back, it was equally manifest that an effort should be made to aid him by crippling the Federal forces in Tennessee and placing ourselves in a position to secure a junction or co-operation with his retreating army.

I ask how could these objects be accomplished while the enemy occupied Corinth? In the judgment of military men, it is the key to the whole position. Its strategic importance has been recognized by the enemy as well as by ourselves. I could have taken Memphis, but I could not have held it against the naval force of the enemy in front and his land forces in my rear and on both flanks. No important military result would have attended the capture, and its total destruction by the enemy would have probably followed the attempt. The line of fortifications around Bolivar is intersected by the Hatchie River, rendering it impossible to take the place by quick assault, and re-enforcements could be thrown in from Jackson by railroad; besides, situated as it is in the re-entrant angle of three fortified places, an advance upon it would expose both my flanks and rear to an attack from the forces at Corinth and Memphis. While Corinth was the strongest it was the most salient point, and its capture was a condition precedent to the accomplishment of anything of importance in West Tennessee. The able and acute general who commanded at Corinth well understood the consequences which would have resulted from its fall. In his official order he says that the "stake for which he fought at Corinth was the fate of West Tennessee, and more remotely the fate of Federal arms in the valley of the Mississippi." See this published order and report of General Rosecrans. A general no less distinguished gave me the concurrence of his judgment in support of my own upon the vital necessity of reducing Corinth. Major-General Price, before the junction of our forces at Ripley in September, wrote me that he was ready to co-operate with me in an attack upon Corinth; and here as a witness, in clear and emphatic words and in many forms of expression, he has confirmed the propriety of the step he was willing to take. He testifies that so great was the importance of Corinth to us that it "warranted more than the usual hazard of battle" to win it. He testifies

that "had we taken Corinth the present advantageous base of operations of the enemy—Memphis, Jackson, Bolivar, La Grange, Grand Junction, and Corinth—would now be ours, not theirs." He adds, "I do not entertain a doubt of it." He testifies that he has "not a doubt that if we had taken Corinth, and as a consequence thereof freed Western Tennessee, that the efforts of the enemy to dislodge our army would have prolonged the contest so late in the season as to render military movements difficult." He testifies that "in the event of General Bragg's army being compelled to fall back into Tennessee the taking of Corinth by us would in all likelihood have enabled Bragg's army and this to have united or co-operated in such a way as to hold the State of Tennessee for several months." He volunteered to say in his evidence that "in the movements upon Corinth, and in the management of the fight at Corinth, amid all the consultations and conferences with me, which were frequent and many, there arose but one difference of opinion between us, and that was upon the question whether the attack should be delayed a few days until we should be re-enforced by the returned prisoners expected from Jackson."

I introduced the testimony of General Price on the subject of the propriety of my advance on Corinth because he was an officer of experience and distinction; second, because from his position as commander of a separate army, left in the rear by General Bragg to guard important interests of this State and to co-operate, as far as his limited resources would allow, in the general design which Bragg's movement was intended to accomplish, his mind must have often been painfully engaged in considering what action on his part might best contribute to the success of our arms; and last, because I knew the propriety of attacking Corinth was no new subject with him, but one that for a long time received his anxious consideration.

Corinth, so hurtful to us while in the possession of the enemy, so advantageous to us if in our own, ought to have been attacked by me unless my repulse was an inevitable event. This could be only because either the place was impregnable to assault or because it was defended by an overwhelming force. My accuser (General Bowen) was not bold enough to affirm either proposition. He does not aver that the place was impregnable to assault. He does not charge that it was defended by overwhelming numbers. He charges only that the place was strongly fortified and that it was defended by a formidable force. That it was not impregnable he swears in his testimony, for he says on oath that in spite of the strength of the fortification and the formidable forces of the enemy the place could have been easily taken on Friday afternoon with proper disposition on my part during the battle. That it was not impregnable is shown by the abundant proof in the case that the exterior works were carried by my entire line, embracing both corps, and Price's corps carried the interior defenses and penetrated into the heart of the town up to the square surrounding the headquarters of the commanding general of the enemy. General Rust, who, at Tuscumbia Bridge, within 14 miles of Corinth, pronounced that success was impossible, and afterward in stronger phrase declared the attempt madness, with the candor of the soldier and the gentleman, testified before you that he was forced to change his opinion, and said, on Friday afternoon, "I thought we had a first-rate chance to take the place." That the fortifications were not impregnable to assault is manifest from the nature of the works themselves, being penetrable by artillery and requiring no scaling-ladders to mount them.

Before proceeding to the second accusation I wish to say a few words

on the preliminary question, whether I should have waited for the arrival of the returned prisoners expected from Jackson before moving on Corinth.

General Price favored the policy of waiting for their arrival, and I at one time before our junction acquiesced in that idea and wrote to him to that effect. Increase of force was mutually and greatly desired by us both. In reply he writes to me from Baldwyn:

> Whether we wait for the returned prisoners or not it is better that the junction of our forces should at once take place.

Subsequent reflection and additional information received by me before our junction at Ripley on September 28 satisfied me that the blow on Corinth could not be struck too soon. From scouts in the service of the army, from my own cavalry pickets, as well as from Federal papers, I learned that Rosecrans would be sent to the command of Corinth in place of Grant, who had gone North, and that the enemy were re-enforcing Jackson and Bolivar from Columbus; and from my knowledge of the capacity and character of Rosecrans I was convinced that Corinth would be strengthened by the change of its commander. Besides, the uncertainty of Bragg's position became every day more manifest and his retirement from Kentucky into Tennessee more probable. It became very obvious, also, that General Bragg was deceived in regard to the force of the enemy in Western Tennessee and North Mississippi. In addition, my constant and unremitting efforts to have the returned prisoners forwarded to Holly Springs even were unavailing, and from information received from General Tilghman, charged with their equipment and organization, the difficulty of procuring full transportation for them, and the delays attendant upon the exchanges, I became satisfied that if I waited for their reception all opportunity of striking Corinth with a reasonable prospect of success would be lost. The junction of our armies at Ripley increased the force of these convictions. The fact of junction could not be long concealed from the enemy, and the knowledge of that fact would have stimulated the enemy to strengthen his defenses and augment his forces. His resources to re-enforce were greatly superior to our own, and I am aware of no reason to suppose that he would not have used them. The testimony of General Tilghman establishes the correctness of my conclusion. The expectation entertained by us in September that the returned prisoners would be received by this army in a few days was a military illusion. The few days became an indefinite period. In greatly diminished numbers, it was not until October 14 that they came, and up to the present time, November 20, after the most active and energetic exertions, they are not yet furnished with transportation for the field.

Second. Was the attack on Corinth made without consideration or forethought, on a plan crude and undigested?

It was supposed by my accuser that the attack on Corinth was a sudden thought of mine; that it was not only a new idea but one antagonistic to purposes long entertained by me; that I was resolved not to sacrifice soldiers by moving them against fortifications, and that in some unexplained way I had determined to maneuver the enemy out of the fortified places held by them in Mississippi and Tennessee. So strong was his conviction of my hostility to marching against fortifications, and the suddenness of determination to make Corinth an exception, first communicated to him at Davis' Bridge, on the Hatchie River, that he sees in everything the want of preparation, crudeness, and confusion, which are apt concomitants of newly-born pur-

poses. Thus he supposes that I have failed to think of and provide subsistence, and calls upon his division commander to remonstrate against the march until the supposed deficiency shall be supplied. He concludes that in the hurry of action I have neglected to provide myself with correct maps drawn to a scale of the approaches to Corinth, and that I was seeking to supply the deficiency by crude sketches of my own, unfit for the ordinary use of the army. He imagines that I was ignorant of Corinth and its surroundings and its defenses and destitute of any maps showing the same. He finds that the army is marched on Corinth in a hasty and disorderly manner. To his vision there is no concerted or systematic plan of attack, but troops were seemingly hurled against the defenses as if to surprise a foe with whom I had been engaged, as he declares, for thirty-six hours. He concludes also that in keeping with this hurry-scurry mode of warfare I had ignored all aid from engineers. It is some consolation to learn from my accuser that this irregular, spasmodic, and unscientific method of fighting found me on the night of October 3 in command of a victorious army, inside of the works of a place strongly fortified, supported by an enemy formidable in numbers and fully prepared for a stubborn defense. (See first specification of first charge and the third specification of the first charge.)

In spite of the utter hopelessness of surprising an enemy with whose outposts I had been engaged for thirty-six hours we learn from my accuser that the enemy had failed to avail himself of this long notice and had not called in his re-enforcements, and required the further time of the night of October 3 and 4 to bring them in, which he says I allowed him by declining to make a night attack, of which advantage he says in his charge, but not in his testimony, the enemy fully availed himself. (See second specification of first charge.)

The first charge and its specifications amount to a suicide in logic and evince a total ignorance of my plan of attacking Corinth. It is not strange that General Bowen should be ignorant of my purpose and of the means by which I hoped to have executed it, for I had not deemed it necessary to inform him on either point. As a brigade commander I thought his duty was to obey orders and I did not call him to counsel with me.

Now this court, in the light of the evidence before it, knows that the attack on Corinth had been the subject of anxious deliberation on my part and on the part of General Price; that I had made ample provisions for the subsistence of my army; that I had taken great pains while in Corinth in April and May to make myself acquainted with Corinth, its surroundings, its approaches, its defenses, and topography; that I was possessed of accurate maps, drawn by competent engineers, Federal and Confederate, showing the same; that General Price had sent me a scout, who, by his directions, had entered Corinth a short time previous to my attack of the place, to inform me of its defenses and forces; that our march was "not disorderly," but "in perfect order," and not too hasty; that the line of battle was formed and the attack made in accordance with the rule of military science and at points with which I was made entirely familiar by previous service at Corinth while the place was in our possession.

It is charged by my accuser that I failed to avail myself on Friday afternoon of an opportunity to send General Lovell's division pell-mell into Corinth, following what he says was the broken and retreating center of the enemy's lines. Without any knowledge of the condition of affairs on my center and left, and with a conjectural idea of the

condition of the enemy's left, and with a confessed ignorance of the force and position of the enemy's right, seeing, as he says, five regiments of the enemy retire toward their inner fortifications in confusion, he suggests that Corinth might have been taken by throwing my right wing in pursuit of them. The proof shows that at that time and for two or three hours afterward the center and left of my line, embracing General Price's corps, which constituted two-thirds of my army, was engaged in a terrific contest with the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground till sunset, when they ended the contest by retiring into their interior defenses. I do not doubt the gallantry of my accuser, but his criticisms as a brigade commander, confined in his knowledge to what appears before him, ignorant of the operations going on in two-thirds of the line of battle, and unapprised of the plan of operations of the general in command, reminds me of Cowper's fly on the dome of St. Paul's, who, with a vision that extended only a few inches around him, was found discoursing on the architecture of the entire building.

It is said that I ought to have pursued the advantage gained by me in the afternoon of Friday by a night attack. I did not fail to consider that matter. I was anxious to deny the enemy the possibility of re-enforcements. I knew my antagonist—knew that he would avail himself of every resource in his power, but I could not prudently hazard a night attack. My troops were not veterans, though gallant as any commander ever led to battle. They were greatly exhausted by heat, by thirst, and by the fatigue which excess of valor created. The line of attack was a long one, and as it approached the interior defenses of the enemy that line must necessarily become contracted. There would have been imminent danger of mistaking friend for foe unless the utmost care was exercised in the advance. Besides it was impossible for me to ascertain the precise position of the enemy, and that fact was strong against a night attack.

It is charged that I did not, on the night of October 3, reconnoiter the position of the enemy. The fact is admitted by me, and the answer is, as the evidence shows, including that of my accuser, that it was impossible. The experiment was tried. One of my staff officers, Major Dillon, was sent by me on that service, and he met the sharpshooters of the enemy in less than 100 yards of my line. If the noise of the wagons and cannon had clearly indicated re-enforcements rather than evacuation there was no method by which I could have avoided the result.

The plan of the movement on Corinth was to take the place, not by siege or investment, but by *coup de main*. From all the sources of information accessible to a commander I was satisfied that the force at Corinth and its outposts did not much exceed 20,000 men. Some of their outposts were at a distance from Corinth of 15 or 20 miles. The forces in Corinth did not exceed 12,000 or 15,000. By a sudden and rapid attack on the place I expected to throw upon it a force superior to that of the enemy, and I hoped to carry the place before the re-enforcements of the outposts could be drawn in. To this end I masked my attack on Corinth by threatening Bolivar. My advance upon Bolivar had drawn the division of Ross from Corinth to that point. I marched suddenly from Ripley to Pocahontas, equidistant between Bolivar and Corinth. My cavalry was thrown forward toward both points. I turned quickly toward Corinth, masking my infantry with my cavalry up to Indian Creek, within a short distance of the exterior works of Corinth, making it uncertain which place was the object of

my attack. I cut the railroad between Bolivar and Corinth, and no re-enforcements came from Bolivar to the aid of Corinth. Further to cover my design I worked all night on a bridge at Pocahontas and left it unfinished. By the proof in the case it is manifest that I fell upon Corinth defended by less than 15,000 men. The failure to carry the place the first day, and the re-enforcements brought in by the toil and industry and working capacity of an able and indefatigable adversary, whom I had surprised, together with a failure to carry out my plan of attack on the morning of Saturday by one of those *contretemps* against which no providence can guard, lost the battle of Corinth. My official report explains the causes of its derangements, but as the charges and specifications do not touch the matter I forbear to lay them before the court.

It would be inexcusable in me before this tribunal to notice the remaining accusations made against me. The proof unmistakably and beyond cavil stamps them as untrue. My supplies were more than ample; there were no unnecessary marches or countermarches, and the care of my wounded is affirmatively established beyond the power of refutation.

Outside of the specific charges made by my accuser I have been enabled by this investigation to stamp with infamy the defamatory attack made upon my character as a soldier and a gentleman throughout the length and breadth of this land, by clandestine and cowardly falsehoods, sent on electric currents to the President at Richmond and by wholesale and loud-mouthed calumny scattered over my native State. I have been proclaimed an habitual drunkard, addicted to intemperance, intoxicated on the battle-field of Corinth. You, Generals Price and Maury, members of this court, know and have testified to the intense falsehood of that accusation. Other charges, incapable in their nature of investigation by this court, nearly touching my character as a man, originating among the people of my native State, have had the same widespread circulation. Born of malice and falsehood, they can escape refutation only by escaping investigation.

Gentlemen of the court, I am a Mississippian by birth. The ashes of my parents repose in her soil. It has been my pride to serve her. Called to an administrative department on her territory against my will, because not fitted by previous experience to discharge the duties of such position, I have taxed every energy of my nature to guard and protect her interests. I remember with what fondness, after long absence, I gazed upon the sky which canopied the spot where I had first seen the light of day. My hopes and my aspirations have been blended with her prosperity and her glory. To aid in advancing both has been my study since I was clothed with authority on her soil. I have spent many an anxious night and travail of mind to discover how best I might beat back the invader from her limits. I struck for her as I would strike for wife or child. My blood has always been ready for her, yet in the midst of my struggles for her my name has been blighted by her people. My trust is that the investigation of this court will vindicate it from dishonor.

Gentlemen of the court, these extended remarks are not meant alone for your ears. In this tribunal I know my character is safe; but the accusations against me will take an enduring form by becoming part of the archives of the nation, and the jealousy with which a soldier guards his reputation prompts me to place by their side an antidote to the poison they contain.

EARL VAN DORN.

The court then closed for deliberation, and, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, expressed the following opinion:

After a careful investigation of the matters contained in the charges and specifications against Major-General Van Dorn by Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen the court are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence before it fully disproves every allegation contained in said charges and specifications.

At the request of General Van Dorn, sanctioned by the order of General Pemberton, herewith forwarded, the court investigated the imputations of drunkenness which have been made against General Van Dorn, and report that the testimony before them does, in their opinion, fully disprove said imputation. The court recommended that no further proceedings be had in the case.

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army C. S.
DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, C. S. Army.
STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Provisional Army C. S.

E. H. CUMMINS, *Captain, Provisional Army C. S., Recorder.*

There being no further business before them the court adjourned *sine die.*

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, C. S. Army, President Court of Inquiry.

E. H. CUMMINS, *Captain, Provisional Army C. S., Recorder.*

HDQRS. DEPT. MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Abbeville, Miss., November 28, 1862.

I. The proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, Provisional Army Confederate States, are approved, and I fully concur in the opinion expressed by the court that every allegation made against him is fully disproved and that no further proceedings are necessary.

II. The court of inquiry, of which Maj. Gen. Sterling Price is president, is hereby dissolved.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 9, 1862.—Affair near Humboldt, Tenn.

Report of Capt. J. Morris Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

HUMBOLDT, *October* 9, 1862.

One of my Tennessee cavalry captains and 11 men out scouting were captured at daybreak this morning at the house of old David Nunns, 18 miles west of here, by a party of rebel soldiers.

Reports also agree as to there being a considerable force of rebels at Brownsville—about 900—and that they are arranging to attack this place; also to concentrate some force at McClellan's to-night at 11 o'clock and destroy the railroad connection. Who am I to report to now?

J. MORRIS YOUNG,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Major-General GRANT, *Jackson.*

OCTOBER 17, 1862.—Skirmish at Island No. 10, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Maj. Quincy McNeil, Second Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army.

COLUMBUS, *October* 18, 1862.

SIR: Colonel Faulkner, [Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry], and 300 rebel cavalry attacked Island 10 yesterday at daylight.

Our forces whipped the enemy, taking Colonel Faulkner, Capt. R. M Meriwether, Capt. H. B. Blakemore, Adjt. L. H. Johnson, and 1[illegible] enlisted men prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is severe; our loss 3 killed.

Major McNeil with re-enforcements from New Madrid has crossed Reelfoot Lake, below the Obion, and thinks he will cut off their re treat.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Quincy McNeil, Second Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Island No. 10, *October* 7, 1862.

SIR: This camp was attacked at 4 o'clock this morning. At daylight I sent Captain Moore, Company L, Second Illinois Cavalry, in pursuit He overtook a body of cavalry about 20 miles from here, gave battle taking Colonel Faulkner, Captain Meriwether, Captain Blakemore Lieutenant Johnson, and 11 privates, from whom he found the enemy to consist of 300 men. After fighting an hour Captain Moore finding himself outnumbered (he having but 40 men) fell back to camp, the rebels declining to follow.

The loss on our side is 3 men supposed to be killed; that of the rebels is unknown so far as the battle, but 7 were wounded and many supposed to be killed. From the prisoners we learn that they came from Mississippi, traveling three days and nights to take this post, and then move on Hickman, take that place, and leave immediately for the south.

To an overruling Providence do we owe our safety. With citizens for guides and traveling from the Obion between moonrise and 4 o'clock in the morning they evaded all the scouting parties and approached to within a hundred yards of the camp. They were about forming into line of battle when the sentinel fired upon the advancing column; the rear of the rebel band fired into the front, when the front (thinking they were attacked from the rear) defended themselves from that quarter. The fight between the rebel front and rear lasted about three minutes

wounding several of their number and creating the impression that they were ambushed by the forces from this camp. This caused a panic and they fled to their horses, stationed a mile distant. They immediately mounted and gave up the capture of either this place or Hickman. Had they come as they intended they would have given us much trouble, as they had a perfect plan of this camp; had their men selected, three to each officer, whom they intended to capture in bed; but finding the guards drawn in toward the camp led them to think that we had been apprised of their approach and that we were prepared for them. They could not have taken the camp, but might have killed and wounded many before they could have been repulsed.

I have been re-enforced by Company D, Second Illinois Cavalry, and one section of De Golyer's Michigan battery, and with this force I intend to cut off the retreat of the rebels by taking the fords of the lake near the Obion River.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

QUINCY MCNEIL,
Major Second Illinois Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. H. N. TOWNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ky.

OCTOBER 21, 1862.—Skirmish at Woodville, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Tennessee.

JACKSON, TENN., *October* 23, 1862.

A dispatch just in says our cavalry under Major Mudd ran into Haywood's Partisan Rangers 7 miles west of Brownsville. Killed 1 captain, captured about 40 prisoners, 60 horses and mules, and a wagon load of arms, completely breaking up the party. I will send these men to Alton.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

General H. W. HALLECK.

OCTOBER 21–24, 1862.—Scout to Colliersville, Shelby Depot, Hickory, and Galloway Switch, Tenn., with skirmishes.

Report of Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., October 25, 1862.

GENERAL: In pursuance of Special Order dated October 21 I proceeded with 400 men on scout therein indicated. We came upon the enemy near Colliersville and drove them toward Wolf River. They reformed in the timber to receive us, but after a brisk skirmish they fled in every direction. The rebels were commanded by Captain O'Neil, and were a portion of Outlaw's Alabama regiment. We, after threatening Byhalia and Mount Pleasant, turned to the left and crossed Wolf

River; dispersed a party of bushwhackers, supposed to be some of Dailey's men, 4 miles beyond and north of Wolf River. We encamped the night of the 22d at Shelby Depot, in company with the Fifty-fifth Illinois, Colonel Stuart commanding. On the 23d, on approaching the bridge over the Loosahatchie north of Shelby with my command (Colonel Stuart's command remaining at the depot) we discovered it on fire, and were fired upon by Burrow's guerrillas, who were secreted on the opposite side of the river. I dismounted one battalion of my command to fight on foot, who promptly sought the protection of the bridge and timber on this side of the river and who succeeded in soon driving the rebels from their covert. I then crossed over with a portion of my men on foot, at the same time sending word to Colonel Stuart for buckets and axes to put out the fire and repair the bridge for the crossing of the whole force.

After a short skirmish with the rebels they mounted their horses and scattered in the woods, the largest portion passing to the right up the bottom. As soon as the bridge was repaired we crossed over and took the same direction. We came upon the enemy again and scattered them in every direction through the timber, killing, wounding, and taking some prisoners.

Hearing of a force in the neighborhood of Hickory we proceeded through the bottom and came upon a party of them near the bridge north of that place, drove them hastily to that point, capturing Burroughs' quartermaster and scattering the detachment in every direction. We then recrossed to the north side of the Loosahatchie again and moved toward Galloway Switch, and when within 2 miles of that place, at the bridge across the Beaver Creek, we came upon the enemy, supposed to be about 300 strong. They fled at our approach and we pursued them beyond Galloway Switch, constantly firing upon their rear, killing, wounding, and capturing some of them, and they leaving marked evidence of their hasty retreat, the ground being strewn with shot-guns, saddle-bags, blankets, hats, and an occasional horse without a rider.

By this time, it being about 6 o'clock p. m., and by my instructions having to be at Randolph the next morning, I returned through Galloway Switch and then turned north at a point 1 mile this side, going near Concordia, then turning to the northeast, and after recrossing Beaver Creek about 9 o'clock p. m. we came upon a detachment of Green's men, of Benson's battalion, who had stopped for the night. We surprised and captured 4 of them.

Proceeding on the Somerville and Randolph road we encamped 2 miles east of Portersville; dashed into that place at daylight next morning, but found that Scales' company had disbanded a day or two before, the captain going to Holly Springs, and that Faulkner's command had moved on the Hatchie, near Brownsville. After scouring the country in the vicinity of Portersville we moved on to Randolph, arriving there at about 11 o'clock a. m., and found a detachment of the Forty-eighth Ohio awaiting our arrival. With the aid of a passing boat I embarked my command on it and the boats already provided and arrived at Memphis at about 10 o'clock p. m. the 24th.

The country in the neighborhood of Randolph is almost entirely deserted. The face of the country is hilly and broken and heavily timbered. The bottom land in the vicinity of Loosahatchie River and Beaver Creek is very densely wooded and the banks of the streams are generally steep and miry. The bridges are poorly constructed. We killed in the

different skirmishes 7, wounded between 20 and 30, took 17 of them prisoners, capturing 22 head of horses and mules (which have been turned over to provost-marshal, as per general order), and between 30 and 40 shot-guns, the most of which I had broken and destroyed, not having any convenient way of bringing them with us, which I am happy to inform you was accomplished without the loss or injury of a man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Memphis.

OCTOBER 22–25, 1862.—Expedition from Fort Donelson to Waverly, Tenn., with skirmishes.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus.
No. 2.—Lieut. John B. Colton, Quartermaster Eighty-third Illinois Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus.

COLUMBUS, KY., *October* 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report an engagement near Waverly with Napier's guerrillas by a detachment of the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers and one piece of artillery and 30 cavalry, under Maj. E. C. Brott, from Fort Donelson, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and infantry from Fort Heiman.

Our forces amounted to about 500; the enemy 800. We killed 12, wounded several, took 15 prisoners, and destroyed 12 barges and row-boats of the enemy, who would make no further fight.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. John B. Colton, Quartermaster Eighty-third Illinois Infantry.

COLUMBUS, KY., *October* 29, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by Brigadier-General Davies to hand you a report of the late battle near Waverly between a detachment of the

Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under the command of Maj. E. C. Brott, and a part of the rebel forces commanded by Colonel Napier. The official report of the same not having yet been received, having been with the expedition, I give the facts as correctly as the circumstances will admit.

The Federal force left Fort Donelson on Tuesday, October 22, at 1 o'clock p. m., consisting of 140 infantry, 30 cavalry, and 1 rifled gun of Captain Flood's battery, and proceeded toward Waverly, which is situated 40 miles north [south] west from Fort Donelson and 9 miles from the Tennessee River.

On Wednesday afternoon when within 6 miles of Waverly our advance guard of cavalry were fired upon by 25 mounted guerrillas, but without effect. At sunset of same day our advance came upon a band of 75 mounted guerrillas stationed in a thicket, one-half mile from the town of Waverly. They fired upon us, killing 1 private and slightly wounding 2 others. Our force returned the fire, killing 4 (as near as could be ascertained) and wounding several others. We took 1 prisoner. The enemy immediately took to flight. Major Brott then ordered his command to fall back 1 mile, where we encamped for the night, troops lying on their arms. From the prisoner taken we ascertained that the rebel force amounted to 700 or 800 well-mounted men, armed with muskets and double-barreled shot-guns, with two rifled Parrott guns taken from the steamer Terry.

The next morning at 5 o'clock Major Brott ordered his command to fall back to White Oak Springs, about 14 miles, not thinking his force sufficiently strong to proceed farther. When about 6 miles from camp, at the crossing of a creek, a band of about 300 mounted guerrillas attacked us on our rear. At the time of the attack our forces were scattered, owing to a misunderstanding of the place of camping for breakfast. The order was to camp about 4 miles farther on. The enemy dashed in upon the troops, causing considerable confusion for a time, but they rallied and fired upon the enemy, the fire lasting about eight minutes, when the enemy retired with 8 men killed and several wounded, as was reported to us by their two surgeons whom we took prisoners. We had 1 man severely wounded and 2 slightly. On the battle grounds and on the march we took 15 prisoners. Our forces were then ordered to march back to Fort Donelson, where they arrived on Friday evening, October 25.

I suppose the reason of the whole of Napier's force not attacking us was from the fact that a Federal force of about 250 infantry and cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick, of Fifth Iowa Cavalry, coming up on the opposite side of the river from the enemy's camp, and they (the enemy) fearing an attack did not send out a large force. We did not know that Colonel Patrick was on the opposite side of the river. He was ordered to go out on the road from Fort Heiman to Paris to reconnoiter, and on his return to camp went over to the river opposite the enemy's camp. He succeeded in destroying twelve barges and row-boats belonging to the enemy. He also fired several shots at them.

The foregoing are all the facts of importance that would be of service.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. B. COLTON,
Quartermaster Eighty-third Illinois Volunteers.

J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 31, 1862–JANUARY 10, 1863.—Operations on the Mississippi Central Railroad from Bolivar, Tenn., to Coffeeville, Miss.*

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1862.—Union forces advance from Bolivar and Corinth upon Grand Junction, Tenn.

Nov. 4, 1862.—La Grange and Grand Junction, Tenn., occupied by Union forces.

5, 1862.—Skirmish at Jumpertown, Miss.

Reconnaissance from La Grange toward Somerville, Tenn.

6, 1862.—Reconnaissance from La Grange, Tenn., toward Lamar, Miss., and skirmish at Worsham's Creek.

Skirmish at Old Lamar, Miss.

8-9, 1862.—Reconnaissance from La Grange, Tenn., and skirmishes at Old Lamar and Hudsonville, Miss.

13, 1862.—Skirmish at Holly Springs, Miss.

19-20, 1862.—Expedition from Grand Junction, Tenn., to Ripley, Miss.

28-29, 1862.—Skirmishes at Holly Springs, Miss.

29, 1862.—Skirmish at Lumpkin's Mill, Miss.

29-30, 1862.—Skirmishes at Waterford, Miss.

30, 1862.—Skirmish at Chulahoma, Miss.

Dec. 1, 1862.—Skirmish at Hudsonville, Miss.

1-3, 1862.—Skirmishes about Oxford, Miss.

3, 1862.—Skirmishes on the Yocknapatalfa, at Prophet, Spring Dale, and Free Bridges, Miss.

4, 1862.—Skirmish at Water Valley, Miss.

Affair near Oxford, Miss.

5, 1862.—Engagement at Coffeeville, Miss.

14-19, 1862.—Expedition against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Miss.

18, 1862.—Skirmish near Water Valley, Miss.

20, 1862.—Capture of Holly Springs, Miss.

Skirmish at Cold Water, Miss.

20-28, 1862.—Operations against the Van Dorn raid.

21, 1862.—Skirmish at Davis' Mill, Miss.

24, 1862.—Skirmishes at Bolivar and Middleburg, Tenn.

25, 1862.—Skirmish at Ripley, Miss.

Jan. 9-10, 1863.—Holly Springs, Miss., evacuated by the Union forces.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Tennessee, of operations November 1, 1862-January 6, 1863, with instructions from the General-in-Chief.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, U. S. Army, of operations November 3-December 31, including action near Jackson, Tenn., December 19, and skirmish at Middleburg, December 24.

No. 3.—Col. Mortimer D. Leggett, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, of reconnaissance from La Grange toward Somerville, Tenn., November 5.

No. 4.—Col. Isaac C. Pugh, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, of reconnaissance from La Grange, Tenn., toward Lamar, Miss., and skirmish at Worsham's Creek, November 6.

* See also expedition (November 27-December 6, 1862) from Helena, Ark., to Grenada, Miss., *post*.

No. 5.—Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, of reconnaissance from La Grange, November 8–9, 1862, and of the evacuation of Holly Springs, Miss., January 9–10, 1863.

No. 6.—Col. Albert L. Lee, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, of skirmish at Holly Springs, November 13, and expedition from Grand Junction to Ripley, November 19–20.

No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U. S. Army, of skirmish at Lumpkin's Mill, Miss., November 29.

No. 8.—Col. Theophilus Lyle Dickey, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, of skirmishes about Oxford, December 1–3; skirmish at Spring Dale Bridge, December 3; skirmish at Water Valley, December 4; engagement at Coffeeville, December 5, and expedition against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, December 14–19.

No. 9.—Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, of skirmishes at Spring Dale and Prophet Bridges, December 3; skirmish at Water Valley, December 4; engagement at Coffeeville, December 5, and operations against the Van Dorn raid, December 20–25.

No. 10.—Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, of engagement at Coffeeville, December 5, and capture of Holly Springs, December 20.

No. 11.—Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, C. S. Army, of engagement at Coffeeville, December 5.

No. 12.—Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of affair near Oxford, December 4.

No. 13.—Col. Robert C. Murphy, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, of the capture of Holly Springs, December 20.

No. 14.—Surg. Horace R. Wirtz, U. S. Army, of the capture of Holly Springs, December 20.

No. 15.—Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, of the capture of Holly Springs, December 20.

No. 16.—Maj. John J. Mudd, Second Illinois Cavalry, of the capture of Holly Springs, December 20, and operations, December 24–27, including skirmish at Ripley, December 25.

No. 17.—Orders in relation to the capture of Holly Springs and dismissing Colonel Murphy from the service of the United States.

No. 18.—Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, of operations, December 5–28, including skirmishes at Bolivar, Middleburg, and Ripley, December 24–25.

No. 19.—Col. Jonathan Richmond, One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Davis' Mill, December 21.

No. 20.—Col. William H. Morgan, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of skirmish at Davis' Mill, December 21.

No. 21.—Col. William H. Graves, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, of skirmish at Middleburg, December 24.

No. 22.—Congratulatory orders upon the defense of Coldwater, Davis' Mill, and Middleburg, December 20, 21, and 24.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Tennessee, of operations November 1, 1862–*January* 6, 1863, *with instructions from the General-in-Chief.*

JACKSON, TENN., *November* 2, 1862—11 a. m.

I have commenced a movement on Grand Junction with three divisions from Corinth and two from Bolivar. Will leave here to-morrow evening and take command in person. If found practicable, I will go

on to Holly Springs, and maybe Grenada, completing railroad and telegraph as I go. Bolivar has been threatened for some days, but it may be a feint to cover a retreat.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 3, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Jackson, Tenn.:*

I approve of your plan of advancing upon the enemy as soon as you are strong enough for that purpose. The Minnesota and Wisconsin regiments should join you very soon, and the Governor of Illinois has promised ten regiments this week. I have directed General Curtis to re-enforce Helena, and if they cannot operate on Little Rock they can cross the river and threaten Grenada. I hope for an active campaign on the Mississippi this fall. A large force will ascend the river from New Orleans. General Stanley will be sent to General Rosecrans as chief of cavalry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

LA GRANGE, TENN., *November* 4, 1862—8 p. m.

Troops from Corinth and Bolivar reached here to-day. Occupy the line of Scott Creek and Wolf River from 2½ miles south of Grand Junction to a short distance west of La Grange; General McPherson commanding right wing, General Hamilton the left. Will remain here for a few days to get up stores by railroad and to reconnoiter the front perfectly. Enemy's pickets occupied this place on our arrival, and two captured bridges over Wolf River at this place are safe. General Sherman moves out from Memphis to attract attention in that direction. My moving force will be about 31,000.

U. S. GRANT.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 5, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

Had not troops sent to re-enforce you better go to Memphis hereafter? I hope to give you 20,000 additional men in a few days.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
Grand Junction, Tenn., November 6, 1862—7 a. m.

Send sixteen regiments of infantry and all cavalry and artillery to Memphis. This will give two full divisions to move from there and leave a sufficient garrison. I want seven regiments here to fill present

organization. Stanley is the only general in his division, and I have no one to take his place that can be spared. Will relieve him as soon as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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LA GRANGE, TENN., *November* 7, 1862.

I will make a reconnaissance in force to-morrow toward Holly Springs. Will not attack or advance, however, unless it is ascertained that the enemy are evacuating, until re-enforcements are up. Will have the railroad complete to Davis' Mill on Monday. I have not the slightest apprehension of a reverse from present appearances.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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LA GRANGE, TENN., *November* 9, 1862.

Two divisions and 1,200 cavalry are now out on reconnaissance toward Holly Springs. The cavalry, under Colonel Lee (Seventh Kansas), had two skirmishes yesterday, in which they took 102 prisoners and killed 17 that they know of. Our reported loss 2 wounded. Rebels commenced evacuating Holly Springs last Thursday, but Pemberton came up and turned them back. This army should be supplied with 15,000 muskets and accouterments, complete, of uniform pattern, delivered at Jackson, to supply recruits and replace arms requiring repairs. This number would enable us, by making some changes, to have more uniformity of caliber in the different regiments. May I expect forces from New Orleans and Helena to co-operate?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

—

LA GRANGE, TENN., *November* 9, 1862—7.50 p. m.

Re-enforcements are arriving very slowly. If they do not come on more rapidly I will attack as I am. But one regiment has yet reached Memphis.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 10, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

Five regiments and one battery left Illinois for Memphis last week. Six or seven more will leave this week. Others will be sent from Ohio and Kentucky. Memphis will be made the depot of a joint military

and naval expedition on Vicksburg. Your requisitions for arms must be made through the Ordnance Department. If not attended to, report that fact. There is a scarcity of first-class arms, and each army must take its proportion of lower classes.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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HEADQUARTERS,
La Grange, Tenn., November 10, 1862—7.45 p. m.

Am I to understand that I lie still here while an expedition is fitted out from Memphis, or do you want me to push as far south as possible? Am I to have Sherman move subject to my order, or is he and his forces reserved for some special service? Will not more forces be sent here?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 11, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

You have command of all troops sent to your department, and have permission to fight the enemy where you please.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
November 11, 1862—10.30 p. m.

One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were taken by Colonel Lee, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and 16 rebels killed. Our loss 2 wounded. Colonel Lee is one of our best cavalry officers. I earnestly recommend him for promotion.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
La Grange, November 12, 1862.

GENERAL: If it is the intention to permit this column to push south by the Mississippi Central road and supply it from Memphis, by way of the Mississippi and Tennessee road after reaching Grenada, it will be necessary to have six additional locomotives as early as possible. Three of them should be sent to Memphis, as all material for repairs would have to be taken from that end.

If there is no expectation of using this route three additional engines would still be required. I would respectfully request that they be ordered. Our present force of engines is twenty-two, of which eighteen are in working order, three of them being in the shops for repairs about one-half the time.

At present we draw all our forage for this place from the country and about one-half of it for the balance of the department, except the Dis-

trict of Memphis. This supply will probable continue until the 1st of January, when it may become necessary to bring a great part of it over the road.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington.

LA GRANGE, TENN.,
November 13, 1862—2.15 p. m.

Colonel Lee, with cavalry, entered Holly Springs this morning, driving the enemy's pickets from there and far beyond. He has taken about 100 prisoners and killed and wounded many. Lee still in pursuit. The enemy are now south of the Tallahatchie. I do not deem it advisable to move from present position until prepared to follow up any success. Twelve additional locomotives are required to supply the army; three at Memphis. Will you direct them ordered? Can I not have an ordnance officer from Saint Louis ordered to Memphis?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 15, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

Twelve additional locomotives cannot be sent to you. They cannot be procured without seriously deranging other lines. It is not advisable to put railroads in operation south of Memphis. Operations in Northern Mississippi must be limited to rapid marches upon any collected forces of the enemy, feeding as far as possible upon the country. The enemy must be turned by a movement down the river from Memphis as soon as sufficient force can be collected.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LA GRANGE, *November* 15, 1862.

Citizens south of us are leaving their homes, and negroes coming in by wagon loads. What will I do with them? I am now having all the cotton still standing out picked by them.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

General H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 16, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you employ the refugee negroes as teamsters, laborers, &c., so far as you have use for them, in the quar-

termaster's department on forts, railroads, &c.; also in picking and removing cotton, on account of the Government. So far as possible, subsist them and your army on the rebel inhabitants of Mississippi.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 23, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

Report the approximate number of men in your command and the number that can be sent down the river to Vicksburg, reserving merely enough to hold Corinth and West Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

LA GRANGE, TENN., *November* 24, 1862—9 a. m.

Memphis has 18,252 men for duty. Being well fortified, 16,000 can be spared. From other portions of department troops cannot be spared, except to move south on their present lines. I have contemplated an attack upon Pemberton, and given my orders accordingly. Sherman will move on Wednesday and form junction with my forces south of Holly Springs on Sunday next. Steele has been written to to threaten Grenada, and Commodore Porter has sent some gunboats to operate about the mouth of Yazoo. Must I countermand the orders for this movement? It is too late to reach Sherman or Steele before they will have moved. Within the department I have 72,000 men.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November* 25, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *La Grange, Tenn.:*

Proposed movements approved. Do not go too far.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *November* 29, 1862.

Troops occupy line 6 miles south of this. Cavalry 4 miles from Tallahatchie. Considerable skirmishing to-day. Loss slight.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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WATERFORD, MISS., *December* 1, 1862—7.30 a. m.

Our cavalry are now crossing Tallahatchie. Infantry will follow immediately. The rebels are evidently retreating. If so, I will follow to Oxford. Our troops will be in Abbeville to-morrow, or a battle will be fought. Sherman is up and will cross the Tallahatchie at Wyatt.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Near Abbeville, Miss., December 3, 1862.

The enemy deserted their fortifications yesterday, destroying all the stores they could not carry with them. The weather bad and stream somewhat swollen, making it difficult to cross. Some of the cavalry swam the river, however, and occupied this place last night. To-day pursuit was made to Oxford, coming on rear guard of enemy. Skirmishing lasted about two hours, resulting in the capture of some 60 rebels. The pursuit will continue to-morrow, but the roads are too impassable to get up supplies for a longer continuance of it. General Sherman crossing at Wyatt.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

ABBEVILLE, MISS., *December* 3, 1862.
(Received December 4, 7.15 p. m.)

A volunteer sent south by General Rosecrans has just returned. Reports that Arkansas forces are to cross the river. They will either make a stand at Vicksburg and Jackson or combine with forces against Rosecrans and abandon Mississippi.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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NEAR ABBEVILLE, MISS., *December* 4, 1862—12.20 p. m.
(Received 4.18 p. m.)

How far south would you like me to go? We are now at Yocony, and can go as far as supplies can be taken. I will cut the Mobile road south of Tupelo. Would it not be well to hold the enemy south of Yalabusha and move a force from Memphis and Helena on Vicksburg? With my present force it would not be safe to go beyond Grenada and attempt to hold present lines of communication. I have heard nothing from Steele's expedition, but from the precipitate flight of the enemy I think it must have been successful.

U. S. GRANT.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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OXFORD, MISS., *December* 5, 1862—1 p. m.

Roads have become too impassable to leave railroad any great distance. Streams are high. The railroad is now complete to Holly Springs and will be to Tallahatchie by Monday. From Tallahatchie to the Yocony River the enemy were followed so closely that they could not destroy the railroad or telegraph. The cavalry under Colonel Dickey are still out. If practicable, will tap the Mobile Railroad before returning. If the Helena troops were at my command I think it practicable to send Sherman to take them and Memphis troops south of mouth of Black [Yazoo] River and thus secure Vicksburg and State of Mississippi.

U. S. GRANT.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 5, 1862—4 p. m.

Cavalry are still in pursuit of retreating enemy. Have captured and killed many and forced them to destroy much property, including cars. Cavalry will be near Coffeeville to-night.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 5, 1862.

In my dispatch of this morning, mouth of Yazoo, instead of Black River, should have been said.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 5, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Abbeville, Miss.:*

Destroy the Mobile road, as you propose. It would also be well to disable the others, if possible, to Grenada; but I think you should not attempt to hold the country south of the Tallahatchie. The troops for Vicksburg should be back to Memphis by the 20th. If possible, collect at that place, for that purpose, as many as 25,000. More will be added from Helena, &c. Your main object will be to hold the line from Memphis to Corinth with as small a force as possible, while the largest number possible is thrown upon Vicksburg with the gunboats. Keep me as fully advised as you can about Bragg's movements. He may cross at Decatur and attack Corinth.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 7, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Abbeville, Miss.:*

The capture of Grenada may change our plans in regard to Vicksburg. You will move your troops as you may deem best to accomplish the great object in view. You will retain till further orders all troops of General Curtis now in your department. Telegraph to General Allen, at Saint Louis, for all the steamers you may require. Ask Admiral Porter to co-operate. Telegraph what are your present plans.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 8, 1862—9 a. m.

The cavalry under Colonel Dickey have now drawn off, having followed the enemy to Coffeeville. Our loss 9 killed, 56 wounded, and 56 missing. We have captured about 700 of the enemy, but can make no estimate of their killed and wounded. The enemy were forced to burn their stores, some cars, and their camp equipage. I will send two

divisions to Memphis in a few days, as soon as I can learn the design of the enemy. Do you want me to command the expedition on Vicksburg or shall I send Sherman?

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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OXFORD, MISS., *December* 8, 1862—10 a. m.

Up to yesterday no infantry had crossed the Tennessee going south from Decatur. Rebel cavalry are busy collecting forage and provisions. On line of railroad from Cherokee to Saltillo there are about 2,000 cavalry. Great numbers of cars have come up from Mobile toward Jackson, Enterprise, Columbus, and Saltillo. At Mobile and Columbus rebels are working night and day on fortifications. The enemy have gone south of Yalabusha River. I will try and learn soon if they intend to stand there. Deserters come in daily from rebel army.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 8, 1862—10 p. m.

GENERAL: General Sherman will command the expedition down the Mississippi. He will have a force of about 40,000 men. Will land above Vicksburg, up the Yazoo, if practicable, and cut the Mississippi Central Railroad and the railroad running east from Vicksburg where they cross Black River. I will co-operate from here, my movements depending on those of the enemy. With the large cavalry force now at my command I will be able to have them show themselves at different points on the Talahatchie and Yalabusha, and where an opportunity occurs make a real attack. After cutting the two railroads General Sherman's movements to secure the ends desired will necessarily be left to his judgment. I will occupy this railroad to Coffeeville.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 9, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Oxford, Miss.:*

As it is possible that Bragg may cross at Decatur and fall upon Corinth the security of that place should be carefully attended to. Do not make the Mississippi expedition so large as to endanger West Tennessee. I think 25,000 men, in addition to the forces to be added from Helena, will be sufficient; but send more if you can spare them. The President may insist upon designating a separate commander; if not, assign such officers as you deem best. Sherman would be my choice as the chief under you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 9, 1862—5 p. m.

The number of prisoners taken on the advance here proves over 1,200. Besides these, many deserters come in daily to take the oath of allegiance and return home to the border States. I have permitted a great many from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, of those taken in arms, to take the oath and go home. A letter from General McClernand, just received, states that he expects to go forward in a few days. Sherman has already gone. The enterprise would be much safer in charge of the latter.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

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OXFORD, MISS., *December* 10, 1862—12 noon.

Following dispatch just received from Corinth, Miss., December 10, 1862:

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The news from Bragg is that Kirby Smith is at Murfreesborough, Breckinridge at Shelbyville, Bragg a short distance from Tullahoma. The railroad is finished from Athens to Tennessee River, thence to Huntsville. This may account for the accelerating accumulation of forage on railroad which runs from Florence to that railroad. I have seen several men from Bragg's army with twenty days' furlough. They say Bragg intends to stay where he is. Provisions getting very scarce in Tennessee Valley and north of it.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 10, 1862—3 p. m.

One of our soldiers, who escaped from rebels and returned, reports Price 15 miles south of Grenada, on the Yazoo. From other sources I learn that their army is retreating to Jackson.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

—

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 13, 1862.

Urge the confirmation of McPherson. He commands a wing of this army, and it is of vast importance to the service that he should receive it.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 14, 1862.

The following dispatch from General Dodge just received:

CORINTH, *December* 14, 1862.

Major-General GRANT:

At the time I sent the force to Tuscumbia I sent a small cavalry force to cut the roads running from Tuscumbia, Decatur, Warrenton, and Chattanooga to Columbus

and Meridian. They have just returned. They penetrated Alabama 100 miles, and ascertained that none of Bragg's army had gone to either Columbus or Meridian by way of the east road. The force that was reported to have gone to Meridian were conscripts from Alabama and Georgia, and there was quite a force of them. Their force at Decatur only an outpost of Bragg's army to watch us and gather provisions; it is small. Several small bands of cavalry are on all the roads mentioned, gathering forage and provisions. The scout was a very daring and successful one, and settles the flying reports from that quarter.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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OXFORD, MISS., *December* 16, 1862—6 p. m.

The following dispatch from General Dodge just received:

CORINTH, MISS., *December* 16, 1862.

Major-General GRANT:

I have men in direct from Shelbyville, Tenn.; left the 8th and crossed the Tennessee at Eastport. All the army at Shelbyville and south had been ordered to Torgue [Lavergne], Tenn.; also most of cavalry. The bulk of the stores were kept at Chattanooga, they having eight days' on hand. Johnston has entire command and they intend to make a stand at Torgue. The bridge at Bridgeport is finished. A large number of deserters are coming to our lines from Bragg's army—West Tennessee and Arkansas troops. They corroborate the above generally. When these men left, most of Forrest's cavalry was up on Cumberland River, west of Nashville. Buckner's command occupied Shelbyville and marched to Torgue December 6. Colonel Warren was killed in fight in Tuscumbia.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 16, 1862.
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

Bragg is said to be going toward the Tennessee River through Waynesborough. Rosecrans ought to push them and if possible gunboats ought to be sent up the Tennessee.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

WASHINGTON, *December* 18, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

The troops in your department, including those from Curtis' command, which join down-river expedition, will be divided into four army corps. It is the wish of the President that General McClernand's corps shall constitute a part of the river expedition and that he shall have the immediate command under your direction.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

OXFORD, MISS., *December* 21, 1862—8 p. m.
(Received December 26, 8.45 p. m.)

The rebel cavalry commanded by Van Dorn made a dash into Holly Springs yesterday at daylight, capturing the troops, stores, &c. Their movement from the Yalabusha was very rapid. I heard of their crossing and ordered force to Pontotoc to intercept them, but they traveled as fast as the scouts who brought the news. Next their departure from Pontotoc, going north, was reported. All my available cavalry was ordered in pursuit and are still out. As the rebels outnumber them three to one I do not expect much. When communication was broken with the north I had troops concentrate to resist an attack on Jackson. Do not know the result. If enemy are falling back north of the Tallahatchie I may find it necessary to send forces to Corinth. I would like to send two divisions more to Memphis and join the river expedition with them. This would make it necessary to fall back to Bolivar. The enemy are falling back from Grenada.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Holly Springs, Miss., December 25, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Washington, D. C.:*

I am just sending a large wagon train to Memphis after supplies, and avail myself of the opportunity (the first now for over a week) to communicate with the authorities at Washington. I had timely notice of the advance of Forrest on the road, in the neighborhood of Jackson, and took every means to meet it. General Sullivan was re-enforced from the army with me, and forces from Corinth, Forts Heiman, Henry, and Donelson sent to co-operate. As the enemy's force was all cavalry and General Sullivan's nearly all infantry it is possible that they have succeeded in evading our troops, so as to do some damage to the railroad, but the extent I have not yet learned. Before any decisive move had been made by General Sullivan against the enemy, or by the enemy on our railroads, communication was cut between us and a formidable move of cavalry from Grenada reported going north.

This force assembled first at Pontotoc, and as Colonel Dickey was out to the east on the Mobile road, with about half of my available cavalry, I concluded that the object was to cut him off. I immediately ordered all the cavalry that could be spared to Pontotoc, and two brigades of infantry with them, with directions to operate from there for the relief of Colonel Dickey. Before these troops got in motion, however, I learned of the rebel cavalry passing north from Pontotoc and of Colonel Dickey passing safely by their rear. I immediately notified all commanders north of me to Bolivar of this move of the enemy, and to be prepared to meet them, and to hold their respective posts at all hazards. Except at this place all have done well, the enemy being repulsed at Coldwater, Davis' Mill, Bolivar, and Middleburg. This place was taken while the troops were quietly in their beds. The commanding officer of the post (Col. R. C. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers) took no steps to protect the place, not having notified a single officer of his command of the approaching danger, although he himself had received warning, as hereinbefore stated. The troops cannot be blamed in the matter, for

they found themselves surrounded—the first intimation they had of an approaching enemy. Notwithstanding this surprise many of the troops behaved nobly, refusing to be paroled, and, after making their escape from the enemy, attacking him without regard to their relative strength. Conspicuous among this latter was the Second Illinois Cavalry, which was stationed here at the time. Our loss here will probably amount to $400,000 of property and 1,500 men taken.

As soon as I learned that the rebel cavalry had moved north from Pontotoc and that Colonel Dickey was safe I ordered all the cavalry that could be spared for the purpose (about 1,500 men) to pursue the enemy, and not leave them until they were captured or completely broken up. They found them near Bolivar, and were close upon their heels all day yesterday, compelling the enemy to change his course southward, killing and capturing quite a number. Last night the Federals and rebels encamped near Saulsbury, and I presume the pursuit is still going on. General Hamilton sent a brigade of infantry, with one battery, to Salem, to operate against the enemy if he should return by that route. Have also sent the remainder of the cavalry force that returned from the expedition to the Mobile road, to intercept the enemy wherever he may attempt to cross the banks of the Tallahatchie. I yet hope the enemy will find this a dearly-bought success.

I am now occupying the line of the Tallahatchie, with the road strongly guarded to the rear, waiting for communication to be opened, to know what move next to make. It is perfectly impracticable to go farther south by this route, depending on the road for supplies, and the country does not afford them. Our immense train has so far been fed entirely off of the country, and as far as practicable the troops have been also. For 15 miles east and west of the railroad, from Coffeeville to La Grange, nearly everything for the subsistence of man or beast has been appropriated for the use of our army, and on leaving our advanced position I had the principal mills destroyed.

The expedition under Colonel Dickey was quite successful. While out he captured about 200 rebels with a fair proportion of horses, arms, and equipments; found large quantities of corn collected on the Mobile road, which he destroyed; also a few cars. The road was completely broken up from Saltillo to south of Tupelo. Reports as they are handed in to me will be duly forwarded.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 27, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Mississippi:*

I think no more troops should at present be sent against Vicksburg. I fear you have already too much weakened your own force. Concentrate and hold only the more important points.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. TENN.,
Holly Springs, Miss., January 2, 1863.

SIR: Herewith I inclose you reports of General Dodge and Colonel Mersy, of the Ninth Illinois Infantry, of our expedition from Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio road.*

* See raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, etc., December 13–19, *post.*

I at the same time sent Colonel Dickey, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, with about 1,000 men, from Spring Dale, Miss., to co-operate. No official report* is yet received from Colonel Dickey, but his expedition was evidently successful. He struck the railroad about Tupelo and traveled south about 35 miles, destroying all the bridges and culverts for the whole of that distance and a large amount of grain that had been collected along the line of the road for the use of the rebel army. He also destroyed some cars, captured about 120 prisoners and some teams and garrison equipage.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Washington, D. C.*

—

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *January* 2, 1863—8 a. m.

Sherman had not succeeded in landing at Vicksburg on Tuesday. Kirby Smith has gone there with 30,000 re-enforcements. There is but about 8,000 infantry and artillery at Grenada. I will make a dash at enemy's lines of communication that if successful will leave West Tennessee easily held, so as to be able to send large re-enforcements to Vicksburg if necessary. Sullivan has succeeded in getting a fight out of Forrest and whipped him badly; captured six pieces of artillery and a great many horses and prisoners. Van Dorn was repulsed at every point except this, and with heavy loss. Davies should be relieved from duty. General McClernand left Memphis for Vicksburg on December 30. General Banks is said to be in New Orleans.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *January* 2, 1863.

Orders limiting this department specially attach Forts Henry and Donelson to it. I am also in telegraphic communication with these points over Government wires. General Rosecrans now calls my attention to interferences with these posts by my generals and wants me to correct. If they are parts of General Rosecrans' command I have no desire to interfere. Answer.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Major General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Holly Springs, Miss.:*

Forts Henry and Donelson are in your department. I will consult General Curtis about the heavy artillery. General Banks will ascend the Mississippi as rapidly as possible and assist at Vicksburg. Do not

*But see p. 491.

scatter your forces too much. Columbus, Memphis, Grand Junction, and Corinth are the most important points to hold until Vicksburg is taken. If Bragg has been defeated he may fall back upon your line.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *January* 4, 1863—1 p. m.

Dispatches from Sherman and naval commander were received at Helena on 31st. Gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. Sherman was inland 3 miles from Vicksburg hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that Grenada Appeal of 31st says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg. If this statement is confirmed I will fall back to line of Memphis and Corinth. Since the late raids this department, except troops on the river, have subsisted off the country. There will be but little in North Mississippi to support guerrillas in a few weeks more.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *January* 5, 1863—4 p. m.

Dispatch just received from Vicksburg to 29th. Sherman has had a terrific fight; loss probably 3,000 killed and wounded. Sherman captured a fort and nine guns at the point of the bayonet; also enemy's rifle-pits and main fort, but was obliged to fall back, owing to failure of troops to come to his support. Fleet was seen coming up the river when the boat left Vicksburg; no doubt it was General Banks. This is from General Gorman, who did not hear from Sherman direct. I am firm in the belief that news from the south that Vicksburg has fallen is correct.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 6, 1863.

Major-General GRANT, *Holly Springs, Miss.:*

I suggest the propriety of immediately concentrating your forces, as proposed in a former telegram, so as to be able to re-enforce Sherman should it be necessary, or, if not, to co-operate with Rosecrans against Bragg's army. In connection with this, should not all artillery be removed from points on the east side of the river, between Memphis and Columbus, so as to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy? New Madrid and Helena must be held on the west side. Without heavy artillery the enemy can make no lodgments on the river from which they cannot be driven by the gunboats. Cannot Corinth now be supplied from Memphis, or during the winter from Pittsburg, more securely than from Columbus, and thus avoid the necessity of guarding the Mobile and Ohio Railroad?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, *January* 6, 1863.

To obtain supplies of forage I am gradually falling back to lines of Memphis and Corinth. Will leave Holly Springs about 10th. One division goes to Corinth. Supplies coming over Memphis and Charleston Railroad; but so many cars being shut up at Columbus forage and fresh meat must be obtained from country. Supplies will last thirty days, yet I seize all mills in country and issue corn-meal to great extent. Contraband question becoming a serious one. What will I do with surplus negroes? I authorized an Ohio philanthropist a few days ago to take all that were at Columbus to his State at Government expense. Would like to dispose of more same way.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, U. S. Army, of operations November 3–December 31, including action near Jackson, Tenn., December 19, and skirmish at Middleburg, December 24.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF BOLIVAR,
Bolivar, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

SIR: For the official information of Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan, commanding District of Jackson, I respectfully report as follows:

On November 3 the undersigned was by order of Major-General McPherson placed in command of this post, including the line of railroad between Toone's Station, 7 miles north, and Grand Junction, 19 miles south of this point, as well as the country adjacent. On the same day the Thirteenth Army Corps moved south, leaving at this post the Seventeenth, Forty-third, and Sixty-first Regiments Illinois and the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, then comprising the Third Brigade of the Third Division; also the Fifteenth Ohio Battery, the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, the First West Tennessee Cavalry, and fragmentary detachments of commands ordered forward.

The exigencies of the service have produced frequent changes in the forces at this post, leaving them at the present time much reduced in effective strength.

On assuming command I found at this post Col. Fielding Hurst's First Regiment West Tennessee Cavalry, having upward of 600 men, but not armed or equipped nor yet mustered into service. The first battalion and two companies of the second have since been mustered, and at this time a sufficient number of men await opportunity for muster to complete the second and I presume half of the third.

I regret to report that after constant and persistent efforts I have not been able to obtain arms and equipments for but a portion of these men, although an abundant supply has during a greater portion of the time been on hand, but beyond the reach of all efforts to obtain them.

The fortifications at this post are strong and well arranged for defense; a small force is competent to the defense of the post. The bridge across the Hatchie (a most important work) remains uninjured, though a favorite object of attack. The railroad and buildings within my command remain intact. I am gratified in reporting no injury, ex-

cept an attempt by Van Dorn's forces on December 24 to destroy the trestle work and break the telegraphic communications near Middleburg, which was frustrated and the injury speedily repaired.

The people at this post and in the vicinity have mostly taken the oath of allegiance, a great portion observing its obligations in good faith; a few require wholesome surveillance, and have it. As the elements of mischief are removed and the people have room for a free choice a growing and sincere loyalty is apparent.

It is a source of regret that bands of robbers and guerrillas still infest the neighborhood. At this time several hundred are near this post, committing outrages on persons and property. With a battalion of good cavalry they could be expelled; but as this arm of the service is wanting their presence is of necessity tolerated.

It is a mortifying fact, and of which I have heretofore complained, that while I cannot procure means to arm and equip the incipient regiment so long on my hands, these partisan rangers have been permitted to market in the streets of Memphis the cotton stolen from citizens, and with the avails to purchase and bring out in return all kinds of army supplies, including sabers, carbines, and pistols in abundance, and in one instance at least a wagon load of powder; all this in so open a manner as to be the subject of notoriety and proof.

On December 18 instant I received your order by telegraph to bring to Jackson all my available force, "picking up all guards at stations on the road except slight guards at bridges." On the same day I reported to you by railroad with the Forty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry, Col. A. Engelmann, 275 men; Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, Maj. S. P. Ohr, 242 men; First West Tennessee Cavalry (dismounted), Maj. D. M. Emerson, 83 men; four guns, Springfield Artillery, Capt. T. F. Vaughn, 70 men, being in all 670 men, exclusive of officers.

On the evening of the same day the Forty-third and Sixty-first Illinois Infantry were detailed to march out in front of the enemy, then menacing Jackson from the east. Col. A. Engelmann, of the Forty-third, was charged with the command, with general directions to avail himself of the services of our cavalry then in front of him and ascertain the strength and position of the enemy, who was reported in large force, composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

Colonel Meek, of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry; Major Hayes, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and Sergeant Doss, of the Second West Tennessee Cavalry, reported to Colonel Engelmann with detachments from their commands, numbering some 300 men. This was about 3½ miles from Jackson. Some 1½ miles in front the enemy's camp fires were lighted. Colonel Engelmann was dissuaded from a night attack by want of a knowledge of the ground, and his men, unprepared with blankets and without fires, bivouacked for the night in order of battle.

At daybreak on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced in heavy force, our cavalry slowly retiring, occasionally checking the enemy by well-directed volleys. The enemy's batteries were brought to bear upon them as they paused, but without marked effect. Colonel Engelmann skillfully disposed of the Forty-third and Sixty-first Illinois, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dengler and Major Ohr, respectively, near Salem Cemetery, and in concealed positions either side of the road, the nature of the ground affording at once a view of the enemy's line of advance and protection from his guns. The enemy fell into the snare thus set for them. Pursuing with overwhelming numbers our little band of cavalry, who warily retired before them, they came within close range of

the infantry. They were saluted with a most destructive fire, which killed and wounded a large number of men and horses, stopped their progress, threw them into panic and confusion, and before they could extricate themselves the Forty-third and Sixty first gave them repeated volleys and drove them from the field.

The cavalry did their work well in bringing the enemy on, fighting as they came, and the conduct of the two regiments was as steady and gallant as their management was admirable.

The official reports of Colonel Engelmann, Lieutenant-Colonel Dengler, and Major Ohr, herewith furnished, are referred to for further details of this gallant affair.

The enemy were soon found making movements to flank, and possibly surround, our little force, when Colonel Engelmann withdrew toward Jackson. While doing so the enemy annoyed him severely by discharges of shell from his artillery, posted at Brooks' house, a place notorious as the resort of spies and disloyal citizens. Under this fire, from which some loss was suffered, our forces returned to a secure position within a mile of Jackson.

On the same afternoon, in compliance with General Sullivan's orders, I assumed command of the Forty-third, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and One hundred and twenty-second Regiments Illinois Volunteers, together with the cavalry before mentioned, and having formed in line of battle upon the open plantation of Harvey Brown advanced upon the enemy. Sharp skirmishing took place on each flank as we steadily advanced; and in front covered by timber, and having advantage of a deep and wide ravine, the enemy seemed ready to dispute our progress, our cavalry being disposed in front and on either flank, and our line of skirmishers kept the way clear. The enemy, however, gave way and we reached (still in line of battle and without serious interruption) the elevated ridge at Brooks' farm, from which the enemy's artillery had shelled our small force in the morning. Here we were joined by Vaughn's artillery, and darkness coming on we paused for the night. Pickets and scouts were thrown out, camp fires were built, and the men sought repose upon the ground, with their arms ready for instant use. We were not, however, disturbed, the enemy having, as since shown, abandoned their position as soon as we advanced in force, moving in the direction of Humboldt and Trenton.

On the following morning the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteers having been detached from my command, and Colonel Lawler, commanding the Second Brigade, having under General Sullivan's order passed to the front, the march was at an early hour resumed in the direction of Lexington. At noon cannonading was heard to the north, indicating an attack on Humboldt or Trenton. The Second Brigade took the road to Spring Creek; mine continued on the road to Lexington, halting for the night within 10 miles of that place. Major Hayes, however, with his command, pressed forward to Lexington, finding no enemy.

On the morning of the 21st (Sunday) the whole command returned to Jackson, and on the 22d I returned, with Captain Vaughn's artillery, to this post, the rest of my command remaining for other duty.

The reports herewith furnished detail the further operations of the Forty-third and Sixty-first Illinois after being severed temporarily from my command.*

The cavalry has doubtless reported to district headquarters. The

* See reports of Engelmann, Dengler, and Fry, in Forrest's operations, December 15, 1862–January 3, 1863, in West Tennessee. Ohr's report not found.

detachment of the First West Tennessee Cavalry was assigned to duty (dismounted) under Captain Thompson, in connection with an expedition to Trenton, and participated in the battles by which that post and Humboldt were retaken. It has since returned to this post.

On returning to this post I found the Forty-third Ohio, Colonel Swayne; Sixty-third Ohio, Colonel Sprague, and the Fiftieth Indiana, Colonel Dunham, which had arrived for the defense of the post, then threatened hourly by a large force. Several thousand cavalry and mounted infantry, under Van Dorn (the same that had captured Holly Springs), had been for two days in the neighborhood, seeking the favorable moment for the capture of Bolivar, evidently advised of its condition by parties resident here. Every preparation was made for defense and the utmost vigilance enforced.

On the 23d sharp encounters took place between advanced parties, indicating the cautious advance of the enemy's entire force. At 11 p. m. the Sixth Illinois, Seventh Kansas, and the Third Michigan Cavalry arrived, under Colonel Grierson, 1,500 strong, sent by General Grant in pursuit.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th all was ready; the enemy drove in our mounted pickets a little after daylight; at 7 o'clock they appeared in force and drove in our infantry pickets. Having gotten possession of one of our outer intrenchments, which, owing to the smallness of our force we could not occupy, they fired upon a squad of men belonging to the Fiftieth Indiana, who stood their ground gallantly until the main body of the enemy approached in line of battle. Colonel Grierson prematurely brought his cavalry into full view of the enemy, by advancing to the ridge which they were approaching, and which would have soon brought them within the range of our guns. The enemy then retired, apparently to attack at another point. Preparations were made to meet them.

All attempts at a surprise being found vain, and our force too strong for direct attack, the enemy relinquished the design upon Bolivar and sought alleviation of his disappointment by rushing upon the feeble defenses at Middleburg. Colonel Graves, with a small portion of the Twelfth Michigan, about 140 in number, occupied the position, strengthened by a small stockade and a few available buildings, and favored by the nature of the ground. The remainder of his regiment was scattered along the railroad and on duty here, having been detailed to supply the vacancy created by the transfer of all other available forces to Jackson.

So soon as the design of the enemy upon Middleburg became apparent I directed Colonel Grierson to follow and precipitate his force upon the enemy's rear, being satisfied that Colonel Graves was fully prepared, and would with his little band make a gallant resistance, and hold out until aid could arrive. Though the distance is but 7 miles, Colonel Graves had, after a most gallant contest of two and one-half hours, beaten the enemy's vastly superior force and compelled him to retreat before the cavalry appeared.

The official copy of Colonel Graves' report is here furnished, from which the incidents of the battle and its results may be learned.*

I cannot withhold the expression of admiration and gratitude which the heroic conduct of Colonel Graves and his men inspire. Furiously assailed by a force twenty times their number, doubtless exasperated by failure at this point and flushed with confidence of an easy victory, they defended themselves with a skill, determination, and success that

* See No. 21.

oes them great honor. With such commanding officers and such oldiers as the Forty-third and Sixty-first Illinois and the Twelfth ichigan furnish results like those at Salem Cemetery and Middleburg ay well be anticipated.

During the contest the enemy set fire to the superstructure of the ilroad and cut the telegraph wire in several places, but did not stay complete their work, and the injury was in a few hours repaired.

I am gratified to report that this is the only injury done to public roperty within the limits of this post during the period of my com- and.

The enemy fled south from Middleburg, pursued but not overtaken y our cavalry. Neither have since returned to this vicinity.

Bands of guerrillas still infest the neighborhood under Street, Rich- rdson, and others, carrying away citizens, stealing horses, and sub- sting by plunder. At present they harbor in the bends of the river, few miles above here, in the neighborhood of Somerville. They watch ur forage trains and assail such of our men as stray beyond our lines, aking occasional captures. With a small efficient cavalry force I can eadily drive them from their haunts; but having none I can only uard against trespasses upon the immediate lines at this post and give scort to forage trains.

The bridge at this point, to destroy which several attempts have been ade, is strongly guarded day and night. The defenses are effectually, ough not numerously, manned and safe.

The officers and men are as faithful and vigilant in camp as they are rave and patient in the field. What little has been done has been well one, and I am gratified in believing that the service has received no etriment here. Capt. John Pertz, Forty-third Illinois; Capt. W. L. arnum, Eleventh Missouri; Maj. D. M. Emerson, First West Tennes- ee Cavalry, and Lieut. C. B. Smith, Sixty-first Illinois, detailed for taff duty; Dr. H. M. Starkloff, Forty-third Illinois, post surgeon; Capt. V. B. Lebo, assistant commissary, and Lieut. W. W. McFarland, Fifth hio Cavalry, acting post quartermaster, have discharged their duties ith fidelity and efficiency.

The reports and tables herewith furnished,* together with the returns sual at the close of the month and year, will advise the general com- anding with regard to the casualties attending recent operations and f the present condition of the post.

With thanks to the general commanding for many evidences of con- dence and regard, I remain, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. A. J. BUCHANAN, *A. A. A. G., District of Jackson.*

No. 3.

Report of Col. Mortimer D. Leggett, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, of reconnaissance from La Grange toward Somerville, Tenn., November 5.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY,
La Grange, November 5, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to the verbal orders of General Logan I started at o'clock this morning, in command of the Thirtieth Illinois and Seventy- ighth Ohio Infantry, one section Second Illinois Artillery, four com-

* Not found.

panies Second and three companies Seventh Illinois Cavalry, to reconnoiter in the direction of Somerville.

The infantry and artillery went about 7 miles and the cavalry about 13. We found no enemy in force; small squads of rebel cavalry kept at a safe distance in advance of our cavalry; Major Mudd, in command of our cavalry, captured 3, one of them reputed to be a lieutenant.

The citizens report a camp of 500 rebel cavalry 6 miles west of Somerville and a larger force near La Fayette.

The men of all the different detachments behaved unexceptionably. I believe there was not a single straggler and no depredations of any kind committed.

I am, your obedient servant,

M. D. LEGGETT.

Lieut. D. BRADLEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 4.

Report of Col. Isaac C. Pugh, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, of reconnaissance from La Grange, Tenn., toward Lamar, Miss., and skirmish at Worsham's Creek, November 6.

SIR: In obedience to orders from General J. G. Lauman I assumed the command of the force composed of the Third Iowa, Forty-first Illinois, Fifty-third Illinois, One hundred and third Illinois Regiments, two companies of Second and two of Seventh Illinois Cavalry, with one section of artillery, under command of Captain Spear.

I proceeded with the command at 1 o'clock the 6th of November down the Holly Springs road to Worsham's Creek, 5 miles from camp, when we met the enemy. I ordered up the artillery and fired eight or ten rounds, when I had the artillery advanced 400 yards, where Captain Spear shelled the woods in advance. I then ordered the cavalry force forward and moved the whole column at the same time. The cavalry engaged the enemy, who were mounted, and retired slowly about 4 miles, exchanging shots all that distance.

The enemy lost 1 man killed, 2 prisoners, and a number of them are supposed to be wounded.

The men and officers under my command acted with great coolness. The cavalry officers and men acted with great gallantry.

We proceeded to within 2 miles of Lamar, at which point I turned the command back, and arrived in camp about 10 o'clock p. m. No casualties on our side.

I. C. PUGH,

Col. 41st Ill. Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., 4th Div., W. Tenn.

H. SCOFIELD, *Adjutant-General.*

No. 5.

Reports of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, of reconnaissance from La Grange, November 8–9, 1862, and of the evacuation of Holly Springs, January 9–10, 1863.

LAMAR, *November* 8, 1862—8.15 p. m.

GENERAL: We have had quite a skirmish 1½ miles in advance of this point and captured 72 prisoners, among whom are 8 commissioned offi-

cers, principally due to the cavalry under Colonel Lee. We have 2 wounded and the enemy 15. The inclosed sketch* will give you an idea of our position and the manner in which the rebel cavalry were captured.

Colonel Lee kept on the straight road past A some distance and made a detour around to B, coming in on the flank of the rebel column as it was being driven back from A by the infantry of Colonel Johnson's brigade. General Quinby has not yet come up, though I am expecting him every moment.

The reports as to whether the rebels have left Holly Springs and Coldwater are very conflicting. Some say the infantry has all gone; others that they are there in strong force. The prisoners generally say that we will be whipped to-morrow, and that if we expect to get to Coldwater without a heavy fight we are very much mistaken. A man told Colonel Johnson this evening that the order was given to evacuate Holly Springs, but that some general came up and put a stop to it, saying they would fight there; they could not better their position by falling back. Colonel Lee is in advance and may report something more definite; if so, I will let you know immediately.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

LAMAR, *November* 8—10.30 p.m.

We have captured 40 more of the enemy and killed 16 that we know of. Colonel Lee's pickets are in Hudsonville. The enemy know we are out with a force, which they estimate at 15,000. It is still uncertain whether the enemy are in strong force at Coldwater. Colonel Lee is instructed to push forward cautiously in the morning, and if possible ascertain what is there.†

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

Major-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., January 13, 1863.

GENERAL: Having just seen in one of the late Memphis papers rumors to the effect that Holly Springs was burned by our troops and that a large rebel force followed us, entering the town shortly after we left, I will simply state the facts in the case to show that these reports are all untrue.

On Friday evening after you left I telegraphed to the train master at Grand Junction to ascertain how many trains he could send down the next day, and he replied that he would have three in Holly Springs before noon. These I thought sufficient to carry off all the property, and accordingly issued orders for the ammunition train and quartermaster's trains to start for La Grange at 7 a. m. Saturday morning, escorted by two regiments of infantry and Major Bush's battalion Second Illinois Cavalry.

Learning that numerous threats had been made to burn the town I sent word to Colonel Loomis to double the guards and exercise in-

* Not found. †See also Grant's report of November 9, 1862, p. 468.

creased vigilance, and turned out a part of my escort and the company of regular cavalry there as mounted patrols to drive all soldiers not belonging to the guard back to their camps, ordered strong camp guards to keep them in, and sent all stray negroes to the contraband camp.

I was riding about the town a great part of the night with Colonel Loomis and succeeded in putting out several fires and preventing any important houses from being burned, except the Magnolia Hotel, though there were a number of small unoccupied frame structures on the north and east side of the town destroyed.

Saturday at 7 a. m. the wagon trains started as directed. The patrols were kept up during the day and no one allowed in town except on business, and citizens ordered to stay at home.

At 12 m. General Lauman was directed to strike his camp and have his command ready to march at a moment's notice. Cotton and property of various kinds had during the forenoon accumulated to such an extent at the depot that two more trains, making five in all, would be necessary to remove everything. These I telegraphed for and the answer came back that they would be down before dark.

At 3 p. m. General Lauman was directed to send all his train to the north side of Coldwater, escorted by two regiments of infantry, and park there. When the last train arrived the pickets were called in and the column put in motion for Coldwater just as the train was loaded and ready to return with everything on board except two boxes of cavalry equipments, which were accidently left.

I remained until after 9 o'clock, when all the troops had left except 400 of Colonel Grierson's cavalry, which had orders to scour the town and remain until next morning, when they could fall back to their camp at Coldwater. There were no houses on fire when I left, and Colonel Grierson reports that none were burned during the night. The command camped at Coldwater, and the next morning was put in motion for La Grange and Moscow, which points were reached that same evening without accident or molestation. The troops along the line of the railroad were instructed to fall back and join their respective commands as soon as all property was removed from Hudsonville and Lamar.

Sunday morning after our cavalry left about 40 of Mitchell's guerrillas came in town but remained only a short time.

Monday Colonel Grierson went in with two regiments of cavalry, remained from 9 a. m. until nearly 1 p. m., scouted the country in every direction and could see or hear nothing of any enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Memphis Tenn.*

No. 6.

Reports of Col. Albert L. Lee, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, of skirmish at Holly Springs, November 13, *and of expedition from Grand Junction to Ripley, November* 19–20.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *November* 13, 1862—daylight.

GENERAL: I have just entered this city and my pickets are polluting the "sacred soil" some 2 miles below it. I found a considerable force of cavalry, but they skedaddled. We charged their pickets 2 miles

north of town, capturing 4 and killing 1 man. No loss on our side. Rebel infantry is below Tallahatchie; cavalry at Lumpkin's Mill and vicinity. I shall send there this morning. Lumpkin's Mill is 7 miles south.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee.

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HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *November* 13, 1862—8 a. m.

GENERAL: We have pursued the enemy 4 miles below this city, killing and capturing. I have taken prisoner a captain and commissary of subsistence on Van Dorn's staff. He says Van Dorn is not in arrest. I find a hospital 1½ miles from town with a number of convalescents. In all I have about 100 prisoners, and the work is going on.

Very respectfully,

A. L. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee.

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HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *November* 13, 1862—3.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have been skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry all day. They have had up five regiments. We have just ended an affair in some force, and they are now advancing on us openly with artillery. General Sullivan is here, but thinks he may have exceeded orders, and feels delicate about engaging in any fight now to hold this place. If you will allow me to express my opinion, we should be immediately re-enforced or not expected to hold the place. I believe their infantry is mainly, if not quite, the other side of Tallahatchie; some may be this side. I have been nearly to Lumpkin's Mill, and their strong force of cavalry followed me back. Have captured a lieutenant and several men. Please send instructions to me immediately and to the infantry behind me. General Sullivan decides to fall back to Coldwater, fearing an engagement. I continue to occupy the place, and shall do so until further orders.

A. L. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding.*

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Holly Springs, Miss., November 13, 1862—9 p. m.

GENERAL: An officer I sent this afternoon to examine the railroad bridges over Coldwater has already reported to General Quinby that the two bridges were sound and the rails in order. He rode over the two bridges on a hand-car and went within 2 miles of Lamar. From what my men have seen and the statement of the laborers on the road

I fully believe the road to be in perfect order from Holly Springs to Lamar. I learn the force of cavalry which attacked us this afternoon to consist of five regiments, commanded by Jackson in person. In repulsing them we killed one officer and several of their men and horses. I think they have fallen back to Lumpkin's Mill. Our pickets are 2 miles south of the town. Their line of pickets is about one-half or three-fourths of a mile in front of us. In the attack of to-day they used three pieces of artillery. I have no good reason to believe, however, that their infantry (in force, at least) is this side of the Tallahatchie. I learn that General Sullivan has fallen back near Lamar. I shall endeavor to hold this position until you desire it vacated. I think I can do it. I sent to headquarters by General Sullivan seven commissioned officers, captured to-day.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,

Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

General U. S. GRANT, *Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Grand Junction, Tenn., November 22, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that leaving camp at noon of the 19th with detachments from the Seventh Kansas, Second Iowa, and the Third Michigan Regiments of Cavalry, in all 1,024 men, I encamped at night 10 miles northwest of Ripley. At midnight I resumed the march and before daybreak had completely surrounded the city of Ripley without disturbing its inhabitants. In the town I found sleeping Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis, of the Second Mississippi, Colonel Falkner's regiment; also Major Rogers, of the Second Mississippi Infantry. Several private soldiers were also found. I here learned that Colonel Falkner and his men were to meet that morning at a point 13 miles south of Ripley for the purpose of collecting the scattered companies of his regiment and march to join the rebel army at Abbeville. I sent large detachments on every road radiating from Ripley in search of the enemy, and myself with 400 men left for the meeting of Falkner. Arriving within 2 miles of the place of meeting his pickets fired on us and galloped to the main body. From prisoners afterward taken we learned that Colonel Falkner immediately ordered his force to mount and galloped away. We dashed on, overtaking his rear guard, firing many shots, when they scattered in the woods in all directions.

We took here several prisoners, including officers. Falkner with about 100 men escaped by dint of the hardest running, going in direction of Holly Springs. We had parties on all roads leading to this place of meeting and captured frequently small squads of men, frequently led by an officer. We also relieved the county of such stock as our present necessities required.

On the present expedition Tippah County has been completely run over, our scouting extending 15 miles south of Ripley through the Hickory Flats. On my return I sent a regiment through the country below Salem and through that town. This column made several captures.

I consider Colonel Falkner's regiment now broken beyond any hope of reorganization, and a great source of petty annoyance to our forces entirely removed.

I report prisoners sent this morning and enumerated in inclosed list.*

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*Not found.

Commissioned officers, 7; enlisted men, 46; paroled on account of illness or wounds, by myself, 7; total, 60. Taken oath of allegiance and released: T. J. Adkins, second lieutenant, Third Tennessee Infantry.

Stock captured: Horses, 81; mules, 67; total, 148. This stock is in the hands of the division quartermaster, and being issued to regiments of this division as they need.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Division.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Left Wing, Army of the Tenn.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, U. S. Army, of skirmish at Lumpkin's Mill, Miss., November 29, 1862.

LUMPKIN'S MILL, *November* 29, 1862—3.15 p. m.

GENERAL: Lee had quite a skirmish here and lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. The rebel cavalry made a stand in force. He has pushed the enemy some 3 miles beyond this point.

Plenty of water here, but country very broken and hilly. Divisions are going into camp. Forage is scarce it having been pretty well cleaned out. Lee has used a section of Parrott guns for the last two hours.

I will report the result of Lee's operations on his return. Quite a number of rebels have been killed here.

There is good camping ground here for McPherson's whole force. We have captured two limbers from enemy.

C. S. HAMILTON,
Brigadier-General.

General GRANT.

No. 8.

Reports of Col. Theophilus Lyle Dickey, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, of skirmishes about Oxford, December 1–3; skirmish at Spring Dale Bridge, December 3; skirmish at Water Valley, December 4; engagement at Coffeeville, December 5, and expedition against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, December 14–19.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, CAV. DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near the Yocknapatalfa River, Miss., December 7, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to the order of the major-general commanding I have the honor to report that at 10 p. m., December 1, while at the headquarters of Major-General McPherson, near Old Waterford, and 5 miles north of the Tallahatchie River, a communication was received from Major-General Grant advising me that the enemy had left his works at the river; that part of our cavalry had crossed and others were crossing, and ordering me to push on at daylight, take command of all the cavalry, and follow the enemy (if retreating) as long as any results were likely to follow.

At daylight, on Tuesday, December 2, attended by Lieut. J. H. Wil-

son, Topographical Engineers, acting as my assistant adjutant-general, and by Lieut. G. T. Davis, of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, my acting division quartermaster, and an escort of 10 troopers, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under the command of Sergeant Baylor, I pushed rapidly to the front, gathering my command on the march.

On Tuesday morning, when the pursuit began, the Second Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Colonel Hatch, consisting of eight companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry, Major Coon; the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Prince, and a battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Major Ricker, was near Old Waterford. The First Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Col. A. L. Lee, comprising the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough; the Seventh Kansas, Lieutenant-Colonel Herrick, and one battalion of the Second Iowa, Major Love, with the Third Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Major Moyers, being part of the Third Brigade but temporarily attached to Colonel Lee's command, were at the Tallahatchie, near Abbeville, and the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Grierson, was on the north side of the Tallahatchie, near Wyatt's Ferry, about 8 miles from Abbeville, with orders from Major-General Sherman to join me at Oxford, some 13 miles south of the Tallahatchie. Finding the road obstructed by the march of General Logan's division, Colonel Hatch was ordered to take his brigade to the crossing of the Tallahatchie by a lateral route to the right and march to the front as rapidly as possible.

I pushed rapidly forward and overtook Colonel Lee at Abbeville. He had sent the Third Michigan Cavalry, Major Moyers, on a route toward Oxford, west of the railroad, and his own brigade proper, under Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, on the main Oxford road east of the railroad, Colonel Lee himself being at the time somewhat unwell and riding in an ambulance. I overtook McCullough's command 4 miles beyond Abbeville, and sent Captain Wardlaw, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, with his company across to the railroad (three-fourths of a mile distant), where a party of rebels were destroying some trestle-work. In forty minutes he returned, having captured the entire party, 28 prisoners with horses and arms, wounding one of the enemy. Moving on to the head of the column I found Colonel Lee had arrived and was skirmishing sharply near Oxford, where the enemy were resisting with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. After considerable fighting the enemy (at 4.30 p. m.) was driven from the town, and Colonel Lee's column occupied the place for the night.

At a mile from Oxford, while Lee was fighting, sharp firing was heard on the hills to the right, which afterward proved to be the Third Michigan Cavalry engaging the enemy on that route. An effort was made to communicate with them by a detachment sent to the right, but this failed by the lateness of the hour and the impassable character of the country.

At 6 p. m. Colonel Hatch reported his command in camp 5 miles to the rear on the main road. A courier having crossed by way of Colonel Hatch's camp at 10 p. m. brought information that the Third Michigan had encamped about opposite Hatch and west of the railroad, after having fought the enemy till near dark and fallen back. A detachment sent from Oxford that night found the road to the camp of the Third Michigan free from the enemy.

On Wednesday morning Colonel Hatch's brigade was ordered forward in pursuit on the main Coffeeville road; Colonel Lee's brigade advanced on a route east of the main road. Colonel Mizner, of the Third Michigan, having reported for duty, was ordered to take com-

mand of his brigade, consisting of the Third Michigan Cavalry and the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Grierson, which had reported that morning from Major-General Sherman's wing of the army. Colonel Mizner was ordered to send the Sixth Illinois Cavalry to scour the country to the west as far as the Tallahatchie, reporting by courier directly to Major-General Grant, and to hold the Third Michigan in Oxford, ready to support, at a moment's notice, either Colonel Lee or Colonel Hatch. Having made this disposition of my command I remained in Oxford in communication with both columns. Very soon after Lee's brigade left the town Colonel Hatch reported that he had overtaken the enemy 3 miles from Oxford and was skirmishing with the rear guard, advancing steadily. At once a courier was dispatched to Colonel Lee, advising him of the fact and directing him to move cautiously and guard well his right flank. This courier lost his way and was taken prisoner. About the same time your note enjoining caution and ordering me to push the enemy as far as possible was received.

At 9 o'clock p. m. on December 3 couriers brought advices that Lee had crossed the Yockna, or Yocknapatalfa, on the Paris road, about 8 miles due south from Oxford, having driven the enemy from a burning bridge and repaired it. About the same time a dispatch from Hatch reported that the enemy had burned the bridge on the main Coffeeville road and had thus far successfully resisted his attempt to cross; that he had been skirmishing most of the day and was at the Yockna, and the enemy in considerable force on the opposite bank. At once orders were sent to Lee to move cautiously, bearing to his right, down the river, and to co-operate with Hatch in effecting a crossing, and not to advance till the south side of the river was cleared of the enemy and Hatch communicated with; and to Hatch, that if he failed to effect a crossing in the morning he should turn up the river to some point where he could cross, and that he should approach or join Lee's column after crossing, and both, when in communication, should move on toward Coffeeville.

Before daylight on the 4th couriers reported Hatch had crossed the Yockna at Prophet Bridge, some 18 miles from Oxford and 7 miles from Water Valley, and about the same distance down the river from the burned bridge. Again couriers were dispatched, ordering Lee and Hatch to approach each other, communicate before advancing, and then pursue the enemy hotly.

At 8 a. m. on December 4 Colonel Mizner was sent with the Third Michigan Cavalry and one piece of artillery, under Lieutenant S. T. Dunkee, of Battery G, Second Illinois Artillery, to join and co-operate with Hatch, while I proceeded on Colonel Lee's route with another piece of artillery, commanded by a sergeant of the same company, escorted by a detachment of cavalry. Major-General McPherson, at my request, had sent me the two pieces or artillery. I overtook Lee near Water Valley, which he was reconnoitering before entering. Here Colonel Hatch came up with his command, and the two brigades entered the town about the same time. The enemy had crossed the Otuckalofa and burned the wagon bridge, about a mile from the town. It had turned out that Lee and Hatch had failed to communicate with each other; that Hatch, on the morning of the 4th, pushed directly for Water Valley, entered the town before noon, skirmishing sharply with the rear of that part of the enemy that had crossed the Yockna at and below the railroad crossing and the burnt bridge, drove them through the town and across the Otuckalofa. About this time he discovered a

strong rebel force approaching from the northeast, upon his left and rear, and withdrew his main force back through the village to a strong position, facing the road upon which the approaching force was advancing. The enemy attacked with determined vigor with a force of cavalry, estimated at eight regiments; but after a fierce fight was worsted and driven back with considerable loss. Another detachment of the enemy at this moment threatened the rear of Colonel Hatch's command. Leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Prince with the Seventh Illinois to hold the ground Colonel Hatch went with the rest of his command to the rear, on the route he had advanced over. At this juncture Colonel Lee's command made its appearance from the northeast. Colonel Prince, supposing it to be another detachment of the enemy, thought it prudent to withdraw to the northwest, on the road upon which he had advanced. The former approaching, learned from prisoners that Colonel Hatch had been in Water Valley, had had a fight, and afterward fell back. Inferring that Colonel Hatch had been beaten he advanced with great caution, waiting to communicate with Hatch. The country being hilly and densely wooded it took some time to establish communications. By this chapter of accidents the enemy found time to escape across the Otuckalofa and burn the bridge near the railroad; but we arrived in time to save the railroad bridge. We bivouacked on the north bank of the river. While here it was reliably ascertained that Federal forces from Helena had been at or near Grenada and on the railroad to the northwest—infantry at Charleston, cavalry at Oakland—and that some cavalry fighting had taken place at the latter point on Tuesday and Wednesday. The desire to communicate with these forces, relying somewhat upon the moral effect of their presence at this point, determined me to press the enemy one day longer.

Colonel Mizner's command, with one piece of artillery, was ordered to take the advance on Friday morning, followed by Lee's brigade, and that by Colonel Hatch's. Considerable delay occurred in getting across the river, and Colonel Lee, having found a bridge near his camp, reached the main road on the south side of the Otuck (as it is familiarly called), before the advance of Colonel Mizner's command. To avoid delay he was ordered to take the advance, and did so, followed by Colonel Mizner's command, and his by that of Colonel Hatch's. Thus the entire command was concentrated, and, from the absence of parallel roads, compelled to move on the same road.

At about 2 o'clock the head of the column came up with the rear of the enemy and pressed him sharply. Having discovered a small party of rebel cavalry on our right carefully watching our movements, a detachment was sent to dislodge it, and an order was sent to Colonel Lee, at the head of the column, to move cautiously, throw out strong flankers, and show a wide front. Colonels Hatch and Mizner were also directed to throw out flankers at the head of each of their commands.

Riding rapidly to the front I found one piece of our artillery moving cautiously forward and now and then throwing shell beyond our skirmishers as they steadily advanced. At about 1 mile from Coffeeville a few shells were thrown to the front, when suddenly the enemy opened at short range upon our position with shell, using, I think, four pieces of artillery, perhaps six. At the same time his infantry in line opened upon our advanced dismounted skirmishers with rapid volleys, while heavy skirmishing was in progress on both flanks of the head of our column and extending to the rear of the head of the column. From all this it was quite evident we had encountered a heavier force than we were able to combat, under the jaded condition of our men and horses.

Colonel Lee was ordered to fall back steadily in the center and strong parties were at once sent to the support of our skirmishers on the right and left flanks. The column was faced to the rear and Colonels Mizner and Hatch were ordered to form successive supporting lines of detachments on each side of the road to cover the retreat of our skirmishers and check the advance of the enemy on the main road. The enemy pressing hard upon our retiring forces, the moving back of the led horses of dismounted men and the reversal of wagons and ambulances occasioned considerable confusion, though no indications whatever of a panic were at any time perceptible. Our flanks were repeatedly attacked by the enemy's infantry, but our flankers as often succeeded in repulsing them. The column was steadily withdrawn about 1½ miles to the rear to an open field, when the fighting ceased. Night having come on in the mean time the column was halted at this point, a strong rear guard sent back to watch the enemy and check his pursuit if attempted, while suitable parties were detached to watch the approaches on the right and left flanks of the rear. Having waited about an hour to enable our dismounted men to find and mount their horses the division was marched back to the camps which it had occupied the night before, arriving there at about 11 p. m. Here I at first thought of resting the next day and sending scouting parties toward Coffeeville, but upon the advice of Colonel Lee the command was moved early on the morning of the 6th to Yockna River, crossing at Prophet Bridge, about 6 miles distant from Water Valley. The command was encamped so as to watch the approaches and gather forage.

In the action near Coffeeville, as well as during the entire pursuit, the men and officers behaved in the most gallant manner, cheerfully bearing every hardship in order to inflict injury upon the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, fell while covering the retreat of our column with the mounted companies of his regiment. He was at first reported wounded and a prisoner, but it is now ascertained that he was instantly killed. A better or braver man never fought or fell. He died with his face to the foe, at the head of his command, thus nobly sacrificing his life for the safety of his fellows. His loss is a severe one to the country and the service.

Lieutenant Woodburn, of the Seventh Kansas, fell mortally wounded at the first volley of the enemy. Captain Townsend, Fourth Illinois Cavalry; Lieutenant Colbert, of the Seventh Kansas; Captain Eystra and Lieutenants Reed, Budd, and Harrington, of the Second Iowa, and Captain Caldwell, of the Third Michigan Cavalry, received honorable wounds in this action. Sergeant Baylor, of my escort, was wounded by my side near the close of the action. The horse of Colonel Lee was wounded; that of Colonel Hatch killed.

The conduct of Colonels Mizner, Lee, and Hatch in the handling of their troops was worthy of praise. Major Ricker, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, conducted the rear guard in the retreat with cool bravery and good judgment.

Lieutenants Wilson and Davis of my staff deserve special commendation for their efficiency in transmitting my orders and effecting their execution and for valuable suggestions in the midst of the action.

Other officers were self-possessed and inspired the men with confidence. I mention only those whose conduct came under my own personal observation.

As to the troops, they fought well, without exception. The Seventh Illinois and the battalion of the Fifth Ohio, which had until very lately been illy armed, have proven themselves, with good arms in their hands,

as effective in the face of an enemy as their most noted companions in the field.

This action was fought under peculiar difficulties. The road was narrow and extremely muddy, lined nearly all the way on both sides by a dense and almost impenetrable growth of oak trees and underbrush, running over a broken and impracticable country or through river bottoms of a miry character. It was impossible to see the enemy's position or note his strength till we were upon him. It was equally difficult to show a strong front or properly dispose of the wagons and ambulances and the horses of the dismounted men.

In this pursuit, over muddy roads and through almost incessant rains, in a country destitute of forage for horses and without rations for men, the enemy was followed four successive days, skirmishing daily and almost hourly, and chased as far as Coffeeville, a distance of about 50 miles, and after fighting him at that point several hours, engaging his artillery and infantry, I withdrew my command steadily and fell back to a place of security where I could give the troops the rest they so much needed.

In the expedition we captured 750 prisoners and near 200 horses and mules; also 5 railroad cars, 4 wagons loaded with supplies, $7,000 of Confederate money in the hands of a rebel quartermaster; compelled the enemy to burn several hundred tents and to abandon and destroy several hundred stand of small-arms; saved from destruction all of the railroad bridges on the route and most of the trestle work, and obtained a correct map of the country through the assistance of the assistant topographical engineer who accompanied me.

We lost 10 killed, 63 wounded, and 41 captured. Of the enemy at least 70 were killed, 250 wounded, and 750 taken prisoners. His loss in stragglers and deserters on the retreat is probably 600 or 700 more.

I transmit herewith a list of the casualties, which is respectfully submitted.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. LYLE DICKEY,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry, Commanding Cavalry Division.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY COPPS,
Near Oxford, Miss., December 20, 1862.

COLONEL: I beg leave to report to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding the department, that his order commanding me to take a part of my division of cavalry and strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far south as practicable and destroy it as much as possible was received about 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th instant a few miles east of Water Valley.

Colonel Hatch, commanding the Second Brigade, was ordered to report to me at half past 8 a. m. of the 14th with 800 picked men from his command, properly officered, well mounted, well armed, and with 50 rounds of ammunition, with rations of hard bread and salt, and ready for six days' scout, with no more wagons than necessary to haul the rations. Major Ricker, with a battalion of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, was sent to the south from Paris to make a demonstration toward Grenada,

* Nominal list omitted.

and the residue of the Second Brigade was sent with the train to the rear, to camp upon the Yockna River. Colonel Mizner was ordered to take command of the First and Third Brigades, to guard the crossing of the Otuckalofa River, and to make a strong cavalry reconnaissance toward Grenada on the Coffeeville route, reporting directly to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant. At 9 a. m. on Sunday the 14th, with a small escort from Company F, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, under Lieutenant Cartter, and Colonel Hatch's detachment of 800 men from the Second Iowa Cavalry and the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, I took the road for Okolona, and reached Pontotoc, 45 miles march, at 9.30 on Monday morning. On the way we fell in with small scouting parties of the enemy and captured several prisoners, by some of whom we were informed that a body of rebel infantry from Bragg's army were encamped 5 miles east of Pontotoc, on the road to Tupelo, and another near Tupelo, and by others just returned from Columbus that there was a strong rebel force at Okolona. A small party dashed off on the Tupelo road 5 or 6 miles, but found no enemy. At Pontotoc the gentle rain through which we had marched changed to a violent storm, and the roads were heavy. All our ambulances and prisoners were sent back from Pontotoc, with two wagon loads of leather and the Government surveys and township maps of the State of Mississippi (found at Pontotoc), under an escort of 100 men.

Major Coon, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, with about 100 men, was sent rapidly forward to strike the railroad at Coonewar Station, north of Colona, with orders to destroy the telegraph line and railroad, and especially the railroad bridge north of Okolona.

At 1 p. m. on Monday, with the rest of my command, I took the road for Tupelo, through a terrific rain storm, and moving steadily forward night came upon us about 6 miles from Tupelo. The approach was on a zig-zag road, with vexing intersecting roads, through low muddy ground, much of it heavily timbered and intersected by small sluggish streams, passable only on small frail bridges in bad condition. A little after dark the light of a considerable fire was observed some miles distant to the south, and a less bright but broader light could be seen some miles to the north. An officer sent to a dwelling not far from our road was told by the occupant that these fires were rebel camp-fires.

Pushing cautiously forward, at within 2 miles of Tupelo we learned from the occupant of a house near by (who mistook us for rebel cavalry) that Federal troops from Corinth had that day been at Saltillo, 8 miles north of Tupelo, and that the rebels had fled south, abandoning Tupelo.

Fearing that Major Coon might encounter too strong a foe, Lieutenant-Colonel Prince, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, with about 100 men, was sent promptly into Tupelo, and the rest of the force was moved back 7 miles to a point where the Aberdeen road broke off to the southeast, and on which it was ascertained that Major Coon had advanced, with a view of affording him support if needed. It was found that Major Coon had dashed into Coonewar in the afternoon, stampeded a small party of rebel cavalry, took a few prisoners, and made a strenuous but unsuccessful effort to capture a railroad train passing that station south. The train was fired upon by his advance on the full gallop, and one trooper, leaping from his horse, pistol in hand, mounted the side of the tender under way, but was compelled as promptly to jump off to avoid a leaning post standing close to the track and just ahead of him. The depot, containing commissary stores and corn, was burned, and small bridges and trestle-work on the road near Coonewar were destroyed. Lieutenant-Colonel Prince returned about 3 o'clock a. m. Tuesday to our camp, having found no enemy in Tupelo, and having destroyed some

trestle work north of the town. The supposed rebel camp-fires seen the night before proved to be the light of the depot burning at Coonewar and the camp-fires of Union troops from Corinth, near Saltillo, who left next morning before we reached their camp.

Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in hard labor, by which all the trestle work and bridges from Saltillo to Okolona, a distance of 34 miles, and a large bridge south of Okolona, across a branch of the Tombigbee River, were thoroughly destroyed, as well as large quantities of timber lying along the railroad side for repairing purposes. The enemy were seen in Verona and Okolona, but fled, returning, however, in some force to Okolona as our troopers were leaving that place on Wednesday afternoon. Lieutenant-Colonel Prince, with a party, at Verona, on Tuesday captured eighteen large boxes of infantry equipments complete, some of them marked Col. P. D. Roddey; several boxes of canteens, a quantity of Confederate army clothing, over 100 new wall-tents, with flies, &c., complete; some commissary stores (embracing several barrels of sugar), small-arms, and ammunition. Eight wagons, pressed for the purpose, were loaded and brought away and the rest of the spoils destroyed on the spot. On our march returning a bridge gave way in the night and the loads were burned and the wagons abandoned. Wednesday night, December 17, our whole party camped at Harrisburg, a deserted town about 2 miles northwest of Tupelo. Thursday morning, the 18th, before day, we took up the line of march on our return, and halted the forenoon to feed about 9 miles east of Pontotoc.

At about noon, at a point about 6 miles east of Pontotoc, riding in advance with my escort, I learned that a large rebel cavalry force, said to be 6,000 or 7,000, were in Pontotoc. Thinking that this force was sent to cut off my small command I looked for them to advance on the road eastward toward Tupelo. Closing up my column it was quickly thrown off the road to the north, and moved by neighboring roads to the northwest, with a view of passing some 4 miles north of Pontotoc. Approaching the road from Pontotoc to Tuscumbia (which leads east of north from Pontotoc) we fell in with rebel flankers or stragglers about 3 miles from Pontotoc, captured 3 and wounded 1, while others escaped.

It was here ascertained that the rebel column was moving out from Pontotoc on the Ripley road, directly to the north, and passing across our front about 1 mile distant; that the head of their column was feeding on that road, about 1½ miles distant to the northwest, the smoke of their camp-fires being plainly in sight, and that about 400 of their force were still in Pontotoc. My horses were so worn down from hard and long marching that it was deemed imprudent to encounter an enemy so superior in numbers and mounted on fresh horses. My object was to avoid him if possible; if not, to fight at his rear. Throwing out a small guard at a strong position to guard our right flank, the column was promptly moved toward Pontotoc, on the Tuscumbia road, capturing several stragglers from the rebel force by the wayside.

Passing down this road the rebel column was for the space of a mile in full view, moving north on the Ripley road, and about three-fourths of a mile to the west of us. Arriving at Pontotoc it was found that the rear of the enemy had left town, but could still be seen in the distance moving north. Couriers were here detailed and a dispatch put into their hands to advise the general commanding that this force was moving north, and an escort ordered to conduct the couriers 8 miles on the Oxford road. My command left Pontotoc at once, about sundown, on the Rocky Ford road, bearing a little west of north, and running

near the Ripley road, making a demonstration of attack on the enemy's left flank. Following this road about 3 miles, when daylight was disappearing we turned southwest and passed on by-ways through the country across to the road from Pontotoc to Oxford, and following this a few miles we turned again south and crossed the Yockna on a bridge, where we camped for the night. I here found, to my surprise, that the escort and couriers by a fatal misapprehension of my orders had not left the column. Other couriers were at once sent forward for Oxford, but lost their way in the Yockna Bottom, and traveling all night found themselves farther from Oxford than when they left camp, and did not arrive until this morning.

Early yesterday morning, the 19th, we took up the line of march, and Colonel Hatch was sent with the command to the cavalry camp on the Yockna River, and with my escort, after a long day's march, I reached Oxford at 5.30 p. m. last evening and reported to you the fact that on the evening of the 18th a large rebel cavalry force passed from Pontotoc north on the Ripley road, and notice was at once telegraphed to every point on the railroad north of this.

The expedition to Okolona has been most laborious, and the men and horses are completely worn down and wholly unfit for service for a few days. Men and horses were subsisted upon the country through which we passed. The day's march usually began before day and closed after night, halting to feed but once a day, usually from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. The men lived chiefly on fresh meat, sweet potatoes, and corn-bread roasted in corn-husks, and often without salt. Men and officers, however, were cheerful and prompt in every duty. In six days we marched about 200 miles, worked two days at the railroad, captured about 150 prisoners, destroyed 34 miles of important railroad, and a large amount of public stores of the enemy, and returned passing around an enemy of nine to our one, and reached camp without having a man killed, wounded, or captured.

Colonel Hatch, of the Second Iowa, commanding the Second Brigade; Lieutenant Crego, acting assistant adjutant-general of my division, and Lieutenant Davis, my division quartermaster, deserve special notice for their untiring and effective aid in accomplishing the results attained. Mr. Taffing, topographical engineer, accompanied the expedition and collected matter for a very correct map of the roads over which we passed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. LYLE DICKEY,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 9.

Reports of Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, of skirmishes at Spring Dale and Prophet Bridges, December 3; skirmish at Water Valley, December 4; engagement at Coffeeville, December 5, and operations against the Van Dorn raid, December 20–25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
IN THE FIELD, AT BROWNING'S PLANTATION,
La Fayette County, Miss., December 8, 1862.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from Col. T. Lyle Dickey, chief of cavalry, I left Oxford with my command at 7 o'clock on the morning

of the 3d. Two miles from town I found the enemy's pickets, and, by a spirited dash, made by two companies of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, captured the entire picket, consisting of one company of cavalry, numbering 43 men and officers. Continued skirmishing to within 2 miles of the Yocknapatalfa.

Learning that the enemy was in strong force at the bridge near Spring Dale and had cavalry forces at three bridges on the road, crossing the river toward Water Valley, and learning from prisoners that the intention was to destroy them on our approach, made a strong demonstration on the Spring Dale Bridge at 4 p. m., sending two companies to the Free Bridge under Major Ricker, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and two companies to Prophet Bridge to dash at it when the enemy's attention was drawn to the other.

At the Spring Dale Bridge we found infantry and cavalry and fought them until dark. Captain Ashmead (Company I, Seventh Illinois Cavalry) crossed the stream on logs, drove the enemy in flank until he found him in force, when he retired, taking 3 prisoners with him. The fight continued until after dark, when I deemed it expedient to withdraw, the enemy having destroyed the bridge before we reached it. Prophet Bridge was taken by a dash and held by Captain Blackburn of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. We captured this day 92 prisoners.

At daylight on the morning of the 4th crossed the bridge, when skirmishing began immediately, the enemy having dispatched a regiment of cavalry to burn the bridge. Pushed on toward Water Valley, driving the enemy steadily 6 miles to Water Valley, where I made a charge, driving them in confusion through the town, losing 1 man killed at this point, pushing the enemy 4 miles south of Water Valley, capturing a number of prisoners, saving 6 cars of a train which the enemy abandoned and fired; also 4 wagons loaded with commissary stores and 100 tents and poles, which I ordered burned, when we fell back.

At 12 m. an overwhelming force of the enemy's cavalry attacked me in the rear (reported eight regiments by prisoners and a small regiment of infantry), approached Water Valley from Rocky Ford, drove in the scouts I had thrown out northeast, when I fell back on a ridge north of the town and awaited their attack. Ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Prince to dismount eight companies of Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and Major Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry, to dismount four rifle companies. Our line was not formed when the enemy (dismounting two regiments of cavalry with his infantry) advanced up the hill, charging both of our flanks with mounted men. Fortunately we had checked their charge of mounted men before their line of foot had received our fire. Major Coon and Colonel Prince, holding their fire until the enemy was nearly upon them, they opened so severely that the enemy fell back, and re-enforcing his dismounted men again advanced. Our men being well covered held the enemy in check, when I ordered Major Ricker with his battalion of Fifth Ohio Cavalry to charge the enemy's left flank, at the same time Col. E. Prince gradually extending his left flank until his regiment had outflanked the enemy's right. I advanced the entire line, driving the enemy down the hill. Major Ricker charged with great spirit, throwing the enemy's left into confusion. The enemy in our front was thoroughly routed, but owing to a detachment of the enemy's cavalry falling upon our rear, and Colonel Lee's column also having been reported as the enemy, I left Colonel Prince to hold the ground and fell back with the Second Iowa and Fifth Ohio Cavalry to fight, losing by this report the benefit of the victory. Colonel Lee's column,

approaching from Spring Dale, was reported for the enemy, owing to the portion passing the scout being a battalion of the Second Iowa Cavalry, dressed in grey overcoats.

We captured on the 4th 183 prisoners.

On the morning of the 5th my brigade, in compliance with orders from Col. T. Lyle Dickey, chief of cavalry, marched at 8 o'clock in the rear of the cavalry division, my command having been reduced by details to two companies of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, under Major Ricker; six companies of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Edward Prince, and six companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry, under Maj. D. E. Coon; in all fourteen companies. At 2 p. m. detached, by order of Col. T. Lyle Dickey, two companies of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry to the left flank. At 3 p. m., by order of Col. T. Lyle Dickey, detached two companies of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry to right and left flank. At 3.30 p. m. was ordered by Col. T. Lyle Dickey to send four companies of dismounted men to the front and dispatched four companies of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

At 4 p. m. forces engaged in front of us passed to the rear. I brought my line of dismounted rifle companies, concealed under the ridge, supported by two saber companies, being all of my brigade not detached. In a few minutes the enemy were advancing in great force, two regiments by head of column, with skirmishers on their flank. Ordering Major Coon to have his men lie down until the enemy were close, his men, armed with the revolving rifle, reserved their fire, and when the enemy were within 20 yards, pouring in our volleys, firing nearly three rounds to each man, when the enemy, outflanking us, fell back to the next ridge, when we again opened fire, held our ground until again outflanked, fighting back slowly, standing at every practicable point, the final stand being made at the junction of the road to Water Valley and Panola. Then, placing my men behind the fence on the right and the ridge and house on the left, the fighting became very sharp. Night setting in our men returned the enemy's fire, aiming at the flash. At this time my horse fell, having received three balls in his body. I immediately prepared to make a charge in the rear, having been informed that the enemy were between myself and the main body. Immediately running forward I found the enemy had thrown a company into the road and had ordered one of our companies to surrender. I ordered all the stragglers near me into line. I opened fire with revolvers, ordering Company E, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, forward to the charge. Our fire, however, opened the communication. I then moved my command into the field on the left, and, covering the left flank with a company of dismounted rifles, moved forward to the main column.

The officers of my command fought bravely against an almost overwhelming force, attacking them in front and on our flanks. In the four rifle companies 5 officers out of 7 were wounded. Lieut. D. McGregor, acting assistant adjutant-general, was wounded in the thigh. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry, on the right flank, suffered considerably. Major Ricker held his men well in hand and fell slowly back, disputing the ground slowly. Colonel Prince, on the left, with the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, was only driven in by an overwhelming force, disputing every inch of the ground. Companies E and I, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, were surrounded by the enemy after dark and were ordered to surrender, but gallantly cut their way out.

Of the officers and soldiers of my command I cannot speak too highly, especially of the officers and soldiers of the Second Iowa Cavalry, who, when the enemy were advancing upon them from the front and either

flank, conducted themselves like veterans, pouring volley after volley into their advancing colums. The mounted companies of my command held themselves in readiness to charge the enemy's cavalry, and retired from the field in perfect order.

Lieut. Col. E. Prince, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry; Major Ricker, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and Major Coon and Maj. F. A. Kendrick, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, commanded their detachments with coolness, efficiency, and courage seldom excelled.

To my staff officers, Lieut. D. McGregor, my assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. W. Scott Belden, my aide-de-camp, I am under obligations for coolness and efficiency in delivering my orders on the field of battle.

EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel, Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near the Tallahatchie, December 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, complying with orders from Major-General McPherson, I marched with eight companies of the Second Iowa and eight companies of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry at 1 a. m. on the morning of December 23, to intercept at Rocky Ford the retreat of Van Dorn, supposed to be moving south. Reached Rocky Ford at 10 a. m., 22 miles from Oxford; scouted the vicinity, finding no enemy, and, learning from captured prisoners who had left Van Dorn at Holly Springs that Van Dorn had gone north to Grand Junction and La Grange, supposed he would cross the railroad and return by the west side. This idea strengthened by reports of the enemy's cavalry being west of Abbeville, I immediately returned to Oxford, arriving there the same evening.

At 1.30 a. m. December 24 I received an order from General McPherson to move to the east and northeast to intercept Van Dorn's retreat from Saulsbury going south, as soon as I could call in a portion of my command encamped some miles south of Oxford. Started at daylight, my pickets to the south and west skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. The enemy was therefore aware of our movement. My command was reduced by forced marches for some ten days to 800 men. Moving east, up the south side of the Tallahatchie, scouting the crossings of this river at Rocky Ford and Big Muddy, my march retarded by the destruction of bridges at various crossings, I was detained five hours on the Big Muddy, the bridge being destroyed. The night being dark and stormy it was difficult to find a place to ford or swim the stream.

On reaching the roads leading south to Pontotoc, about 10 miles north of Pontotoc, on the morning of the 25th, finding no signs of Van Dorn's forces, decided I would take the most direct route from New Albany to Grenada, which crosses the Tallahatchie at King's Bridge, 6 miles south of Albany. I moved up that road to occupy the bridge and crossing at King's Ford, capturing a few prisoners who left Van Dorn at Ripley the evening before. Learning he had made a stand there against our cavalry I deemed it my duty to move immediately to Ripley. On nearing Albany learned that the enemy had passed to the east of me. Encamped 2 miles from Albany, my command having marched 62 miles in thirty-two hours, including time lost in repairing and finding crossings over the streams in my route and scouting the country to the east and north.

On the 26th, marched 16 miles.

On the 27th, marched to camp on the Tallahatchie, swimming my command at the crossing of Tippah Creek.

Annexed I send a list of paroled prisoners taken on the march.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,

Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry, Comdg. Second Brigade.

No. 10.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, of engagement at Coffeeville, December 5, and capture of Holly Springs, December 20.

COFFEEVILLE, *December* 5, 1862.

GENERAL: Enemy came up to within 2 miles of town this evening. Infantry attacked them and drove them back 2 miles. Firing just ceased. Night put a stop to pursuit. He will be careful how he comes up again.

EARL VAN DORN,

Major-General.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON, *Jackson.*

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *December* 20, 1862.

I surprised the enemy at this place at daylight this morning; burned up all the quartermaster's stores, cotton, &c.—an immense amount; burned up many trains; took a great many arms and about 1,500 prisoners. I presume the value of stores would amount to $1,500,000. I move on to Davis' Mill at once. Morgan attacked Jackson day before yesterday. Yankees say he was repulsed. They are sending reenforcements there. I will communicate with him.

EARL VAN DORN,

Major-General.

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON.

No. 11.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, C. S. Army, of engagement at Coffeeville, December 5.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF WEST TENN., *December* 6, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the 5th instant between the Federal advance guard, near Coffeeville, and the troops placed under my command by Maj. Gen. [M.] Lovell, commanding First Corps:

At about 2.30 o'clock on Friday afternoon, 5th instant, while engaged in the town of Coffeeville with the various duties of my command, I learned that the enemy, emboldened by their successes heretofore, had pushed their advance within 1 mile of the town, and that, having com-

menced skirmishing with our rear guard of cavalry, Major-General Lovell, commanding First Corps, had gone out with a portion of my division to check them. I immediately rode out with a portion of my staff and body guard to the point selected by General Lovell on which to form, and found that he had pushed forward a portion of the First Brigade, under [Brig.] Gen. [W. E.] Baldwin, on the right of the main road to Water Valley, while the Ninth Arkansas, of General Rust's division, commanded by Col. Isaac L. Dunlop, was placed in line of battle on the left of the same road. Col. A. P. Thompson [Third Kentucky], commanding brigade, of the Second Division, had also been ordered to place the Third Kentucky Regiment, of his brigade, upon a road leading out from Coffeeville to the west of the main road spoken of, in order to watch our left flank. Upon the main road and in rear of the First Brigade, upon a small eminence, four pieces of artillery had been placed, being part of Capt. [Alcide] Bouanchaud's company of the Point Coupée Artillery, while at 300 yards to the rear of this battery two Parrott guns from Capt. [W. H.] Hedden's battery, of my own division, were placed on a still higher point and in a position not to endanger the infantry or the battery in front should occasion present itself to open upon the enemy.

Before reaching the point at which General Lovell was stationed I heard brisk cannonading, and on joining General Lovell, near where the rear battery was placed, found that it proceeded from our advanced battery, which was being replied to by a rifle gun of the enemy. I immediately reported for orders to General Lovell, who directed me to ride with him to the position held by the advanced battery. On reaching that point and finding that the enemy had obtained the exact range of our guns I retired with General Lovell to the rear battery, and was immediately ordered to open fire with the Parrott guns at short intervals. This was done, and in a few moments the fire of the enemy's battery ceased. I then asked permission of the major-general commanding to press the enemy and drive them back, and upon receiving his orders to do so, with information that General Rust had been ordered to maneuver on my right with parts of two of his brigades, rode rapidly to the front, ordering at the same time the Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment, under Maj. W. L. Doss, which had been held in reserve, to move up at double-quick and take position on the extreme right of my line. The cavalry, under Col. [W. H.] Jackson [Seventh Tennessee Cavalry], numbering about 700, were placed at my disposal also. The proper disposition of the forces was soon made. Orders were given to General Baldwin, on the right, and to Col. A. P. Thompson, of the Second Division, who had assumed the direction of the Ninth Arkansas of his own brigade, to deploy the right companies from each regiment as skirmishers 100 paces in front of the main line; a greater distance was not deemed prudent, as the woods were very dense and the enemy known to be in close proximity. The cavalry was formed in the main road and ordered to move with caution in rear of the main line.

The line of skirmishers being formed and everything prepared orders were given to the men to hold their fire until within 50 yards, to move with caution until the enemy was reached, but then to press them with all their energy. The command forward was given and both skirmishers and the main line moved. The line had not advanced 200 yards before the enemy opened on our left a brisk fire. This was answered first by a yell along our whole line, the men moving rapidly and with great enthusiasm until they were within good range, when the Ninth Arkansas, directed by Col. A. P. Thompson, and the Eighth Kentucky, under Col.

H. B. Lyon, opened fire in return. Very soon the fire extended toward our right, along the Twenty-third Mississippi, under Lieut. Col. Moses McCarley, and the Twenty-sixth Mississippi, under Maj. T. F. Parker. The order to press the enemy was fully carried out. They were not allowed time to breathe, and though making two gallant stands in the first mile they were driven from their positions without our men faltering for a moment. The tactics of the enemy did them great credit. Their whole force consisted of mounted infantry armed with Colt's, Smith's, and Sharps most approved weapons, with two pieces of artillery. The country over which they had to pass was an alternate wood and field. On being driven to the edge of a field they mounted and retreated across it, dismounting and sending their horses to the rear. They had all the advantage of position, being covered by the woodland while our men advanced across the open field. At these points the fire of the enemy was terrific, but nothing could stop the onward movement, and our men moved forward without slackening their pace in the least.

Having driven the enemy for more than a mile it occurred to me that should the troops of General [Albert] Rust's command not have moved to their left far enough to guard my right flank, I might run some risk of being outflanked. To guard against this I detached Lieut. [J. G.] Barbour, commanding my body guard, with a portion of his men, with orders to move at full speed to my extreme right and take position with his men well extended and watch my right flank. No sooner had he reached the point and commenced moving up with our main line than he was fired upon by the enemy. Lieutenant Barbour immediately sent a courier informing me of the fact, when I ordered the Fourteenth Mississippi, under Maj. [W. L.] Doss, to move at double-quick by the right flank until he reached the point occupied by Lieutenant Barbour, then to assume his original front and press them again.

During all this time the enemy were uninterruptedly driven from every position and forced back to a point 3 miles from Coffeeville, when on reaching a commanding position they opened fire from their artillery, again supported by the severest fire of musketry we had yet encountered. The heaviest fire was encountered by the Ninth Arkansas and the Eighth Kentucky Regiments. Their efforts were, however, useless; nothing could check the advance of our men, and the position was carried without a moment's delay just at dark.

It occurred to me a few moments before this that a dash of our cavalry might have secured the piece of artillery in its last position, but it would have involved a heavy loss of life, not warranted under the circumstances, and I did not give the order.

Having already driven the enemy much farther than was ordered by a message from General [M.] Lovell, I gave the order to halt and cease firing, very much to the chagrin of both officers and men, who, notwithstanding the severe duties and deprivations of the last week, seemed to forget everything but the desire showed by all to repay the injuries suffered by them during their long and barbarous imprisonment at the North.

The Fourteenth Mississippi, Major Doss commanding, toward the close became too far separated from the main command, but was abundantly able to take care of itself, and drove back the enemy in their front, killing and wounding a number, among them Lieutenant-Colonel [William] McCullough, who was shot dead within twenty paces of our line. This regiment also captured 17 prisoners, with all their horses, arms, and accouterments.

The loss on our part, as stated in my note to Major-General Lovell of

the 6th inst., is known to be accurately as follows: Killed, 7; wounded, 43. That of the enemy 34 killed, among them Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough and a second lieutenant, who gave his name as [Thomas J.] Woodburn, of the Third Missouri [Seventh Kansas], just before expiring. The wounded of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, inasmuch as all who were not too badly wounded were removed on horseback as fast as they fell. Estimating their wounded by the number killed in the same ratio as that known to exist on our part, the wounded may be given at 234, which from the number seen in the act of being removed is under rather than over the actual loss. Sixteen of their severely wounded fell into our hands. Thirty-five prisoners, with 17 horses, and all their arms and accouterments were captured. Among the prisoners were one captain and several non-commissioned officers. The wounded on both sides were removed at once to Coffeeville and every care taken of them. The dead were buried next morning. The body of the Federal lieutenant was decently buried; marked on the head-stone, so that it could be recognized. The body of Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough was not secured. The command returned to its first position near Coffeeville and bivouacked in line of battle.

The whole affair was a complete success and taught the enemy a lesson I am sure they will not soon forget. The troops behaved in the most gallant manner. Officers and men emulated each other. All did their duty nobly.

I take especial pleasure in mentioning the names of Brig. Gen. W. E. Baldwin, of my own division, and Col. A. P. Thompson, commanding a brigade in General Rust's division. These officers, in command on my right and left, displayed the greatest good judgment and gallantry.

The brunt of the battle was borne by the Ninth Arkansas, Col. I. L. Dunlop; Eighth Kentucky, Col. H. B. Lyon; the Twenty-third Mississippi, Lieutenant-Colonel McCarley, and the Twenty-sixth Mississippi, under Maj. T. F. Parker. I have seldom seen greater good judgment and impetuous gallantry shown by any officers or men.

The cavalry, under Col. [W. H.] Jackson, maintained the most perfect order and were always in position to answer any summons.

The batteries engaged rendered the most efficient service up to the time of my ordering the advance. The first shot fired from the Parrott guns of Captain Hedden's battery, under the direction of Capt. [Jacob] Culbertson, chief of artillery of my division, wounded Colonel Mizner and killed his orderly and 3 men. These facts were related by a non-commissioned officer among the prisoners.

My thanks are especially due to those members of my personal staff who were present. Maj. [W. O.] Watts, inspector-general; Major [E. W.] Halliday, chief commissary; Lieuts. George Moorman and [Lloyd] Tilghman, [jr.], aides-de-camp, rendered most efficient and valuable service.

I notice with great pleasure also Lieut. [J. G.] Barbour, commanding my body guard,* together with Lieutenant [E. C.] Lundy of that company. These officers and their men rendered me great aid. The timely service of Lieutenant Barbour on my right wing may have saved us possibly from serious injury.

The whole force engaged on our side may be stated as not exceeding 1,300 men, while the enemy is known to have had not less than five regiments, numbering not less than 3,500 men.

Inclosed I have the honor to submit a correct list of the killed and wounded on our side.

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* Company D, Eighteenth Tennessee Battalion.

I regret the absence of Capt. Powhatan Ellis, [jr.], chief of staff during the action. He was engaged at my headquarters on important business, and I was thus deprived of his always valuable services.

The same may be said of others of my staff who were absent on duty at various points.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LLOYD TILGHMAN,
Comdg. First Division, First Corps, Army of West Tennessee.

Lieut. Col. E. IVY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS.			
26th Mississippi Regiment	3	3	1
8th Kentucky Regiment	1	6	4
23d Mississippi Regiment	2	14	4
14th Mississippi Regiment	.....	3	.....
SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FIRST CORPS.			
9th Regiment Arkansas Volunteers	1	17	1
Total	7	43	10

No. 12.

Report of Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of affair near Oxford, Miss., December 4, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT OF THE POST,
Oxford, Miss., December 17, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the facts narrated in the paper over the signature of John W. Risoe are mainly true. On the 4th day of December, 1862, a party of 7 men belonging to the hospital of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry were at the house of Mr. M. H. Thompson, whither they had gone to purchase supplies for the hospital. This Thompson's house was 2 miles, and in plain sight, from the camp of the Twenty-sixth Illinois.

At about 10 a. m. on the 4th day of December, 1862, a negro belonging to Mr. Thompson reported at camp that Mitchell's band were camped within 1½ miles of Thompson's house. At about 2 o'clock p. m. the same day the men of the Twenty-sixth Illinois were at the negro quarters on Thompson's place purchasing chickens and milk, when Mitchell's band came upon them, from the direction of Thompson's house, and immediately fired upon them, killing 1 and wounding 3. The balance were taken prisoners and marched to Mitchell's camp. The man killed here was Martin Hanley, shot and wounded by Lieutenant Powell, of Mitchell's band, and said Powell afterward beat Hanley's brains out with his pistol (Hanley's). While Powell was so engaged Thompson ran out of his house exclaiming, "That is right; kill the God d—d Yankee son of a bitch." Mitchell then moved off with his band and prisoners, accompanied by Thompson and his overseers. On this march some member of Mitchell's [band] shot and left in the woods another man, named

Miller. Search was subsequently made for Miller's body, but it was never found. On the afternoon of December 4, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Gillmore went with a party of his men to Thompson's house; found it open and soldiers of other regiments there. Lieutenant-Colonel Gillmore drove them away and took from the negroes some wearing apparel, mainly ladies' dresses. These were placed in the hands of a citizen of Holly Springs to return to Mrs. Thompson. He also took four bales of cotton, which he turned over to a quartermaster at Holly Springs, taking his receipt. Lieutenant-Colonel Gillmore locked the house and gave the key to the chief negro servant. Thompson's house was subsequently burned; I am unable to ascertain by whom. On the morning of the 5th of December, 1862, Thompson, at the camp of Mitchell's band, was sworn in as a member, and when Miller was shot he said, "Good; there goes another Yankee son of a bitch." The negroes (Thompson's) state that Thompson had arranged with Mitchell to be there, and did notify Mitchell when the men were there. Thompson's chief servant stated that she knew that Thompson had arranged with and notified Mitchell of their presence.

The father of Lieutenant Powell has a permit to purchase cotton, and Lieutenant Powell was driven from his home by our men on the night of December 4.

Thompson did not take care of the wounded men. I believe that numbers of citizens in the vicinity of Thompson's knew all about the affair and are in part guilty of the murder.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
Colonel, Twenty-sixth Illinois, Commanding Post, Oxford.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Robert C. Murphy, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, of the capture of Holly Springs, December 20.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.,
December 20, 1862—7 o'clock p. m.

COLONEL: Although you telegraphed me last night at 11 o'clock that it was unnecessary to send out my cavalry to look after Jackson, who was advancing north with a large force, until this morning, yet from information from a contraband at 5 o'clock this morning that General Van Dorn was advancing on me with twenty-two regiments, or 12,000 men, and would be here at daylight, induced me to act at once and make every disposition for a faithful defense. Accordingly I ordered the whole cavalry force under Colonel McNeil to report to me at once at the railroad depot, and preceded them to issue orders for trains to bring re-enforcements, in accordance with a telegram which I send you.*

Just as the trains were ready to move and all my orders were issued a force of the enemy, some 6,000, came dashing into the railroad depot and on my infantry camp (my left), which did not contain over 200 effective men. My last message expressed the fact that about 5,000 or

* See "Correspondence, etc.," December 19 and 20, *post.*

6,000 men of the enemy were in sight. Before this I had called on Mr. Nilson, train superintendent of railroad, to furnish me with all the aid he had to barricade with cotton bales around the depot and public stores. At the same time I had ordered the commanding officers of the detachment of the Sixty-second and Twentieth Illinois to concentrate all their available forces at the railroad depot immediately. The two trains nearly ready to move, the one to the south as far as the tank, the other to the north as far as Coldwater, were to carry orders to all commanders of stations to hasten to this point with nothing but their available men and all their ammunition. As all these dispositions were made the enemy made their appearance in the force mentioned (6,000) and charged by two roads, the right led by General Van Dorn, on my small infantry camp; the left and center on the road which led direct to the depot. In attempting to escape by the rear of the depot building in order to join my infantry forces I was captured by a company of cavalry. I was taken to the rear, and found the force of the enemy to be twenty-two regiments of cavalry, or about 10,000 men. My own force was less than 500 men, and they scattered to form posts on picket and in general guard duty over the city. It was impossible for me to concentrate at one given point in the time allowed more than 150 men. The cavalry never reported to me at all, as I had ordered, but I hear from Lieutenant Edinger, ordnance officer, they behaved badly in town when they encountered the enemy, and instead of cutting their way through the force sent into the town to capture me personally (thinking I was not yet up) they received two volleys from the enemy and then cleared out, taking, I am told, the Pigeon Roost road. I have no fault to find with the fighting of the infantry; they did all they could; they were taken in detail, as the posts were of necessity so, and there was no time for concentration. What orders I did give were founded on information from a contraband, which I telegraphed you this morning at 5.30.

My pickets, both cavalry and infantry, were out and faithful, but the force was so large that they were overwhelmed and in every instance killed, wounded, or taken prisoners before daylight.

General Van Dorn burned up all the stores, depot buildings, armory, and ordnance buildings; in fact a large portion of the business part of the town is in ruins. There are no supplies here for the paroled prisoners and the sick, and what shall be done for them? My fate is most mortifying. I have wished a hundred times to-day that I had been killed. I have done all in my power—in truth, my force was inadequate. I have foreseen this and have so advised. No works here, and no force to put in them if they were here, and yet I know General Grant is not to blame; he has done all for the best, and so did I. I have obeyed orders, and have been unfortunate in so doing. The misfortune of war is mine. This railroad line cannot be maintained without an immense force. They make a feint on Jackson and the real attack on Holly Springs. The first depletes the latter and makes the move almost certain. Colonel, I send this by an officer who was here and knows the facts; he can tell you many things I cannot write.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. C. MURPHY.

P. S.—I am not able now to give my loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, but will do so as soon as possible.

Colonel RAWLINS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps, Oxford.

No. 14.

Report of Surg. Horace R. Wirtz, U. S. Army, of the capture of Holly Springs, December 20.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Holly Springs, Miss., December 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I remained behind the advance of the army for the purpose of establishing a large general hospital at Holly Springs. I took a building that had been built for an armory by the Confederates, consisting of six large rooms, each 250 feet long, and numerous outhouses, and after two weeks of incessant labor, in which I was greatly assisted by Surgeon Powers, of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, I had everything prepared for 2,000 patients. The acting medical purveyor of the southern portion of the department had been ordered to bring all his supplies to this hospital, which he did, and on the morning of December 20 one of the most completely furnished and extensive hospitals in the army was just ready to receive its sick.

On that morning the town of Holly Springs was taken by the Confederate forces under General Van Dorn. As soon as I discovered the enemy were in possession of the place I repaired to the headquarters of the rebel general, near town, and made a formal request that the armory hospital should not be burned, entering an earnest protest on the subject, as the Confederates had already set fire to the railroad depot and commissary storehouse and had declared their intention to destroy all houses occupied by our troops. I received the assurance of General Van Dorn's adjutant that the armory hospital should not be burned, but that it would be protected by a guard. Satisfied with this I returned to my quarters, but had not been there an hour when I was informed the building was on fire, and thus this fine structure, with two thousand bunks, an immense lot of drugs and surgical apparatus, thousands of blankets, sheets, and bed-sacks was soon in ashes.

This proceeding, in violation of an express promise, and of all the rules of civilized warfare, is an evidence of the barbarity and want of principle of Confederate officers. But this is not all; an attempt was also made to destroy the general hospital, located on the main square, and which at the time contained over 500 sick.

A quantity of ordnance stores had been deposited in a building on the next block to the hospital, and by order of General Van Dorn, as stated by the Confederate officer who had charge of the matter, the barrels of powder and boxes, containing shells and cartridges, were taken out and piled up nearly in front of the hospital and set fire to. Two medical officers protested against this wanton act, but their requests were treated with contempt, and before there was time to remove the sick the walls and windows of the hospital were riddled with flying balls and shells, and finally a terrific explosion took place which shook the entire building, destroying almost every window and door in the establishment, wounding about 20 men and creating a scene of the wildest confusion. A large number of buildings on the public square took fire from the explosion, and it was only by the utmost efforts that the hospital was preserved as a shelter for the men from the night air, together with the medical officers, who assisted me in caring for the sick and wounded on that trying day.

I thought that the rebels had now done us all the harm in their power; but to injury insult was yet to be added in a manner I hope never to witness again.

A rebel cavalry officer named Brewster, who stated he had been detailed by General Van Dorn to "march off every sick man who had not been paroled," collected together, pistol in hand, about 150 sick soldiers, forced them to rise from their beds and fall in line, threatened to shoot the medical officers who expostulated with him, and actually made the poor fellows, suffering from typhoid fever, pneumonia, and diarrhea, start with him on the road. The men fell down in the street and had to rise again for fear of being shot, when they were so weak that the slightest motion was agony. On being importuned if there was anything in the name of humanity to induce him to cease his brutal proceedings he finally consented to let them alone on receiving a paper, signed by all the surgeons present, stating that the men were too sick to walk and their removal was an impossibility.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Dr. E. M. Powers, of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, after the capture of Holly Springs. The efforts of this able and accomplished officer for the care of the sick were untiring, and from morning till night he was actively engaged in doing anything that lay in his power to preserve hospital property and make helpless beings who were driven from their beds and shelter as comfortable as circumstances would allow.

Dr. Reilley, assistant surgeon of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, also rendered great assistance by his well-directed and efficient endeavors.

HORACE R. WIRTZ,
Surgeon, U. S. A., Medical Director, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, General Grant's Headquarters.

[Indorsements.]

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 12, 1863.

The within copy of a letter from Surgeon Wirtz, medical director at Holly Springs, is respectfully submitted for the information of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the conduct within narrated should be made the subject of such representation to the rebel chiefs at Richmond as would insure the punishment of the actors and prevent a repetition. The principles which govern a peaceful intercourse of belligerents should be firmly established and be strictly adhered to.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

JANUARY 16, 1863.

Referred to the general-in-chief.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

No. 15.

Report of Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, of the capture of Holly Springs, December 20.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Jackson, Tenn., January 20, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to orders requiring reports by commanders of regiments to be made direct to the War Department of skirmishes in which

their commands or any part thereof have been engaged, I proceed to submit the following statement:

On December 18, 1862, being then at Holly Springs, Miss., with my command, I received orders to report at Jackson, Tenn., with all my effective men with arms, and provisions for two days. In pursuance whereof I immediately proceeded to Jackson by rail as ordered, leaving at Holly Springs about 200 men, 70 of whom, including Maj. Stephen M. Meeker and 1 lieutenant, were on duty and not relieved, and the remainder, including 2 lieutenants, sick and convalescent. I also left all my baggage and camp equipage, horses, mules, wagons, regimental and company books and papers and all the records of the regiment since its organization.

It appears that on the morning of December 20 a strong cavalry force of the enemy surprised and captured the post and entered the camp of my regiment, killing 2 men and wounding 6, one of whom has since died, and taking and paroling about 170 prisoners, including Major Meeker and 3 lieutenants, all belonging to my command. My camp was pillaged and burned, movable articles of value being carried away and the remainder destroyed.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. TRUE,
Colonel Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, Commanding.

LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

No. 16.

Reports of Maj. John J. Mudd, Second Illinois Cavalry, of the capture of Holly Springs, December 20, and operations December 24–27, including skirmish at Ripley, December 25.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Holly Springs, Miss., December 27, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following brief summary of the part performed by the Second Illinois Cavalry in the unfortunate affair of the 20th instant:

We (six companies) were encamped on the fair-ground, under Lieutenant-Colonel McNeil. I was under orders to proceed that day to Oxford by rail, and was not apprised of any attack being apprehended until about the time the infantry camp near the depot was captured. Colonel McNeil was at the time rallying the men on the east side of camp and advanced boldly to meet their first attack; but being pressed by overwhelming numbers he was compelled to fall back, and while doing so was unfortunately surrounded and taken prisoner. Not having time to form our men regularly the defense was a series of conflicts covering each side of our camp. Without being aware of the loss of Colonel McNeil Major Bush rallied a force on the south side, Captain Marsh on the north, and myself on the west, each with such aid as could be assembled, and pressed the enemy, whose lines now entirely encircled our camp. The fight was now terrible, the enemy gradually giving ground where pressed the hardest, but our detachments in following them up became separated from each other. About this time the enemy in immense force broke into our camp from the east, capturing our stragglers and convalescents and pressing near the rear of each

point of defense. Our only hope of safety now lay in a saber charge, which appeared to be simultaneously executed on the different parts of our line. Captain Marsh handsomely broke through on the north and passed westwardly, leaving Captain Jones, whose horse was shot under him, and Lieutenant Garrett, wounded, and both were taken prisoners. With the small force around me I broke the rebel line on the west, and with the loss of several of my best men made my way out, chasing a large number of rebels, and in turn being followed by a heavy detachment of the enemy.

On the west side of town I was joined by Captain Marsh, now carrying three wounds, notwithstanding which he continued with me on duty nearly all day. His wounds are severe but not dangerous.

Captains Jones and Higgins ably seconded Lieutenant-Colonel McNeil on the northeast, and passed out with Captain Marsh on the west. The former, as before stated, was taken prisoner; and the latter, passing around to the south to the aid of Major Bush, who forced the rebel lines on the southeast, and with the aid of many of our officers and men, passed through town and back, fighting at every corner and recapturing our camp and releasing many of our men who were prisoners; thence to Coldwater, where I subsequently joined him and aided Colonel O'Meara in preparations for defending his position, then threatened.

Major Bush's report (inclosed)* will do justice to other officers who were not under my personal observation. I would be doing violence to justice were I to omit to mention Lieutenant Stickel, commanding Company F, as peculiarly worthy of commendation; as well also Lieutenants Weakley and Venard. Lieutenants Hall, Naylor, Moore, and Holt, and Captain Whitaker, I am told, acquitted themselves with honor.

On Sunday morning, under orders of Colonel O'Meara, I came here under flag of truce, and finding the place deserted, and being joined by Lieutenant Stickel with a few men, I took possession of the place and held it until the arrival of Colonel Marsh, at 10 o'clock.

I have to report the loss of 8 men killed (including 1 since dead) and 39 wounded. A few are yet missing, some of whom may be wounded. Somewhere about 70 of my men went to Memphis and are yet there.

The paroled prisoners reported to Major Fullerton, who left with them in my absence, and I am without a list, and cannot report the number, but it is about 100. This loss is heavy, but the odds were great, and any but the most resolute men would have surrendered without attempting to fight or escape.

Our regimental books were saved, but the papers, as well as most of the company books and papers, were destroyed. Our camp and garrison equipage, together with baggage and clothing, were all destroyed, except a few tents, and our men are suffering for want of tents, blankets, clothing, and rubber blankets.

I cannot close this report without expressing the opinion that this disaster is another added to the long list occasioned by the drunkenness or inefficiency of commanding officers. I cannot doubt but that the place could have been successfully defended by even half the force here had suitable precautions been taken and the infantry been concentrated, their officers in camp with them and prepared to fight. This was not done; but on the contrary they were scattered in four or five different sections of the place, their officers quietly sleeping at the houses of rebel citizens, who were no doubt apprised of the advance of the enemy

* Not found.

and would be of course unusually agreeable and polite and lavish with their wines and brandies.

Our list of prisoners paroled was increased and our efficiency decreased by having 55 men up town on detached duty, as orderlies, messengers, provost patrols, &c.

We took 12 prisoners, one of whom was a major. We also captured 12 others, whom we were compelled to release, not being able to take care of them.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

JOHN J. MUDD,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Holly Springs, December 28, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the verbal order of General McArthur I left camp at 10 o'clock p. m. of 24th instant and reported to Colonel Deitzler, commanding at Salem, at 3 o'clock a. m. of 25th instant, with 130 men, being parts of Companies C, Captain Whitaker; F, Lieutenant Stickel; G, Lieutenant Weakley; H, Lieutenant Naylor, and K, Sergeant Mitchell. Major Bush accompanying me at an early hour, under order of Colonel Deitzler, I moved toward Ripley while the infantry moved to the northeast to intersect the Saulsbury and Ripley road, 12 miles northwest of Ripley.

I arrived at Ripley early in the afternoon, having encountered only one squad of 5 rebels, whom we captured, and from whom I gained information of the movements of General Van Dorn.

From a negro I learned that the rear guard of the rebel army had passed through Ripley at 1 o'clock, and that a large force had encamped 1 mile south.

I approached the town and after a personal reconnaissance dashed into the place with my men, driving their straggling rear before us into their camp, firing on them as they ran and being fired on by them in return. I held possession but a short time (knowing my force was entirely inadequate to operate on the defensive), but determined to move north to meet Colonel Mizner's forces, which I learned were advancing on the rebel rear.

Fortunately they were near, and I reported to Colonel Mizner at 3 o'clock p. m. and was ordered to join in pursuit.

Next day at noon I was ordered by Colonel Mizner to move in direction of Oxford, to communicate with Colonel Hatch, said to be advancing to support. At 3 o'clock I reported having struck Colonel Hatch's trail leading northeast, and at 4 o'clock Colonel Mizner's command overtook me. I was then allowed to move according to my own judgment to this place, and arrived with all my men at 8 o'clock last evening without casualty of any kind, having sent in 6 prisoners of war and paroled 8 others, who had been conscripted and served against their will.

I took a little provision with me, but left it with Colonel Deitzler, expecting to join him on return, but did not; consequently had to forage for supplies. Most of the citizens of Tippah County are unwilling supporters of the rebellion, and should be as far as possible protected from the lawless raids of straggling thieves always following an army.

Near Hickory Flats, 20 miles from this place, live several wealthy and unscrupulous rebels. One of them, by name of Martin, is said to be employed much of the time in paroling deserters from the One hundred and ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; another, by name of Marmon, is said to be engaged in same business; one by name of Johnson, a New York man, has a large stock of cattle and 200 sheep, and a Mr. Potts has a very large property. I mention their last names to apprise you of the whereabouts of stock to forage on in case of necessity.

I desire to report that owing to inability to find the ordnance officer I was compelled to make this expedition with a very scanty supply of ammunition.

After a long search and delay of an hour I found the ammunition train, but the persons present would not issue without a bundle of red tape attached, and none of them could tell where the officer was quartered, only that he was down-town. Thus the lives and safety of my men were imperiled for the care and convenience of officers who prefer quartering in houses to remaining in the field.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

JOHN J. MUDD,

Major, Commanding Second Illinois Cavalry.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

No. 17.

Orders in relation to the capture of Holly Springs and dismissing Colonel Murphy from the service of the United States.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 33. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH A. C., DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *Holly Springs, Miss., December* 23, 1862.

It is with pain and mortification that the general commanding reflects upon the disgraceful surrender of this place, with all the valuable stores it contained, on the 20th instant, and that without any resistance except by a few men, who form an honorable exception, and this too after warning had been given of the advance of the enemy northward the evening previous. With all the cotton, public stores, and substantial buildings about the depot it would have been perfectly practicable to have made in a few hours defenses sufficient to resist with a small garrison all the cavalry force brought against them until the re-enforcements which the commanding officer was notified were marching to his relief could have reached him. The conduct of officers and men in accepting paroles under the circumstances is highly reprehensible and, to say the least, thoughtless.

By the terms of the Dix-Hill cartel each party is bound to take care of their prisoners and send them to Vicksburg, Miss., or a point on James River, Virginia, for exchange-parole, unless some other point is mutually agreed upon by the general commanding the opposing armies. By a refusal to be paroled the enemy, from his inability to take care of the prisoners, would have been compelled either to have released them unconditionally or to have abandoned all further aggressive movements for the time being, which would have made their recapture and the discomfiture of the enemy almost certain.

It is gratifying to notice in contrast with this the conduct of a portion of the command; conspicuous among whom was the Second Illinois

Cavalry, who gallantly and successfully resisted being taken prisoners. Their loss was heavy, but the enemy's was much greater. Such conduct as theirs will always insure success.

Had the commandant of the post exercised the usual and ordinary precautions for defense the garrison was sufficiently strong to have repulsed the enemy, saved our stores from destruction and themselves from capture.

The general commanding is satisfied that a majority of the troops who accepted a parole did so thoughtlessly and from want of knowledge of the cartel referred to, and that in future they will not be caught in the same way.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
No. 4. } *Holly Springs, Miss., January* 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. R. C. Murphy, of the Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, having, while in command of the post of Holly Springs, Miss., neglected and failed to exercise the usual and ordinary precautions to guard and protect the same; having, after repeated and timely warning of the approach of the enemy, failed to make any preparations for resistance or defense or show any disposition to do so; and having, with a force amply sufficient to have repulsed the enemy and protect the public stores, disgracefully permitted him to capture the post and destroy the stores—and the movement of troops in the face of an enemy rendering it impracticable to convene a court-martial for his trial—is therefore dismissed the service of the United States, to take effect from the 20th day of December, 1862, the date of his cowardly and disgraceful conduct.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 11. } *Washington, January* 10, 1863.

By direction of the President, Col. R. C. Murphy, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, for allowing his command to be surprised at Holly Springs, Miss., without having taken proper steps to protect his post or repulse the enemy, and his troops having been found in bed at the time of attack.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

Reports of Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, of operations December 5–28, *including skirmishes at Bolivar, Middlebury, and Ripley, December* 24–25.

NEAR COLLEGE HILL, *December* 8, 1862.

GENERAL: Agreeably to your letter of instructions of December 4 I left camp at 5 o'clock p. m. of the 5th instant, taking 500 men, includ-

ing Smith's battery, and proceeded toward Panola. We camped at Bernier's the first night, 12 miles from College Hill, on the Oxford and Panola road.

We moved on the morning of the 6th and arrived at Panola at 1 o'clock p. m. We then found that a few Confederates had been burning cotton early in the morning and large quantities were still burning at Batesville, 1 mile southeast of Panola, at the railroad station.

Upon making inquiries and examining thoroughly we found that the steamboat had not been at Panola since early in the spring, and that she was now lying at Grenada.

Hearing that the Federals were camped at Yocknapatalfa, and that a small squad had entered Panola on the Tuesday previous, I selected some 50 men and endeavored to communicate with them, instructing the balance of my command to remain at Panola until dark and then move out on the Oxford and Panola road some 3 miles and camp for the night. After proceeding some 2 miles toward the river, I learned that a large number, some 2,000 Federals, had been on that road but had gone back the same day. I pushed steadily on until I arrived Yocknapatalfa and there found that a general from General Steele's command, with a force estimated in that vicinity at about 5,000 men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—had fallen back to the mouth of Coldwater. This information was given me by nearly all the citizens, as well as negroes, and I think it is correct. I also learned that the general commanding had sent a force of cavalry to Oakland and Charleston and some hundred men to Coffeeville to cut the wires and destroy a bridge, which was not fully accomplished, the rebels repairing the bridge in three hours.

It however caused a delay to the Confederates of some twenty-four hours, thereby allowing General Grant to come up to their rear at Oxford. General Steele captured every picket on the road from Helena to the mouth of Coldwater, and there he shelled Starke's company, who were on picket, wounding several, capturing some, and scattering the balance in every direction, who reported an army of 40,000 men, causing a perfect panic throughout that country. A portion of the company arrived at Panola, where Starke's command was camped, when they immediately broke up their camp and left in perfect disorder. The people upon the line of route which we took appeared to think it was impossible for an army to invade Mississippi south of the Tallahatchie, and Steele's sudden appearance, together with General Grant's advance, struck them with a perfect terror, and they not knowing from what point we came still added to their consternation. The bridges on the railroad are reported to have been destroyed.

The roads from College Hill to the Yocknapatalfa are good; the most of the way is a good bridge road through heavy timber. There is plenty of water on the route and a fair supply of forage could be procured on the road and from the adjoining plantations, 3 miles south of Panola. There are about 80 head of cattle near Starke's old camp and one very large field of corn this side of Brown's plantation, which you will notice on the map. It is reported that the negroes have the small-pox among them. I have already handed you a paper published at Panola, which gives you a fair illustration of the feelings of the people in that country.

We discovered a large quantity of cotton, some 2,000 bales, on the road to Panola, and in that town and vicinity there are many hundred bales still concealed. A portion of the cotton on the road lying near the residence of Mr. Taylor has been brought from north of the Tallahatchie with the intention of sending it to Jackson, Miss.

Several hundred bales of cotton belonging to Confederate States of

America were burned accidentally, together with the cars that contained them, at Batesville Station a few days previous to our arrival. I will inclose a map which will give you distances, names of creeks, of planters, &c., which may be of use to you. The few Confederate soldiers I have taken I have already turned over to your headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding United States Forces at College Hill.

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HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *December* 29, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 4, from headquarters of Colonel Mizner, which I received at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, I marched with my command from our camp, 5 miles west of Spring Dale, at 2 o'clock a. m., arriving at Spring Dale at 4 o'clock a. m., where we halted two and a half hours to await the arrival of Colonel Mizner with the rest of his force. About 6.30 o'clock a. m. on the same morning we crossed the Yocknapatalfa at the ford near Spring Dale and proceeded to Oxford, where we arrived at 1 o'clock p. m., December 20; halted about three hours and again proceeded on the march toward Holly Springs; camped at 8 o'clock at night 1 mile south of the Tallahatchie; left at 1 o'clock a. m. December 21; arrived at Waterford at 7 a. m., where we halted to feed. At this place the command of the expedition was assigned to me, and I ordered the First Brigade, under Colonel Lee, to march by the main road to Holly Springs, while I proceeded in person with the Third Brigade by an untraveled road running parallel to and east of the main road. At 11 a. m. the two brigades arrived at Holly Springs simultaneously with an infantry force from Waterford, commanded by Colonel Marsh, about an hour previous. Here we were detained, by order of Colonel Marsh, until late on the afternoon of the 22d, when, by his order, I put the command on the march toward Oxford.

The Sixth Illinois Cavalry had proceeded 1 mile from Holly Springs when a dispatch was received from Major-General Grant ordering me to follow Jackson until he was caught or West Tennessee so completely exhausted as to render it impossible to support an army. The Third Michigan had in the mean time been sent to Grand Junction by order of Colonel Marsh. Upon receipt of the general's dispatch I immediately countermarched the Sixth Illinois Cavalry and proceeded with it and the First Brigade at 10 o'clock p. m. to Grand Junction, arriving at 7 o'clock a. m. December 23, having passed the Third Michigan in the night; halted to feed men and horses, and collected information which led me to believe that the whole force of the enemy under Van Dorn had gone in the direction of Bolivar.

After three hours' rest, the Third Michigan having again joined us, I started the column northward, arriving at Bolivar at 11 o'clock p. m. On the road I distinctly saw the camp-fires of the enemy about 6 miles to the southeast of Bolivar. Having sent out scouts to reconnoiter and ascertain their position I moved my command into the town and bivouacked for the night. About daylight the following morning, December 24, the enemy having made a circuit of about 11 miles, attacked the town on the west, capturing some pickets of the First Tennessee

Cavalry and 5 stragglers of the Third Michigan, driving in others and coming within easy range of the fortifications. I immediately put my command in position and sent out Lieutenant Ball with 20 men to ascertain their position and strength. The party was fired upon and returned the fire, killing 2 of the enemy, but fell back to our lines, reporting them in large force. I immediately moved out upon them on the Brownsville road, skirmishing and driving them for 2 miles. They not heretofore knowing of our presence at Bolivar became somewhat confused. At this point they struck off to the southeast, when not knowing their purposes I sent two companies upon their trail and fell back to the town with my main force. The companies sent out pursued them closely, crossing the Summerville road and proceeding on the Middleburg road. Having ascertained their intentions I immediately started with my whole force in pursuit.

At Middleburg the enemy attacked the small force stationed there under Colonel Graves, of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, but were repulsed with loss. We then came upon their rear and they immediately left, taking a southerly direction, on the Van Buren road. I quickly threw out skirmishers from the advanced battalion, commanded by Major Wallace, of the Fourth Illinois, and gave them one round from Lieutenant Curtis' battery, attached to the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, killing 1 and wounding 2 of the enemy and unfortunately wounding 1 of our own skirmishers. I here dispatched to you our progress. They still retreated and we again took up the pursuit, following them to Van Buren and thence to Saulsbury, dispatching you from both places. Finding that they had encamped, and it now being dark, and Colonel Lee with his brigade being 5 miles in the rear, to whom I had sent repeated orders to close up on the front and to which he paid no attention, I then sent him a written order, which still found him 5 miles in the rear, with skirmishers dismounted on the flanks and front on ground over which I had passed with all due caution two hours previously. I turned to the right on the Grand Junction road and awaited his arrival, sending out scouts to watch the movements of the enemy, and there encamped for the night. I here received your dispatch acknowledging the receipt of my dispatches from Middleburg and Van Buren, copies of which you had sent Colonel Hatch and the commander of the forces at Salem.

The scouts returned at 2 o'clock a. m. December 25 and reported the enemy to have left after feeding. At 4 o'clock a. m. I again started in pursuit. Colonel Mizner rejoined the column about 8 miles south of Saulsbury and again assumed command. When within 8 miles of Ripley the Third Michigan being in advance, and their horses appearing fatigued, I asked permission of Colonel Mizner to move the Sixth Illinois Cavalry to the front, which with some hesitation was granted. We then moved rapidly on to Ripley, meeting a detachment of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under Major Mudd, who had just arrived from Holly Springs. By order of Colonel Mizner I moved with my brigade through town to select a camp 2½ miles to the south, when I encountered the enemy within a mile of the town and pursued them 7 miles, not finding any camp. Three times they formed upon us, but were as often repulsed with considerable loss, we succeeding in capturing a lieutenant and 10 men and scattering their rear in every direction. Here I ordered Major Loomis, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, to charge the enemy with one battalion, to which he promptly responded, but had no opportunity, as the enemy fled precipitately. In this engagement Van Dorn commanded in person. It now being after dark we fell back 1½ miles and

fed, after which I was joined by Colonel Mizner with the balance of the command. I here proposed to Colonel Mizner to follow them and make a night attack, which, however, was not approved of.

We again took up the line of march on the morning of the 26th, Colonel Lee's brigade taking the advance. We proceeded to New Albany, on the Tallahatchie, where we halted for two hours and again moved on to a point 6 miles farther south, toward Pontotoc, where the pursuit was given up, and the command turned to the right to recross the Tallahatchie at King's Bridge, but by some mistake the wrong road was taken and we did not arrive at King's Bridge until after dark. Here we encamped, the First Brigade south and my brigade north of the river. We here received dispatches from Colonel Hatch at New Albany. The following day we moved toward Holly Springs, at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 28th [*sic.*].

During the trip we captured between 60 and 70 rebels, 20 of whom were turned over to the Second Illinois Cavalry at Ripley, and the rest to the provost-marshal at this post, among whom were 1 major and 3 lieutenants. The arms which we captured were destroyed. Our loss is 1 killed (who accidentally shot himself), 2 slightly wounded, and 2 missing. The horses and mules captured by my regiment will be turned over to the post quartermaster.

I regret not having the hearty co-operation of Colonel Lee, and that consequently I was unable to do more for the further success of the expedition.

Captains Fisk, Fourth Illinois, and Lynch, of Sixth Illinois Cavalry, distinguished themselves by their perseverance in following the trail of the enemy from Brownsville road to the Middleburg road. Lieutenants Wilson and Charlesworth, of Sixth Illinois Cavalry, deserve notice for the bravery and success with which they conducted the scout to the enemy's camp on the night of the 24th; also Lieutenant Curtis, for the promptness with which he placed his battery in position in the several attacks which we made upon the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Colonel Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Holly Springs, Miss.

No. 19.

Report of Col. Jonathan Richmond, One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Davis' Mill, December 21.

LA GRANGE, *December* 26, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 21st instant Van Dorn's force of cavalry attacked Colonel Morgan, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, at Davis' Mill. The engagement was continued briskly from 12 o'clock m. till 2 o'clock p. m., when our forces drove them back, leaving in our possession 16 killed, 20 wounded, and 13 taken prisoners, our loss but 3 slightly wounded. Colonel Morgan's force consisted of about 250 effective men. He called on me for re-enforcements; I sent him one piece of artillery of Dresser's battery; also Captain Curtis' company, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, but before they had arrived the enemy had

been forced to retire. From what we can learn the enemy carried away with them a large number of dead and wounded. We have some 20 prisoners. Shall we parole them?

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. RICHMOND,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

No. 20.

Report of Col. William H. Morgan, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, of skirmish at Davis' Mill, December 21.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Davis' Mill, December 26, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The following brief report of the engagement between the forces of my command stationed at this place (composed of parts of Companies A, F, D, I, C, and H, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with Companies B and M, of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and the rebels under Major-General Van Dorn, on Sunday, the 21st instant, is respectfully submitted:

Information that a large rebel force was moving northward with the evident intention of capturing or otherwise disposing of the troops left as a guard along the line of the Mississippi Central Railway, as well as of destroying the Government stores and the road at various points, had been previously received. I at once set to work to erect such defenses as in my opinion would best protect my small force from injury or capture, prevent the trestle work at this point from being destroyed, and at the same time inflict the greatest amount of damage upon the enemy. I accordingly took possession of an old saw-mill, which I converted into a block-house by means of railroad ties and cotton bales. This is so situated as to command the entire trestle work and the wagon road leading to the mill from the south, crossing Wolf River by a bridge, distant only about 70 yards. In this block-house I placed Company H of the Twenty-fifth Indiana with a sufficient amount of ammunition and bread to last them a siege of at least forty-eight hours.

Our work here was completed, and sufficiently strong for an ordinary engagement by 11 p. m. the same night, and was then, with a sufficient amount of ammunition, taken possession of by those of my men who had been up to that hour resting in camp.

At 4 o'clock the following morning (Sunday, the 21st) all were in position, prepared for an attack; but the enemy failing to make his appearance we continued our labor on the earthwork, and were in this manner occupied until about noon. A few minutes after 12 noon my pickets were driven in, and information was received to the effect that the enemy (variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000) was approaching from the south. The infantry were at once ordered into and took the positions previously assigned them; that of Companies A, F, D, I, and C, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, being in the fort or earthwork; and the cavalry (dismounted) were divided, and a part under the command

of Captain Henry, of Company M, sent to the earthwork; another division to the block-house, as a re-enforcement, and a third party, under Lieutenant Slade, to guard the approach to the river, about one-quarter of a mile from and to the west of our position. This disposition of my force had scarcely been completed when the rebels (as infantry and in large force) made their appearance, formed their line for a charge, and came rapidly forward, with a loud cheer, evidently expecting to force us into a surrender, with little if any resistance on our part. Their impetuosity was checked, however, by the uneven ground, the river, and the steady and destructive fire from our defenses. For a time their ardor appeared to have diminished; but their numbers being largely increased an effort was made to force a passage over the bridge, and for this purpose their forces were massed and a desperate attempt made to secure a footing on our side; but after a most obstinate attempt on their part and an equally determined resistance on ours of some minutes' duration they were compelled to fall back with considerable loss. During this time their forces had been gradually and rapidly augmenting, and their line extended from and even beyond the railroad on their left, to a distance of 300 or 400 yards to the right, from which they poured upon us an almost continuous shower of leaden hail. Efforts were also made at several points to effect a crossing over the river, but these were unsuccessful.

In a short time indications of a second attempt to cross the bridge were apparent, and deep masses, with banners flying, and urged on by their officers, advanced, only to be again driven back in confusion and dismay. The firing by this time was very heavy along their whole line and concentrated upon our little earthwork and block-house; but nothing daunted, and now firm in the belief that we could hold them at bay my gallant little band poured in upon them volley after volley in rapid succession.

Soon a third and similar attempt to cross was made, but met with a like defeat. A few of their men, however, succeeded in crossing, but these hastily took refuge under the bridge. After a most incessant firing of three and a half hours' duration the enemy withdrew, leaving a part of their dead and such of the wounded as they were unable to carry off the field in our hands. Those who had shielded themselves under the bridge, not being able to make their escape with the main force, exhibited the usual token of surrender and were ordered to and took shelter within our works.

Several attempts were made to fire the trestle work by means of cotton balls saturated with turpentine. The fire from the block-house was poured in upon them with such excellent precision and rapidity that they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. Some few shielded themselves here from the fire by means of the trestle work, and when the retreat was ordered were unable to get out of their position without great danger, and very wisely hoisted the white flag and presented themselves as prisoners.

Shortly after the retreat the bearer of a flag of truce appeared with a verbal message from the general commanding desiring to know if a surrender on our part was in contemplation or had been decided upon. A respectful but decided negative was returned in reply. I am firmly impressed with the belief that such a thought had not even been entertained for a single moment by any officer or private of my command, although the enemy far outnumbered us.

From the best information I am of the opinion that the rebel force was not much less than 6,000, while my force numbered only 200 in-

fantry and 50 cavalry. With such discrepancies it cannot but be said that all are entitled to great credit for their gallant defense on that day, which will be ever bright in the memory of the Twenty-fifth Indiana.

The enemy left in our hands 22 dead, 30 wounded, and 20 prisoners, together with 100 stand of arms. Thirty wounded were deposited by them in a house, near a church, about three-quarters of a mile to the rear. These were left in care of a surgeon, and from him I learn that between 200 and 300 wounded were taken off in ambulances and on horseback. Our loss was but 3 slightly wounded and none killed.

The other four companies of the Twenty-fifth Indiana were at Lamar and along the line of the railroad, under the command of Capt. E. C. Hastings of Company C. His line extended from Coldwater to within 3 miles south of this point, and was there joined by pickets from here. Of these last, 16 men were captured and paroled, but not without a very creditable resistance.

To Major Walker, Adjutant Walker, and Captain Larkin, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana; Captain Henry, Company M, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and the other officers and men of both arms, I am much indebted for their skill and the assistance rendered me in preparing our defenses; but to single out particular officers and men as being more worthy of an honorable mention than others who were present and took part in the engagement of December 21 would certainly be doing an injustice.

Our senior assistant surgeon, Dr. C. L. Thomas, for the skill displayed and the kind and humane treatment rendered the enemy's wounded is deserving of mention. Each and every one did his duty, and if our defense and conduct during those trying hours meets with the approval of our general we shall feel that we have received our reward. We respectfully ask, however, that along with the names of Donelson, Shiloh, and Metamora, Davis' Mill may be inscribed upon our banner.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. MORGAN,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. A. J. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Jackson.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, *January* 2, 1863.

A copy of Colonel Morgan's modest report having come into my possession it is respectfully forwarded to the general commanding. I desire to call special attention to it as being an affair of such gallantry as to deserve, in my opinion, special commendation.

C. S. HAMILTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 21.

Report of Col. William H. Graves, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, of skirmish at Middleburg, December 24.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Middleburg, Tenn., December 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement with the enemy at this point:

About 10.30 a. m. on the 24th instant Lieutenant-Colonel May of my

command started for Bolivar on horseback. He soon returned with the information that the enemy was approaching. I took a field-glass and went to a prominent point of land near, when I saw them approaching in large force—three brigades of cavalry or mounted infantry. I immediately collected my little band (115 muskets, all told) and ordered out a few skirmishers.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock a flag of truce appeared. I met the bearer a short distance in front of my block-house. He demanded an unconditional and immediate surrender, in the name of Colonel Griffith, commanding Texas brigade. I did not like the manner of the bearer of the flag (he appeared pompous and overbearing, thinking, I suppose, they had a sure thing on us), and I sent my compliments to Colonel Griffith, with the answer that I would surrender when whipped, and that while he was getting a meal we would try and get a mouthful. He wheeled and put spurs to his horse, and I doubled-quicked it to the block-house. Had scarcely entered it ere the bullets flew about me.

The engagement lasted about two and one-quarter hours, when the enemy retired, leaving a part of their dead and wounded on the field About half an hour after the enemy had disappeared part of a company of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry rode into town.

Casualties in my command: Wounded, 6, 1 since dead, and prisoners, 13. Eleven guns and equipments were taken with our pickets, &c.

Company H (in Bolivar at the time of the action) had been quartered some 2½ miles above here, and a few (3) disabled men were left to guard their property. The rebels took nine days' rations, which they had on hand; also 27 knapsacks, 6 haversacks, 20 canteens, 30 blankets, 10 overcoats, 40 shirts, 4 pairs of shoes, 18 pairs of pants, 7 dress-coats, and 50 pairs of socks, besides their camp equipage, &c. They also took a valuable horse, belonging to the subscriber; also my overcoat, dress-coat, &c. But so far as I am concerned they are welcome to all they can get the start of me.

Casualties among the enemy: Nine of their dead and 11 wounded were left on the field, and I am reliably informed that they buried 4 of their dead and carried off quite a number of their wounded. One of my men, who was taken prisoner and paroled, says one of the rebel cavalry told him they buried 15 and took off a large number of wounded. He (the prisoner) saw 4 of their wounded, who were taken away. We captured 15 prisoners, 2 of whom were lieutenants. Fourteen were sent to Bolivar and 1 was retained to assist in taken care of his wounded comrades. One of their lieutenants was wounded and died in our hospital. These 15 prisoners are not included with the wounded. A rebel surgeon came into our lines after the enemy withdrew, and is rendering valuable assistance to our surgeons.

I am satisfied in my own mind that the rebel loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, exceeds 100 men, all of whom were Texans. Their loss would have been much greater had it not been for some half a dozen houses that afforded them shelter.

We found 45 stand of arms, of all kinds and calibers, scattered about the field.

The detachment at the trestle, 2 miles below, was not disturbed.

I do not belie myself when I say I am proud of my officers and men. They came up to the work nobly.

Very respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. GRAVES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN PERTZ,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 22.

Congratulatory orders upon the defense of Coldwater, Davis' Mill, and Middleburg, December 20, 21, and 24.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, *Holly Springs, Miss., January 8, 1863.*

I. The major-general commanding the department takes just pride and satisfaction in congratulating the small garrisons of the posts of Coldwater, Davis' Mill, and Middleburg for the heroic defense of their positions on the 20th, 21st, and 24th ultimo, and their successful repulse of an enemy many times their number.

The Ninetieth Illinois, at Coldwater (its first engagement); the detachment of the veteran Twenty-fifth Indiana, and two companies of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, at Davis' Mill, and the detachment of the gallant Twelfth Michigan, at Middleburg, are deserving of the thanks of the army, which was in a measure dependent upon the road they so nobly defended for supplies, and they will receive the meed of praise ever awarded by a grateful public to those who bravely and successfully do their duty.

These regiments are entitled to inscribe upon their banners respectively Coldwater, Davis' Mill, and Middleburg, with the names of other battle-fields made victorious by their valor and discipline.

It is gratifying to know that at every point where our troops made a stand during the late raid of the enemy's cavalry success followed and the enemy was made to suffer a loss in killed and wounded greater than the entire garrisons of the places attacked. Especially was this the case at Davis' Mill and Middleburg. The only success gained by Van Dorn was at Holly Springs, where the whole garrison was left by their commander in ignorance of the approach of danger.

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By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 25, 1862.—Capture of Henderson's Station, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. Phineas Pease, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 2.—Special Orders from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. Phineas Pease, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-NINTH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Bethel, Tenn., November 29, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with General Orders, No. 169, dated October 27, 1862, I herewith report the capture of Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment, which was on detached service at Henderson's Station, McNairy

County, Tennessee, and numbered in the aggregate 66 men, including the officers. The facts, as near as I can learn, are as follows:

It has been reported to me by citizens and contrabands that between 300 and 400 guerrillas made a raid on the above-named station at about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant and captured Capt. W. P. Moore, First Lieut. John L. Stanley, and Second Lieut. A. J. McGregor, 3 sergeants, 6 corporals, and 24 privates, and killed Private Robert Barker. The balance of the company, guarding bridges at different points, escaped. The men guarding bridges learning that the guerrillas had possession of the town did not approach near enough to learn the facts of the capture, and cannot therefore give full particulars until the return or hearing from the officers.

I have the honor to remain, yours, &c.,

P. PEASE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Forty-ninth Regiment.

LORENZO THOMAS, *Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Special Orders from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. 13TH A. C., DEPT. OF THE TENN., *La Grange, Tenn., November* 27, 1862.

It having come to the knowledge of the general commanding that certain ladies living in the vicinity of Henderson's Station, Tenn., did, after a raid by guerrillas upon that station, turn out with buckets and extinguish a fire which had been kindled by these lawless persons, threatening a railroad bridge important to the Government, and by their exertions save it, desires that this patriotic conduct shall not go unnoticed or unrewarded. It is therefore directed that the commanding officer of the District of Jackson shall have the names of these ladies enrolled and direct that they be protected in their property and the quiet of their homes, and also that rations be issued to them from time to time free of charge if necessity requires it, and that every facility be given them to purchase every article of necessity for the use of themselves and families.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 26, 1862.—Skirmish near Somerville, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Prince, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY, *Moscow, Tenn., November* 27, 1862.

SIR: I report that in pursuance of the orders of the general commanding I proceeded (with the armed portion of this regiment which could be spared from camp, consisting of parts of Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, 300 men) on the evening of the 25th to Macon;

thence on the morning of the 26th to Montague's Bridge, leaving Companies D and I at Macon; that from Montague's Bridge we proceeded to Cannon's Mill, 25 miles from camp, at which point we struck a fresh trail of rebels, being the fourth battalion, guerrilla Richardson's regiment, 100 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson commanding. Company E and a portion of Company I having been left at the bridge I picketed the crossing with Company G and pursued with Companies A, B, F, H, and K. We drove in the rebel pickets at charging step about 2½ miles from the crossing, when I found it necessary to detach Company A to protect the rear, by sending them on a road leading to our right rear; Company B, under command of Lieutenant McCausland, was in the advance, and formed well and rapidly under fire; Company H, under command of Captain Webster, was thrown far to the right, and afterward turned the enemy's left flank; Companies F and K formed rapidly, under a heavy fire from dismounted rebels. Observing that there was an apparently dry slough in our advance, and knowing the rebels would not dismount, except under good cover, I dismounted Companies K, F, and B, and they charged handsomely on foot, which together with the advance of Company H, on the extreme right, routed the enemy, intrenched in a very deep and steep-banked slough. The enemy fled in confusion, throwing away arms, blankets, and everything. Those most lucky in mounting horses and fleet of foot escaped; the rest we caught. We could not have had more than 80 men engaged. Majors Nelson and Koehler were in the fight, who, together with the line officers, deserve honorable mention.

The only fault to be found with the command was a too great eagerness to get at the enemy. The officers and men betrayed no symptoms of fear nor sought any protection from trees. The firing of the rebels was very spirited, but wild. Casualties, 4 wounded. The rebel casualties, as far as names are known, are Captain Moore, contusion of cranium, induced by head colliding with a white-oak tree in too precipitate a flight; wound dangerous; prisoner paroled. Private George Reynolds, thigh shattered; prisoner paroled. Some wounded escaped; others, more or less severe, names not known. Number of prisoners taken on expedition 37, including 2 captains (one of whom is the noted guerrilla Marshall) and 1 lieutenant.

Among the many names of those deserving praise for meritorious conduct on the field are those of Corporal [Jacob F.] Shull, of Company H, and Privates [Charles E.] Martin and [John] Moulding, of Company B.

We captured two very handsome colors, one of them the colors of the rebel battalion engaged.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD PRINCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Captain ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Quinby's Division.

NOVEMBER 27-DECEMBER 6, 1862.—Expedition from Helena, Ark., to the vicinity of Grenada, Miss.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Nov. 28, 1862.—Skirmish at the junction of the Coldwater and the Tallahatchie, Miss.
30, 1862.—Skirmish on the Tallahatchie, Miss.
Destruction of the steamer New Moon, Tallahatchie River, Miss.
Dec. 1, 1862.—Skirmish on the Yocknapatalfa, near Mitchell's Cross-Roads, Miss.
3, 1862.—Skirmish at Oakland, Miss.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Missouri.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding District of Eastern Arkansas.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Expedition.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Cadwalader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 5.—Lieut. Col. John S. Griffith, Sixth Texas Cavalry, of skirmish at Oakland.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Missouri.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *December* 8, 1862.

General Steele telegraphs the expedition into Mississippi successful. General Hovey bridged Tallahatchie and Yocknapatalfa Rivers and captured some armed pickets. Washburn advanced to within 5 miles of Grenada, where he found the enemy strong. Destroyed the bridges on both railroads and took up the track. Beat the enemy out of Panola, 3,000 strong, and one field piece. He retreated toward Coffeeville. Washburn has gone to destroy the road at that place.

SAML. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., December 16, 1862.

I had the honor, pursuant to your suggestions, to prepare an expedition to co-operate against Grenada, in conjunction with movements of General Grant, commanding in the Department of the Tennessee. Brigadier-General Washburn was ordered to Helena to convey my instructions to Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, then commanding at that place, where the preparations were immediately made and reported to you on November 8 by telegraph, with the inquiry as to whether your arrangements were matured and I should start the column.

Matters remained thus till about the 26th ultimo, when Brigadier-General Steele, having assumed command, found General Grant moving toward Grenada, and through General Sherman urging immediate action, allowed General Hovey to move without further orders from you, immediately reporting the facts to me, and for which I immediately asked your approval.

The movement conformed to my instructions, destroying the railroad in rear of the rebel army, and inducing him to retreat eastward, abandoning his railroad facilities. I consider the movement a decided success, and transmit the details of reports, specially approving the energy and spirit manifested by Brigadier-Generals Hovey and Washburn.

I have the honor, general, to be, your obedient servant,

SAML. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Commander-in-Chief.*

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding District of Eastern Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., November 27, 1862.

GENERAL: An expedition, composed of 2,000 cavalry and eight small guns, under General Washburn, and a supporting column of 5,000 infantry and fourteen field pieces, under General Hovey, left here this morning for the purpose of making a dash upon the railroad near Grenada and creating a diversion in favor of Grant's movement.

The whole command will debark at Delta and take the Ridge road, striking the Tallahatchie at Charleston.

Washburn will push ahead as rapidly as possible with bateaux and plank to effect a crossing of the river, and attempt to damage both branches of the railroad above Grenada, when he is to fall back upon the supporting forces at Charleston.

General Sherman, after having had an interview with General Grant, addressed a letter to the commander of this station requesting that some such movement might be made, and General Hovey showed me a communication from you on the same subject.

I directed General Hovey to be governed in the details of the movement by the instructions contained in your communication to him.

I learned from a late captain just from Price's army, a New Yorker, that the entire force under Pemberton's command will scarcely amount to 50,000; that they are disheartened and demoralized and will make but a feeble resistance. I have no doubt but that Grant will meet with complete success.

Montgomery has just returned from Post of Arkansas; he was inside of the fort. I will send you a sketch. There is plenty of water in White River and the Arkansas is still higher.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED'K STEELE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, *Saint Louis, Mo.*

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION TO MISSISSIPPI,
December 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that we left Delta on Friday morning, 28th ultimo, the cavalry in advance, under Brigadier-General Washburn. His forces arrived at the mouth of Coldwater, a distance of 45 miles, the same day, and drove back the enemy's pickets with his small guns, taking several prisoners and several stand of small-arms. On the next day at 3 o'clock p. m. the infantry arrived, and by 5 o'clock our pioneers had a good bridge across the Tallahatchie.

The cavalry was marched across the river and were all in motion on the east bank by 7 o'clock. General Washburn proceeded within 5 miles of Grenada, where he was satisfied that he could not make a successful attack, as that place was strongly defended by superior numbers. He succeeded in destroying one bridge on the Central Railroad and two on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, besides tearing up a part of the track. I think he has seriously damaged the last-named road, but I am not satisfied with the injury done to the other. To-day he goes to Oakland with the intention of making an effort to destroy the road at Coffeeville.

Last night he was at Panola, where 3,000 rebels were stationed when we arrived at this place. When two regiments of our infantry forces, the Eleventh and Twenty-fourth Indiana, were thrown forward to support General Washburn and keep the rebels from crossing a ferry 12 miles from this place in his rear, they encountered the skirmishers of the rebels on the north bank of the Yocknapatalfa River. The skirmish continued for several hours, when Washburn returned and with his little howitzers drove them back. We have now bridged the Yocknapatalfa and have four regiments guarding the roads and rear of Washburn's advance.

We have heard nothing from you nor from Grant's forces. I do not know that we can do much more here unless we are re-enforced. If you could send me 5,000 infantry I can guard our rear and bridges and take Grenada. The roads are becoming very bad and what is done here must be done quickly. Give me your commands by the bearer to-night. Do not regard this report as my official report. It is written in great haste and without full details from General Washburn.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

Brig. Gen. FRED. STEELE,
Commanding Eastern District of Arkansas.

P. S.—The enemy at Panola heard our small guns and fled in the direction of Coffeeville.

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HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION INTO MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Coldwater, Miss., December 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in conformity with your orders, and orders heretofore received by me from Major-General Curtis,

I embarked 5,000 infantry of the Second and Fourth Divisions and 2,000 cavalry, together with two sections from each battery belonging to said divisions, on board sixteen steamers at Helena, and disembarked the same at Delta on the 27th ultimo.

The cavalry on the following day, under command of Brigadier-General Washburn, was pushed forward to the mouth of the Coldwater, a distance of 45 miles, and after a spirited skirmish drove the enemy's pickets from the east bank of the Tallahatchie.

The pioneer company, under command of First Lieutenant Meyers, immediately commenced building a bridge across the Tallahatchie, which was finished by 4 p. m. on the next day, by which time the head of the infantry column had reached the west bank of the river. Before dark the cavalry, with six small guns; the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Daniel Macauley; Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barter, both commanded by Col. William T. Spicely, Twenty fourth Indiana, had crossed the bridge. On the same night, November 29, General Washburn dashed forward to within 7 miles of Grenada.

On the next morning, November 30, to support his column and protect his rear, Colonel Spicely was ordered to advance the Eleventh and Twenty-fourth Indiana to Mitchell's Cross-Roads, a point about 12 miles northeast of our camp, on the Tallahatchie.

On the succeeding day, December 1, the pickets of the Eleventh and Twenty-fourth, under command of Major Darnall, Eleventh Indiana, commenced a lively skirmish with the enemy across a small river known on the maps as the Yocknapatalfa, which continued without much injury for several hours and until our cavalry returned, when General Washburn caused his small guns to be brought to bear upon the enemy and they precipitately fled. A bridge was soon constructed over this stream, and the cavalry encamped that night with the infantry on the field of the late skirmish.

Brigadier-General Washburn fully and accurately describes his movements and several dashes in detail in his report, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

It gives me great pleasure to say that Brigadier-General Washburn's conduct during our expedition was dashing, bold, fearless, and effective, and could not have been excelled.

To the enemy our cavalry seemed ubiquitous—at Charleston, near Grenada, at Panola, Oakland, all within so short a time that the enemy supposed several columns were advancing on the rear of General Pemberton's army, and gave rise to the wildest conjectures as to the magnitude of our forces and designs. Major-General Grant in the mean time had been pressing the enemy near Abbeville, and as soon as the rebels were apprised of our presence in their rear an order was promulgated in their camp ordering three days' rations and preparations for retreat. Intercepted letters, prisoners, and citizens confirm this fact beyond doubt.

Our demonstration and diversion was complete, and before your order expressing satisfaction with our labors and ordering our return was received the whole body of the rebel forces under Pemberton had broken camp on the Tallahatchie and retreated to the south and east of our camp.

On the 30th I ordered Captain Owen, First Indiana Cavalry, to proceed down the Tallahatchie and capture or burn the steamer New Moon. This he fully accomplished by burning her and returned the same evening. In our several skirmishes we had many horses killed and 1 man

killed and 14 wounded. I have every reason to believe the enemy suffered far more severely.

Besides burning bridges on both railroads, cutting telegraph wires, and tearing up the track our troops destroyed 1 locomotive and about 30 freight cars and took 40 prisoners.

As for bravery, energy, endurance, forbearance, and cheerfulness the conduct of officers and men was admirable. Exposed for ten days to storms and cold they seemed as fresh and ready for service on their return as they were on the day of their embarkation. Their health under the circumstances is remarkable, and I cannot refrain from saying that it may to a great extent be attributed to the watchfulness and care of Surgeons Jessup and Casselberry and the medical corps under their charge. To the members of my staff, Capt. John E. Phillips, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Owen and Lieutenant McQuiddy, I am under many obligations for their untiring energy, bravery, and endurance. They fully performed their respective duties.

I cannot refrain from stating to you the effects of the great evil growing out of our commercial intercourse with the rebels. Unprincipled sharpers and Jews are supplying the enemy with all they want. Our forces penetrated 90 miles into the very heart of Mississippi and everywhere we were met with boots, shoes, clothing, and goods purchased by open and avowed rebels at Delta and Friar's Point. The Yankees are deluging the country with contraband goods, and letters intercepted from the army show from whence they are receiving their supplies. War and commerce with the same people! What a Utopian dream! Every secret of our camps is carried, by the same men that formerly sold their God for thirty pieces of silver, to our worst enemies for a few pounds of cotton. I have made three expeditions into the enemy's country beyond Helena, and everywhere I find the blighting effects of their cupidity. No expedition has ever been dreamed of at Helena that these bloodhounds of commerce have not scented out and carried to our enemies days in advance.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

Brig. Gen. FRED. STEELE,
Commanding Eastern District of Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION, &c.,
Steamer Emma, December 6, 1862.

GENERAL: I have just arrived. The head of our column will be within 7 miles of Delta to-night, and we will have to have boats to take the troops to Helena. The road to Helena is impassable on the Mississippi side, and I think time would be saved if the whole force could disembark at Helena. The men are much fatigued and worn down by traveling through the mud.

Following in the rear of the commands are at least 500 contrabands of all sizes, shapes, shades, and conditions. What shall be done with them? Shall I bring them to Helena or leave them on the bank?

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

Brig. Gen. FRED. STEELE.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, EXPEDITION TO MISSISSIPPI,
December 6, 1862.

The general commanding the expedition to Mississippi desires to express to the officers and soldiers under his command his gratification for the cheerfulness and bravery displayed by them during the expedition. Though exposed without tents to cold rains and compelled to march over heavy roads they have accomplished one of the most remarkable marches made during the war, penetrating to the very heart of the enemy's country, cutting their roads and safely returning, though hedged in on both sides by greatly superior numbers. This has been done with the alacrity and cheerfulness of true soldiers, and the general commanding takes pride in announcing to you that the object of the expedition has been fully accomplished. Brigadier-General Washburn's energy and skill deserve particular mention.

By order of Alvin P. Hovey, brigadier-general commanding:

JOHN E. PHILLIPS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Cadwalader C. Washburn, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Mouth of Coldwater River, Miss., December 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report in regard to the operations of the forces placed under my command in connection with the expedition into Mississippi that the force was embarked and sailed from Helena at about 2 p. m. on Thursday, November 27. The embarkation was delayed several hours in consequence of insufficient transportation and negligence on the part of the quartermaster in not having the boats, which had been long in port, properly coaled and in readiness. In consequence I was not able to make my landing at Delta and disembark the cavalry forces which composed my command until after dark. The force I had with me was 1,925 strong and consisted of detachments from the following regiments, viz: First Indiana Cavalry, 300, commanded by Captain Walker; Ninth Illinois Cavalry, 150, commanded by Major Burgh; Third Iowa Cavalry, 188, commanded by Major Scott; Fourth Iowa Cavalry, 209, commanded by Captain Perkins; Fifth Illinois Cavalry, 212, commanded by Major Selcy. Total, 1,050.

The above I formed into one brigade under the command of Col. Hall Wilson, of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry.

Sixth Missouri Cavalry, 150, commanded by Major Hawkins; Fifth Kansas Cavalry, 208, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins; Tenth Illinois Cavalry, 92, commanded by Captain Anderson; Third Illinois Cavalry, 200, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ruggles; Second Wisconsin Cavalry, 225, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sterling. Total, 875.

The last named were placed under command of Col. Thomas Stephens, Second Wisconsin Cavalry.

As soon as possible after landing I took up my line of march for the interior and bivouacked for the night about 8 miles from the Mississippi

River. I took no tents or baggage of any kind, and about three days' rations. I broke camp at daylight on Friday and marched 35 miles on that day to the west bank of Tallahatchie River, just below its junction with the Coldwater.

During this day's march we captured several rebel pickets and couriers. We found that reports of our landing had preceded us, and the impression prevailed that we were approaching in great force. From negroes that we met we learned that there was a force of rebel cavalry encamped at the mouth of Coldwater, and that a large party of negroes had been collected near there to blockade the road and throw up fortifications. Wishing to surprise them, if possible, I delayed the column slightly, so as not to arrive at the river until after night-fall. As we approached the ferry where they were supposed to be encamped I ordered Captain Walker, who commanded the detachment of First Indiana Cavalry, to dismount a party of his men and throw them forward as quietly as possible to the bank of the river, and at the same time to detach his horses from his small guns and have his men run them quietly forward by hand. He soon came in sight of their camp fires on the east bank of the river, and could distinctly see large numbers of soldiers moving around them. They were laughing, talking, singing, and enjoying themselves quite merrily. Captain Walker immediately brought his guns to bear at a distance of about 300 yards and opened out with all four at once, while the dismounted men poured a volley into them from the river bank. The enemy fled with the utmost precipitation, leaving many horses and arms upon the ground. The next day 5 of them, very severely wounded, were found in houses by the roadside, and the negroes reported that they had 3 killed in the engagement.

I encamped for the night on the banks of the Tallahatchie River. The river at this point is deep and sluggish, and is about 120 yards across. We here found a ferry with one ferry-boat, 40 or 50 feet in length. It was my intention to bridge the river during the night, and for that purpose I took along with me 5,000 feet of inch pine lumber and five small boats, sent from Memphis; but an examination of the boats proved them to be leaky and worthless, and we had to delay operations until morning. Being convinced that the means furnished for bridging were wholly inadequate, I dispatched parties up the Coldwater and down the Tallahatchie to hunt for boats. They found two large flats up the Coldwater, but they found the river full of snags, and it was not until nearly 4 p. m. that they succeeded in getting them down. By 4.30 p. m. I had the bridge completed, and by 6 p. m. I had my entire force of cavalry on the eastern bank of the river. My orders were to march my force as rapidly as possible to the rear of the rebel army and destroy his telegraphic and railway communications. To do the latter the most effectively I thought it best to march directly on Grenada, knowing that there were there two important railroad bridges across the Yalabusha River—the one on the Mississippi Central Railroad and the other on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. The distance to make to reach Grenada was 56 miles, but by pushing hard I deemed it possible to reach there by daylight next morning. After proceeding nearly east, along the Yocknapatalfa River (commonly called the Yockna), about 11 miles, the roads fork, one road going to Panola, the other to Charleston and Grenada. A few yards from the forks of the road, on the Panola road, is a ferry across the Yockna, and the head of my column turned down the Panola road to the ferry to water their horses. They were at once fired upon by a heavy rebel picket. Major Hawkins, of the Sixth Missouri, immediately brought his small howitzers to bear, and we soon

silenced the enemy and drove him away. We afterward learned that they were the pickets of a cavalry force of 3,000, who were encamped 6 miles up the Panola road, who on hearing our guns supposed we were bound for Panola, and they retreated to that point. After leaving this point we were several times fired upon by the pickets of the enemy, which compelled us to feel our way during the night.

At daylight I found myself at Preston, a little town 16 miles from Grenada. When I arrived here I found it would be impossible for me to reach Hardy Station, the first station above Grenada, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, in time to intercept the up train, which I ascertained usually left at 8 a. m. I detached Capt. A. M. Sherman, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, with 200 men of the Second Wisconsin and Fifth Illinois, to cross over to the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Garner Station, which was only 4 miles distant, and destroy the telegraph and such bridges as he could find, and if possible to capture the train. He burned one bridge over 100 feet long and cut the telegraph. He was also instructed on leaving Garner Station to cross through the woods to the Mississippi Central, a distance of 9 miles, in an air line, and hunt for and destroy bridges and cut the telegraph. This last, from the character of the country to be passed over, he found would be impracticable. The train from Grenada did not come up. With the remainder of the column I passed on down toward Grenada. About 9 a. m., my horses being thoroughly jaded, I found it necessary to stop and feed and rest them, which I did for about two hours. I then passed on to Hardy Station. About half a mile below the station I found a bridge about 100 feet in length, which I burned, and also destroyed several hundred yards of telegraph wire, and one passenger, one box, and ten platform cars. We here learned that our coming had preceded us by several hours, and that the evening previous 1,100 infantry had come down the road from Panola to Grenada.

At Hardy Station the road we traveled crossed the railroad and passed down between the Mississippi and Tennessee and Mississippi Central. Passing down the road toward Grenada for about 2 miles, and hearing from the negroes that trains of cars were running all night down the Central Railroad toward Grenada, loaded with soldiers, being in a perfect trap between the two railroads, in a low and densely wooded bottom, with no knowledge in regard to roads, and knowing that they had had time to send ample force from Abbeville, I deemed it too hazardous to proceed farther in that direction. I here detached Major Burgh, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, with 100 men, armed with carbines, crow-bars, and axes, and directed them to cross the country, through the woods and canebrakes, until they should strike the Central Mississippi Railroad, and then destroy the telegraph and all the bridges they could find. They successfully performed the service, destroying the telegraph, tearing up the railroad track, and burning one small bridge, being the only one they could find, they having an uninterrupted view of the track for a long distance each way. While thus employed a train of cars loaded with soldiers came slowly up the track from toward Grenada, apparently feeling their way to find out where we were. They fell back on discovering Major Burgh and party. Major Burgh, having done all the damage to the railroad he could, fell back to the main column.

By this time it was nearly night; my horses and men were too thoroughly tired out and my knowledge of the country was too limited to justify me in periling my whole force by venturing farther, and I accordingly fell back about 15 miles and encamped for the night. Before

doing so I hesitated as to the route I should take on my return. I was at the point where the main road from Abbeville and Coffeeville intersected the road I passed down upon, about 5 miles from Grenada. I felt the importance of striking Coffeeville and destroying some bridges that I heard of there, and from there fall back via Oakland, on the Mississippi and Tennessee road. Coffeeville was 13 miles off and Oakland 30; but on reflection I determined not to do so. Had I taken the other road the result might have proved disastrous.

Sunday night a force of 5,000 rebel cavalry came into Oakland in pursuit of me with two field pieces. After feeding and resting for a short time they proceeded on to Grenada via Coffeeville. Had I taken the other road via Coffeeville, and the only other one by which we could return, we should have encountered this force. As we should have been compelled to go into camp from sheer exhaustion soon after leaving Coffeeville they would no doubt have come upon us in camp, and with more than double our numbers and a perfect knowledge of the country they would have had us at great disadvantage.

On Monday morning I broke camp, 4 miles beyond Charleston, and marched to Mitchell's Cross-Roads, 12 miles from the mouth of Coldwater, where we found that General Hovey had sent forward to that point about 1,200 infantry and four field pieces. I had scarcely arrived at Mitchell's Cross-Roads when word came into camp that two companies of infantry, sent out by Colonel Spicely on the Panola road as a picket, were fighting and in danger of being cut off. Without waiting an instant I threw my force forward, Captain Walker, of the First Indiana, with his little howitzers in front, and Major Burgh, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, immediately following. As soon as we came in sight of the enemy Captain Walker and Major Burgh brought their guns into position, and a few well-directed shots sent the enemy flying. The enemy was posted on the north side of the Yockna, a deep stream about 125 feet wide, crossed by a ferry. I immediately threw a portion of Captain Walker's command across the stream, who pursued them lively for a few miles, until farther pursuit was useless. This force was part of Starke's cavalry.

Being now entirely out of rations I sent into the mouth of Coldwater, where the supply train was, for two days' rations to be sent out during the night, intending to march early next morning and endeavor to reach Coffeeville. My men had their horses saddled up and in readiness at daylight, but no rations came. Owing to the breaking down of wagons they did not come up so that the rations could be distributed before 2 p. m.

This day, Tuesday, December 2, it rained incessantly all day. Not being able to march on Coffeeville, owing to the want of rations, and knowing that the enemy were in considerable force at Panola, on the Tallahatchie, 14 miles from my camp, where they had fortified to defend the crossing, and also at Belmont, 7 miles farther up the river, I concluded that I would go up there and reconnoiter and if possible drive these forces away, so as to have no force in my rear when I should move toward Coffeeville the following day.

I left camp about 2 p. m. and rode rapidly to Panola. About 1½ miles before reaching the town we came upon their camp (apparently a very large one), but we found nobody to receive us, they having fled the night before. I sent Major Burgh with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry forward, who took possession of the town and captured a few prisoners. We also ascertained from negroes who had been at work on the fortifi-

cations at Belmont that they abandoned their works there and fled in great precipitation when they heard of our approach. After occupying Panola we returned same night to our camp near Mitchell's Cross-Roads. I did not disturb the railroad at Panola or burn any bridge, having already rendered it useless to the rebels and knowing we should want to use it very shortly.

The next morning early I took up my line of march for Coffeeville via Oakland. I ordered Colonel Spicely, who was in command of the advance infantry and artillery force, to throw forward for my support as far as Oakland 600 infantry and two field pieces, which he did, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Torrence, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. The roads were very heavy and the march was tedious. As we approached Oakland our information was that there was no enemy there and had been none since Sunday night; but about 1 mile before reaching town the advance guard from the First Indiana came in sight of 2 or 3 rebel pickets. Each party fired, and the pickets fled, hotly pursued. The road here was narrow and the ground on both sides lined with a dense growth of small saplings, with a fence on each side. The advance immediately formed in line so far as the nature of the ground would admit. They found the rebels dismounted and drawn up in line in large force in a most advantageous position. The advance stood their ground manfully and delivered their fire with great coolness and precision. After delivering their fire the enemy charged upon them in great force, and the ground being such as to render it impossible for them to reform, they were compelled to fall back about 200 yards to an opening, where I was able to deploy to the right and left of the road. Supposing that the force was the large cavalry force that occupied Oakland on Sunday night I felt impelled to move with much caution and beat up the woods as I proceeded. This occupied some little time, we in the mean time having got our howitzers in position and shelled the woods in all directions where an enemy seemed probable. Advancing with our lines extended we entered the town just in time to get sight of the enemy. Colonel Stephens, commanding the Second Brigade, having deployed on the left, was first to enter the town, and as soon as he came in sight of the enemy charged upon them and drove them with great rapidity through the town and down the road to Coffeeville. We captured a number of prisoners, horses, arms, and 5,000 rounds of Minie-rifle cartridges, and we found at different houses in town about a dozen so badly wounded that they could not be taken away, among them Captain Griffin, of the First Texas Legion, whose arm was shattered by a pistol ball; also a chaplain, surgeon, and 2 lieutenants of a Texas regiment. Some of their wounded were fatally so.

I have to report no loss of men during the engagement, but about 10 men wounded, only 1 of them seriously. The First Indiana lost 8 or 10 horses, which were killed during the engagement, and my body guard had 6 horses killed, and Lieutenant Meyers, commanding the body guard, had his horse shot under him and a bullet shot through his coat. I regret to have to report that during the confusion that ensued when the enemy charged on the head of our column, and before the First Indiana could get their guns in position, one of them, which had been too far advanced to the front, was captured and borne off by the enemy. This is the only event of the expedition that I have cause to regret; and yet knowing as I do from personal observation the determined character of the first onset of the enemy I do not regard the event as surprising, or one for which the company to which the gun

belonged is censurable. The conduct of Captain Walker throughout is worthy of all praise.

When at Oakland I was 15 miles from Coffeeville. From prisoners captured and from citizens I learned that the rebel army had fled from Abbeville and were falling back rapidly via Water Valley and Coffeeville. I also learned that the cavalry force which we encountered at Oakland were Texas troops and about 1,500 strong, and were part of a force which left Coffeeville that morning in pursuit of me; that it was divided into three different parties, each of about that number, and left on as many different routes. Concluding that they would all fall back on Coffeeville, and being satisfied that more or less force from Price's army was at Coffeeville, I deemed it highly imprudent to proceed farther, as my whole force of infantry and cavalry did not exceed 2,500 men. I bivouacked for the night on the public square at Oakland. Though near the enemy in large force, with the precautions I had taken I felt perfectly secure. I knew that the enemy was retreating on the road not 10 miles in an air line from me, but I felt confident that he was in too great a hurry to turn aside to fight me, particularly as they had received such exaggerated reports of the forces under General Hovey's command. I determined to remain here and send back for a portion of the remaining infantry to be sent up to my support, that I might proceed on to their line of retreat and harass them as they passed; but about 12 o'clock at night I received a dispatch from General Hovey transmitting a dispatch from General Steele stating that the object of the expedition had been fully accomplished and ordering the entire force to return to Helena immediately. I allowed my men to rest quietly at Oakland until morning, when I quietly and deliberately, but reluctantly, returned.

The day I returned from Oakland it rained hard all day, and with the previous rains was calculated to excite just apprehensions that we could not get back with our artillery to the Mississippi across the low alluvial bottom which we had passed over in going out. No person that has not passed over this road can have a just estimate of it in a wet time. For 50 miles from the Mississippi or 10 miles beyond the Tallahatchie the land is an alluvial formation filled with ponds, sloughs, and bayous, and subject to annual overflow, and the roads are impassable as soon as the fall rains begin.

In conclusion I beg to say that the result of the expedition has on the whole been eminently successful. Had I possessed in advance the knowledge I now have I could have done some things I left undone; but my main object, which was to stampede the rebel army, could not have been more effectually accomplished. At no time, except at Oakland, had I over 1,925 men, and then I had 600 infantry and two field pieces, which came up just at night. The impression prevailed wherever we went that we were the advance of a force of 30,000 that was to cut off Price. The infantry sent forward to my support at Mitchell's Cross-Roads consisted of the Eleventh Indiana, Colonel Macauley, 400; Twenty-fourth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Barter, 370; Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Torrence, 600, and an Iowa battery, Captain Griffiths, all under the command of Colonel Spicely, of Indiana, an able and efficient officer.

Of the temper of both officers and men under my command I cannot speak in too high terms of praise. From the time of my landing at Delta to this time my command has marched over 200 miles. The weather for two days out of six has been most inclement, raining incessantly.

Without tents of any kind and not a too plentiful supply of rations, I have never heard a word of complaint or dissatisfaction. The health of the command has continued excellent.

To my personal staff, who accompanied me on the expedition, Capt. W. H. Morgan, assistant adjutant-general; Capts. John Whytock and G. W. Ring, I am under many obligations for efficient services.

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. JOHN E. PHILLIPS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. Griffith, Sixth Texas Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade, of skirmish at Oakland, Miss., December 3.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST TEXAS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Yalabusha County, Miss., December 5, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order I left Tobytubbyville on the 29th ultimo with the First Texas Legion, numbering 458 men, under command of Lieut. Col. [E. R.] Hawkins; the Third Texas Regiment (437 men), commanded by Lieut. Col. [J. S.] Boggess; the Sixth Texas Regiment (369 men), commanded by Capt. Jack Wharton, and Capt. Francis McNally's battery of four guns, under command of Lieut. David W. Hudgens.

On the 30th I arrived, after a forced march, at Oakland, and hearing that a body of 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry had crossed the Memphis and Grenada Railroad 5 or 6 miles south of this point *en route* for Coffeeville, and to destroy the Central Railroad between this place and Grenada, I gave pursuit. The enemy hearing of my approach fled back to Charleston and Mitchell's Cross-Roads, near to Bird's Ferry, on the Yocknapatalfa.

On the 1st instant I went down on the west side of the Central Railroad to Grenada, restored confidence there, causing several trains to be sent up to the army then retreating. Called on General Winter, who was then in command at this point, and by whom I was informed that the enemy were in Preston in strong force. I determined to go to Preston at once, attack and harass them, and, if possible, keep them off our train then coming down the Central road to Grenada, knowing that if they proved too heavy for me I could show them that Texans could retreat when necessary as well as fight. The rain pouring down in torrents making the roads heavy, I left my battery with a small detachment of men whose horses had already given out by the continued forced marches I had made from pillar to post in order to both find the enemy and create an impression upon them that there was a large force in this section.

On the 2d instant I dashed into Preston and found the enemy had fallen back to Mitchell's Cross-Roads for re-enforcements upon hearing I had arrived at Grenada.

On the morning of the 3d I moved up toward Oakland. Arriving

there I learned that a body of the enemy under General [C. C.] Washburn, of 7,000 or 8,000 strong, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, were moving upon Oakland from Mitchell's Cross-Roads. I determined to fight him at the junction of the road upon which he was traveling with the Charleston road and half a mile beyond Oakland. I ordered Colonel Boggess to make a demonstration on the enemy's left flank and rear, Captain Wharton on the left on the Charleston road, and Colonel Hawkins and Maj. [John H.] Broocks, who was in command of the advance guard, composed of three companies, to the center. Major Broocks, being in advance, engaged the enemy. Colonel Hawkins, dismounting his Legion under cover of a small hill, moved up to his assistance. General Washburn moved up through a long lane, and when he arrived within 200 yards of us opened his batteries upon us, pouring in grape and canister at a fearful rate and with a rapidity that excelled anything I ever saw before. I ordered the charge, and with a wild, defiant shout the two commands double-quicked it, took the battery, drove back its support, and still pressed on. While this battery was being taken the enemy planted another on their right and commenced cross-firing upon me. I immediately ordered Captain Wharton to dismount his regiment and take that battery. He dismounted his men with the usual eagerness he evinces to discharge his duties in times of danger. At this particular juncture I was informed that the enemy was flanking me on my left. Having fought them a spirited battle of some fifty minutes, I ordered my command "To horse." The safety of the command demanded an immediate withdrawal, which was done in good order to Oakland, where I again formed.

My loss was only 8 wounded (all brought off the field), 2 of whom (severely) were taken to a private house and left in charge of one of my surgeons and a nurse. The enemy lost several killed and, I have learned since, 18 wounded. Some of the horses belonging to the battery having been killed, I could bring away but one of the pieces of artillery and 4 prisoners. Six-shooters, coats, blankets, hats, &c., dropped in such rich profusion by General Washburn's body guard, were picked up and borne away in triumph by my boys.

I remained at this place some half an hour. Finding the enemy had concentrated his strength I fell back 2 miles and selected a place to give him battle. He however showed no disposition to follow me, and toward night I fell back 8 miles to a place of safety that my men might rest, as they had had but little sleep or rest for five days and nights in succession.

On the following morning I moved up to fight him again and found he had gone back to the cross-roads. I occupied the place until night and fell back 4 miles and went into camp.

To Colonel Boggess and Captain Wharton I am obliged for the promptness with which they obeyed my orders during the engagement of the 3d. It was their misfortune and not their fault that they were not under fire.

To Colonel Hawkins, for his skill as well as gallantry, and to Major Broocks, who displayed in an eminent degree those two traits of character so absolutely necessary in a military commander—prudence combined with desperate courage—I am especially indebted for the success attending my efforts.

I would not forget my other officers and men, but to mention the names of some where all did so well would be an injustice, when each, in the face of terrible volleys of musketry, canister, and grape-shot from the artillery, charged to the cannon's mouth and sent back in dismay

the invaders of our soil, beaten and fleeing as chaff before the wind; nor would I forget Providence, to whom all the praise is due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. GRIFFITH,

Lieut. Col. [*Sixth Texas Cav.*], *Comdg. First Texas Cav. Brig., Maury's Division, Army of West Tennessee.*

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN.

P. S.—General Van Dorn will pardon me for sending a report with so many interlineations, &c. It is all the paper I have, and cannot therefore copy it.

DECEMBER 9–14, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Corinth, Miss., toward Tuscumbia, Ala., including skirmishes (12th) at Cherokee Station and Little Bear Creek.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Corinth.

No. 2.—Col. Thomas W. Sweeny, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, commanding Expedition.

No. 3.—Col. C. R. Barteau, Second Tennessee Cavalry, of skirmishes December 12.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Corinth.

CORINTH, *December* 13, 1862.

I have just received a dispatch from Colonel Sweeny, in command of the forces sent out. He struck the outpost of the enemy at Cherokee, 300 strong, under Colonel Warren, pursued them 5 miles, fighting all the way, when they met Colonel Roddey with 1,400, who, after a sharp engagement, fell back to Little Bear Creek, 4 miles this side of Tuscumbia, from which they were driven, after burning their stores, camp equipage, and bridges. Roddey had here four cannon and some infantry from Bragg's army. We captured 32 prisoners, a number of horses, arms, &c. The reconnaissance was a success. The artillery and infantry had just arrived there from Decatur, and strengthened the reports of his crossing a force at that point. On the arrival of Colonel Sweeny I shall know about how strong. A report comes to-night that 16,000 infantry have gone to Pemberton by way of Meridian. It went down the Chattanooga and Meridian road. This is given by refugees from Alabama, who arrived here to-day from Walker County. It does not agree with what I have heretofore heard, except that was one of the roads on which forage and provisions were being collected.

G. M. DODGE.

Major-General GRANT.

CORINTH, MISS., *December* 14, 1862.

The Tuscumbia force has arrived. It seems that the artillery came to Roddey about a week ago, and he had started the morning we attacked him to attack our forces at Glendale. He had four days' rations cooked. He fell back toward Decatur and across the river to Florence.

He has at Florence two flat-boats, good ones, and two small steamers that have been fitted up in the last two months. They now run. He is repairing boats at that place all the time, and his men say that he intends to make a raid down the river as soon as water will permit. His force is over 2,000. He has telegraphic, but not railroad, communication with Bragg. Colonel Sweeny used him up badly and brought in a large amount of his troops. Roddey burned his camps, stores, and also the fine covered bridge across Little Bear Creek. The force is only an outpost of Bragg's, but the steamers should be destroyed. Had he reached Glendale he would have hurt us, though I am fortified at that place. Great praise is due Colonel Sweeny for the manner in which he carried out the orders and the valuable information he obtained.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GRANT.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Thomas W. Sweeny, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, commanding Expedition.

GLENDALE, MISS., *December* 13, 1862—5 p. m.

GENERAL: I have just arrived here. The expedition has been entirely successful. I surprised the outpost of the enemy, consisting of 300 men, under Colonel Warren, at Cherokee, and pursued them 5 miles, fighting all the time, when they were re-enforced by the main body, 1,400 strong, under Colonel Roddey, who, after a sharp engagement, took to flight and fell back on Little Bear Creek, a very strong position, 4 miles from Tuscumbia, from which they were driven, after burning the bridge and all their stores and camp equipage. We captured 32 prisoners, a great number of horses, and small-arms. Roddey had four pieces of artillery, three rifled cannon and one smooth-bore. I will make a full report when I return to Corinth.

T. W. SWEENY,
Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

Brig. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

No. 3.

Report of Col. C. R. Barteau, Second Tennessee Cavalry, of skirmishes December 12.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *December* 14, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The following dispatch has just been received:

OKOLONA, MISS., *December* 14, 1862.

Federal force attacked and routed Roddey's cavalry day before yesterday at Tuscumbia. Reported to-day Federal force near Saltillo.

C. R. BARTEAU,
Colonel Cavalry.

JOHN ADAMS,
Colonel, C. S. Army, Commanding Post.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

DECEMBER 12, 1862.—Expedition up the Yazoo River, Miss.

Report of Col. Charles R. Ellet, commanding U. S. Ram Fleet.

UNITED STATES RAM MONARCH,
Off Cairo, Ill., December 20, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that on the 12th instant Capt. E. W. Sutherland, commanding steam-ram Queen of the West, was sent, at his own request, by Captain Walke, U. S. Navy, on an expedition up Yazoo River, in company with four gunboats, the Marmora, Signal, Cairo, and Pittsburg.

The object of the expedition was to remove some torpedoes which had been placed in the channel by the enemy. Captain Walke impressed upon Captain Sutherland the necessity of observing the utmost caution on this dangerous enterprise, instructing him particularly not to get too near to the other boats, and to avoid the middle of the channel.

According to the design of Captain Walke, the Marmora and Signal, being light-draught boats, were to hug the shores and take up the torpedoes; while the Queen, Cairo, and Pittsburg were to protect them with their guns. While the fleet, however, was on its way up the Yazoo, Captain Selfridge, who commanded the expedition, and who brought up its rear in the gunboat Cairo, frequently and peremptorily ordered Captain Sutherland to move faster—a command which periled the safety of the boats ahead of the Queen, for in that narrow and tortuous stream if the leading boats had been compelled by some unexpected danger, such as a battery or a torpedo, suddenly to stop or back, one of them would have been inevitably sunk by the ram.

The fleet arrived in sight of the enemy's fort and opened an irregular fire. Captain Selfridge came alongside of the Marmora with the Cairo and inquired why they did not go ahead. The answer was that they were right at the torpedoes; the buoys, in fact, were plainly visible just before them. Captain Selfridge then advanced himself with the Cairo, moving up the middle of the stream.

The unfortunate though natural consequence was that a torpedo immediately exploded under the Cairo, blowing her almost out of the water. She went down in about ten minutes, sinking nearly over her chimneys. Immediately after the explosion Captain Selfridge called for assistance. For some unexplained reason none of the gunboats volunteered to comply with his request. Disregarding the command of several of their officers to keep away, Captain Sutherland passed with the Queen to the side of the sinking vessel and removed her crew and the chief portion of their effects.

He and his officers and men deserve credit for their conduct on this occasion.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES RIVERS ELLET,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED W. ELLET,
Commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade.

DECEMBER 13–19, 1862.—Raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Corinth to Tupelo, Miss.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Corinth.
No. 2.—Col. August Mersy, Ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Corinth.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH,
Corinth, Miss., December 26, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the reconnaissance, under Col. August Mersy, to Tupelo, Miss., in connection with the one sent from Coffeeville:

In accordance with instructions herewith submitted, Colonel Mersy moved on Saturday, December 13, with the Ninth Illinois Infantry, Col. J. J. Phillips commanding; Eighty-first Ohio, Maj. Frank Evans commanding; one section of the First Missouri Light Artillery, Captain Tannrath commanding, and 111 of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry and Fifty-third Illinois Independent Cavalry, under Captain Ford, which were subsequently joined at or near Guntown by Stewart's battalion of cavalry, Captain O'Harnett commanding. The march south was through Rienzi, Blackland, Saltillo, and Tupelo, returning to Corinth Friday, December 19, by way of Marietta, Natchez Trace, and Jacinto.

The reconnaissance was successful, driving the enemy from Saltillo and Tupelo, at the latter place communicating with Colonel Dickey, in command of forces from Coffeeville; destroying the road and capturing the rear guard of the enemy at Tupelo, and bringing in some 71 prisoners of war; also in capturing two large rebel mails, which contained dispatches of some importance.

The officers and men are entitled to due credit for the manner in which the expedition was conducted and carried out.

I herewith submit the report of Col. August Mersy, Ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, with journal of march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. August Mersy, Ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, DODGE'S DIVISION,
Corinth, Miss., December 19, 1862.

SIR: It is with much gratification that I report the successful results of the expedition intrusted to my command.

It was a responsible task to march with infantry 60 miles into the

* See also Grant's report of January 2, 1863, and Dickey's report of December 20, 1862, pp. 478, 496.

enemy's country with but 1,029 men, not knowing the strength of the enemy in front, with partisan rangers and guerrillas on each side and rear, which required the greatest caution and unremitting dispatch. The men had been living in camp for a long time and were somewhat enervated, yet they averaged over 17 miles a day with many delays, such as skirmishing with rebel cavalry, passing bad fords with bridges destroyed, repairing bridges, getting around fallen timber which obstructed the passage of transportation, and a part of the time marching in a heavy rain. We started with five days' rations (one company of cavalry having but one day's rations), which were nearly exhausted in four and we were compelled to march nearly three days with almost nothing to eat.

The untiring zeal with which both officers and men discharged their duties under these circumstances is worthy of special note.

We reached Tupelo before the cavalry from Spring Dale had reached the railroad. We took 68 prisoners and two heavy mails.

The following I believe to be reliable: Nearly all the rolling stock of the Mobile and Ohio, Mississippi Central, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads is now at Meridian, switched off in fields, with the switches removed, so that it would take some time to move it from there.

The main facts you will find in the following synopsis, with accompanying field notes:

In accordance with instructions received from Headquarters District of Corinth I left Corinth on Saturday morning, the 13th instant, at 8 o'clock, with two regiments of infantry, viz: The Ninth Illinois, Lieut. Col. J. J. Phillips commanding, 350 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and the Eighty-first Ohio, Maj. Frank Evans commanding, 540 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates; one section of artillery, Captain Tannrath commanding, and 111 cavalry under Captain Ford. I marched through Danville and Rienzi to Dick Smith's, 22 miles, at which place I arrived at sundown and went into bivouac for the night.

The next morning at 8 o'clock I took the line of march again to Blackland; detailed one company of cavalry with the order to take the road toward Booneville and rejoin the column at Rodgers' farm. This company met with Captain Harris' company of guerrillas, and sent a message to me reporting the fact. I sent forward a force of my cavalry, but the enemy had fled. Lost two hours' time at this place. Took 17 prisoners, 9 of whom took the oath of allegiance and were released. Camped 3 miles west of Baldwyn, after marching 16 miles.

Monday morning, the 15th, started on the march again at 8 o'clock. Picked up several prisoners. At Guntown captured the postmaster and mail. At this place Major O'Harnett, of Stewart's cavalry, joined me with 150 men. Lost two hours' time at this place for want of a guide; then pushed on toward Saltillo. During the afternoon of this day it rained very hard, making the roads muddy and the marching quite difficult for the men.

I reached Saltillo at 1.30 p. m. and found that the rebel cavalry, about 350 strong, under command of Colonel Barteau, had evacuated the town in the morning, going to Tupelo. Here I found it necessary to press a guide, and then moved on toward Tupelo as fast as the driving rain and bad condition of the roads would permit. After going about 3 miles I found the bad roads and broken bridges would not permit the train to pass without much delay. I then put the infantry into camp and pushed Stewart's battalion of cavalry, under Major O'Harnett, on to Tupelo,

capturing the small garrison left by the retreating rebels, consisting of 15 men and 2 lieutenants—one the provost-marshal of Saltillo and the other the telegraph operator. They also captured a large mail, and returned to the infantry camp at 10 o'clock Monday night.

Tuesday, the 16th, learning by a messenger of the arrival of General Dickey at Tupelo at 9 o'clock Monday evening, I sent Captain Ford, with his company of cavalry, to communicate with him, but he had left. Captain Ford then, by my order, destroyed the railroad bridge and depot with all other public property, and returned with four prisoners at 1 p. m.

Having executed my orders thus far as best I could I commenced my return march; crossed the railroad at Saltillo and took the Natchez Trace. After marching a distance of 12 miles went into camp 3 miles south of where the trace crosses Twenty Mile Creek.

Wednesday, the 17th, started again at sunrise. When arriving at the ford found the bridges burned and lost two hours in crossing. Passed through Marietta, and sent a detail of 25 cavalry on the road leading east from that place. Lost another hour in repairing a bridge. Marched 17 miles and bivouacked on Ginger Creek, 15 miles south of Jacinto.

Thursday, the 18th, took up the line of march at sunrise. At noon lost two hours in removing obstructions in the road. Passed through Jacinto and went into camp 2 miles north of town on the Corinth road. Here the cavalry which left us at Marietta rejoined us with 9 more prisoners. Received a dispatch at 11 o'clock from district headquarters with orders to send the cavalry forward and hurry up the infantry.

Friday, the 19th, marched the remaining 14 miles to Corinth, where I arrived at 12 m. and reported to headquarters.

General, I wish to recommend to your notice all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men belonging to this command; also the officers belonging to my staff.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE E. SPENCER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 15, 1862–JANUARY 3, 1863.—Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Dec. 15, 1862.—Forrest's command crosses the Tennessee at Clifton.
18, 1862.—Skirmish at Lexington.
19, 1862.—Engagement near Jackson.
Affairs at Carroll Station and Spring Creek.
20, 1862.—Capture of Humboldt.
Capture of Trenton.
Skirmish at Railroad Crossing, Forked Deer River.
21, 1862.—Affair at Rutherford's Station.
Capture of Union City.
27, 1862.—Skirmish near Huntingdon.
29, 1862.—Skirmish at Huntingdon.

Dec. 30, 1862.—Skirmish at Huntingdon.
Skirmish at Clarksburg.
31, 1862.—Engagement at Red Mound, or Parker's Cross-Roads.
Jan. 1, 1863.—Skirmish near Clifton.
2, 1863.—Forrest's command recrosses the Tennessee at Clifton.
3, 1863.—Skirmish near Clifton.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus, of operations December 18, 1862–January 3, 1863.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Corinth, of operations December 18–24, 1862, and skirmish near Clifton, January 1, 1863.

No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army, commanding District of Jackson, of skirmish at Lexington and engagements near Jackson and at Parker's Cross-Roads, with congratulations from Major-General Grant.

No. 4.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, of skirmish at Lexington.

No. 5.—Col. Adolph Engelmann, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, of engagement near Jackson.

No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, of operations December 18–27, 1862, including engagement near Jackson.

No. 7.—Col. Jacob Fry, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, of capture of Humboldt and Trenton.

No. 8.—Col. George P. Ihrie, U. S. Army, of capture of Trenton and skirmish at Railroad Crossing, Forked Deer River.

No. 9.—Capt. Samuel B. Logan, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of capture of Union City.

No. 10.—Col. John W. Fuller, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations December 18, 1862–January 9, 1863, including engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

No. 11.—Lieut. Col. Zephaniah S. Spaulding, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations December 19, 1862–January 3, 1863, including engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

No. 12.—Col. Edward F. Noyes, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 18, 1862–January 9, 1863, including engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

No. 13.—Col. John W. Sprague, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations December 18, 1862–January 9, 1863, including engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

No. 14.—Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, of skirmish at Huntingdon, December 30, and engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

No. 15.—Col. John I. Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Clarksburg and engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

No. 16.—Col. H. J. B. Cummings, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, of engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

No. 17.—Lieut. Col. William K. M. Breckenridge, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry (Union), of skirmish near Clifton, January 1, 1863.

No. 18.—Col. Michael K. Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, of skirmish near Clifton, January 3, 1863.

No. 19.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee, of Forrest's and Morgan's Expedition.

No. 20.—Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Expedition, of operations December 11, 1862–January 3, 1863.

No. 21.—Col. George G. Dibrell, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, of operations December 15, 1862–January 3, 1863.

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*See also Grant's and Brayman's reports, pp. 477, 481.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus, of operations December 18, 1862–*January* 3, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS,
January 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of transactions in this district since December 18, 1862:

I received telegram from General Sullivan, at Jackson, stating that the enemy had crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton in force and were menacing Jackson, and asking for troops. I had none to spare him, and so answered. I understood he withdrew most of the troops from Union City into Jackson. News came that Humboldt, Trenton, and Dyer had fallen into the hands of the enemy. I immediately ordered the withdrawal of the force at Kenton (two companies) if Rutherford should also fall. It fell, and I ordered the two companies to fall back on Columbus and also the one company at Union City. I subsequently, on hearing that the enemy were falling back, sent the company back to Union City, and they had no more than arrived and train left when a flag of truce was sent in with paroled prisoners, and while the officer in command was arranging for the flag of truce to be sent in they were surrounded by a large force and surrendered without firing a gun.

Upon the cutting off of communication with General Grant I telegraphed to General Halleck the state of things, and he immediately ordered General Curtis to send General Fisk's brigade to re-enforce me, giving me orders in three separate telegrams "to hold Columbus at all hazards and make no movement of troops that would endanger it." Having no reliable information but such as I could gather from scouts and countrymen I was compelled to do all to the maximum for the defense of Columbus and the public property at the place. I had what I supposed was reliable information that Forrest had a force of 7,000 and ten pieces of artillery and was backed by a heavy infantry force. Under these circumstances I ordered the loading of all the commissary and quartermaster's stores on the boats that brought troops and forwarded the stores to Memphis, in accordance with orders from the commissary department. This helped my defenses very much and placed Columbus at once beyond all danger, even though the forces came here that were reported. I got some navy howitzers from Cairo and the mosquito gunboat Fair Play to aid along the river. A portion of Forrest's force having been reported as moving toward Hickman, which had been evacuated to re-enforce Columbus (their having but 63 infantry and 73 cavalry for duty), and the additional fact that Van Dorn was also moving in the same direction, and from information I received concluded their design was to gain some point on the Mississippi to interfere with the navigation. This conclusion proved true. The same evening I gained the information I dispatched the gunboat Fair Play to Hickman, to be there at daylight. The steamer Duke coming up was being brought to when the gunboat hove in sight. She sheered off and came on up and the rebels disappeared.

They endeavored to mount during the day two 64-pounder condemned guns on the bank, left by the Navy. Hearing of it I dispatched a regiment to roll the guns into the river and burn the carriages, which was done.

Island No. 10, with all its armanent in position and with plenty of ammunition, was the greatest danger. I had 71 men there for duty, and

under the threatening aspect I ordered the guns dismantled and spiked with soft iron and the secesh powder there thrown into the river. The remaining ammunition I had brought to Columbus.

From reports of the movements of Jeff. Thompson and Jeffers on the Missouri shore against New Madrid I consulted Generals Tuttle and Fisk, who were here, as to the propriety of evacuating New Madrid and re-enforcing Fort Pillow and placing the armament there in such a position as to be useless in case of capture. We all agreed to the suggestion, and it was accordingly done. In the then position of our army below, without coal or supplies, I considered that no possible chance should be run of the enemy getting possession of either of these two points with the armanent and ammunition. They are of no value to us, and only a bait for attack and threatening danger if allowed to remain intact.

Forrest did not destroy the railroad this side of Union City, from which I concluded he wished me to send out force in detail to that point. I did send 1,500 troops there, but immediately withdrew them under what I considered the spirit of General Halleck's instructions. I kept Forrest, however, for several days under the impression that I was going to give him battle outside, by the movement of trains and circulating reports. He has been richly paid for his temerity and boldness.

There has been no damage done in this district nor railroad running-gear injured. A heavy construction train was set at work as early as possible, and the road will be in running order probably by January 15.

I am, very respectfully,

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Columbus.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Army, commanding District of Corinth, of operations December 18–24, 1862, *and skirmish near Clifton, January* 1, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH,
Corinth, Miss., December 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the expedition that left this place in pursuit of rebel forces under Forrest:

My troops consisted of First Brigade, Col. T. W. Sweeny, composed of the Second and Seventh Iowa and Fifty-second Illinois; and Third Brigade, Col. M. M. Bane, Fiftieth Illinois, composed of Seventh, Fiftieth, and Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry; two batteries of the First Missouri Light Artillery, under command of Maj. George H. Stone; the Fifth Ohio, and Stewart's and Hurst's cavalry, about 250 strong, left Corinth Thursday at midnight, reaching Purdy at noon next day, where we were joined by one section of First Missouri Light Artillery under command of Lieutenant Green, and Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry under command of Colonel Sanford. Continuing the march we encamped at Sweet Lip Creek.

During the day heard the firing near Jackson, and receiving various conflicting reports of the position and strength of the enemy, and also that the enemy in some force was marching from Clifton to the aid of

Forrest, I decided to push on to Lexington, regardless of rumors, and stop the re-enforcements from the Tennessee River or strike Forrest in the rear, as the case might require. At daylight I marched and pushed through to within 5 miles north of Sodus Creek, on the Lexington road, and encamped.

During the night I received dispatches from Brigadier-General Sullivan, whose camp was near Juno, on Jackson and Lexington road, that the enemy, 8,000 strong, were again menacing Jackson, and that he should return to Jackson.

I immediately dispatched Stewart's cavalry to the Tennessee River opposite Clifton, with orders to go to Clifton, ascertain facts in relation to the enemy, divide at that place, one part moving toward Lexington to join me there and one part moving up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, destroying all boats and rafts, and thence to Corinth.

This order was executed by Stewart's battalion of cavalry and Captain Ford's company (Fifty-third Illinois Independent Cavalry) with promptness and efficiency and swept away a cloud of false rumors. They traveled 90 miles in twenty-four hours, captured a messenger from General Maney to Forrest, telling him to keep our communication with General Grant broken and to hold Jackson; and they also captured a messenger from Colonel Roddey, commanding at Tuscumbia, informing Forrest that he was waiting for orders. I immediately took the messenger's horse and equipments, mounted one of my own scouts, and answered the dispatch, ordering Colonel Roddey to hold Tuscumbia and watch the movements of a force said to be approaching him from Corinth. This, with other rumors that he got, so frightened Roddey that he broke camp and made south to Bay Springs and then west.

At daylight (20th) I moved forward to Lexington, arriving at noon; ascertained to my own satisfaction that Forrest's force did not exceed 5,000 men (if so many), with one battery, and that he had scattered his forces along the railroad north of Jackson. I captured and paroled 7 of French's cavalry at this place and immediately pushed toward Pinch with my infantry and artillery, sending my cavalry to Huntingdon to feel the enemy in that direction.

During the day I rebuilt the bridge across Beech River destroyed by Colonel Ingersoll, and encamped for the night at Juno or Pinch.

My cavalry reported during the night, and I found that the enemy were then north and east of Trenton; that no force was threatening Jackson; that no force was east of me toward Tennessee, and also heard that a force had taken Holly Springs.

I determined to return to Corinth, and therefore marched to Henderson by way of Crucifer and Mifflin, building a floating bridge across the Forked Deer, and taking the cars at Henderson Station, sending my train by land with instructions to take all cattle, hogs, and sheep on the road for subsistence at Corinth. The command reached Corinth December 24, marching 130 miles in four days and one night.

Great credit is due the officers and men of the command for the soldierly manner in which they bore up under so fatiguing a march, and also for the orderly manner in which they conducted themselves on the march, being entirely free from pillaging or unauthorized depredations of any kind.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Corinth.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

CORINTH, *January* 3, 1863.

GENERAL: Forrest escaped across the river at Clifton at 7 a. m. January 1, having traveled all the time since his fight, and immediately attacked my cavalry. They kept him from the river until night, when they found they were surrounded by a very heavy force and two pieces of artillery. They cut their way out down river and got into his rear next morning. Forrest commenced crossing that night, his men on rafts, his horses swam. The cavalry attacked again the 2d, and this morning he had everything across by 10 o'clock. I could not reach him with my forces, but sent forward all the mounted men I could raise, with one section of artillery. They will get to Clifton to-day. No gunboats in the river. Heard nothing from Sullivan's forces. Our cavalry have lost considerable in killed and wounded, but not many prisoners. They took several of Forrest's men. I have just returned.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GRANT.

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, U. S. Army, commanding District of Jackson, of skirmish at Lexington and engagements near Jackson and at Parker's Cross-Roads, with congratulations from Major-General Grant.

JACKSON, *December* 18, 1862—7.10 p. m.

My cavalry was whipped at Lexington to-day. Colonel Ingersoll taken prisoner and section of artillery captured. The enemy are reported to be from 10,000 to 20,000 and still crossing the river. They are now within 6 miles of my outposts. I will try and find their number by daylight.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

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JACKSON, *December* 19, 1862.

GENERAL: This morning, as I was preparing to advance, information was brought me that the enemy were advancing in force. At the same time I received news that the station on Columbus [road], 8 miles from here, was attacked at daylight, the guard of 87 men captured, the station-house burned, and road at switch destroyed.

A few moments later, news from Corinth road was received, giving news that the bridges 12 miles south were burned and that a large force had crossed, going toward railroad leading to Bolivar. Almost at same time the enemy opened their artillery on my advance force and drove them into within 3 miles of Jackson. My men skirmished up to 3 o'clock, at which time the brigade of Colonel Fuller's command arriving, two regiments reporting, I immediately advanced six regiments, under General Brayman, who drove them back, and at present are bivouacking in front, 6 miles out. I move at daylight with my force, leaving 2,000 men to hold this place.

Prisoners taken to-day confirm reports of their having crossed the Tennessee River in flats and pontoon bridges, a full cavalry regiment crossing with horses and wagons in half a day. Forrest has six or seven colonels, but can get no estimate of force. Cheatham's brigade is

on this side and Napier's also. I need no more re-enforcements, and can surely save all your rear communications this way. I have ordered a cavalry dash at midnight on their position.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GRANT.

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JANUARY 1, 1863.

Generals G. M. DODGE and C. S. HAMILTON:

Following dispatch just received:

PARKER'S CROSS-ROADS, BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND HUNTINGDON,
December 31, 1862—6 o'clock p. m.

Major-General GRANT:

We have achieved a glorious victory. We met Forrest, 7,000 strong. After a contest of four hours, completely routed him with great slaughter. We have captured six guns, over 300 prisoners, over 350 horses, a large number of wagons and teams, and large quantity of small-arms. Colonel Napier killed; Colonel Cox and Major Strange, Forrest's adjutant, and one aide-de-camp, and a number of other officers captured. Colonel Rinaker slightly wounded. I will telegraph particulars of our loss.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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JACKSON, *January* 2, 1863.

Flag of truce came into Jackson last night. This morning it was started out on Trenton, with orders to proceed via Trenton to Tennessee River. This evening the same flag of truce is found on Lexington road following our troops. I had it brought back and now await your orders as to whether it shall be sent via Cairo to Vicksburg or south through Corinth. The rebel loss, as estimated by Forrest, is 1,500 men killed, wounded, and missing. Their dead, I have good reason to believe, is 200; their prisoners over 400. My loss will not exceed 100 killed and wounded; prisoners, 63.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GRANT.

—

JACKSON, TENN., *January* 2, 1863—3 p. m.

Just arrived here from Lexington. Left Colonel Lawler with 3,000 men (old troops) and eight pieces of artillery to follow the retreating enemy to the river. Forrest's army is completely broken up. They are scattered over the country without ammunition. We need a good cavalry regiment to go through the country and pick them up. I left a regiment at the battle ground and two at Huntingdon. Captured six pieces of artillery (the enemy burst over nine caissons), over 400 prisoners, 500 horses, a portion of his train, all his ammunition but one wagon, three wagon loads of small-arms, and a large quantity of our captured clothing. Will report further when I receive reports from brigade commanders.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General GRANT.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *January* 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN, *Jackson, Tenn.:*

You have done a fine job—retrieved all lost at Trenton and north of you. I sent a fine regiment of cavalry to you. They left here on the 31st. Clear out West Tennessee of all roving cavalry. If it is necessary, mount as much infantry as you think necessary. What do you estimate the loss on each side?

Dodge is now out after Forrest's band.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Parker's Cross-Roads, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, etc.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
11th Illinois Cavalry (detachment)	.....	1	.....	1	1	8	11
18th Illinois Infantry, Companies A and E	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	12
122d Illinois Infantry	1	15	2	48	.....	15	81
50th Indiana Infantry	1	3	.....	39	2	16	61
39th Iowa Infantry	.....	3	4	29	.....	11	47
27th Ohio Infantry	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
39th Ohio Infantry*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63d Ohio Infantry*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th Wisconsin Battery (detachment)	.....	3	1	7	.....	12	23
Total	2	25	7	133	3	67	237

Officers killed.—Lieut. Pleasant L. Bristow, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, and Lieut. Daniel J. Dean, Fiftieth Indiana.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, of skirmish at Lexington.

JACKSON, TENN., *December* 27, 1862.

I have the honor to report that in accordance with orders received from you I proceeded toward the Tennessee River on the evening of the 16th instant with one section of Captain Kidd's Fourteenth Indiana Battery, under Lieutenant McGuire, and 200 of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Meek.

We arrived at Lexington, 28 miles east of this place, on the morning of the 17th, where I was joined by Colonel Hawkins, of the Second West Tennessee, with 272 men. At noon we marched to Beech Creek, about 5 miles east of Lexington. Three days before, Captain O'Hara had been sent to Tennessee River with 68 men.

Halting at Beech Creek I sent Captain Burbridge forward with one

* No loss reported.

company to gather information, and, if possible, find Captain O'Hara. After proceeding about 5 miles Captain Burbridge joined Captain O'Hara, who reported the enemy at least 1,000 strong a few miles in front. In a short time the enemy's pickets came in sight.

On receiving this information I ordered Captain Burbridge to fall slowly back, using every endeavor to find out the strength of the enemy. The enemy appearing in large force, Captain Burbridge fell back and crossed Beech Creek. It was now dark. Ordering Lieutenant Fox, of the Second West Tennessee, to destroy the bridge and picket the road from the bridge, I fell back to within half a mile of Lexington. Here I was joined by 200 of the Fifth Ohio, under command of Adjutant Harrison. They were raw recruits, never having been under fire and never drilled.

At this place are two roads, the right-hand road called the old Stage road and the left the Lower road. Upon the old Stage road the bridge had been destroyed. Lieutenant Fox, as I afterward learned, failed to destroy the lower bridge.

About daylight of the 18th Major Funke, of the Eleventh Illinois, with the first battalion, advanced on the old Stage road, as I expected the enemy on this road. Colonel Hawkins, with two companies of his regiment, was sent on the Lower road to defend that crossing. Major Funke had advanced about 4 miles when he came on the advanced pickets of the enemy and immediately commenced skirmishing. He drove in their pickets, when he came upon a full regiment. He then fell slowly back, fighting all the way, his men in fine order, and holding at bay a much superior force for several hours.

In the mean time my two guns were placed in position commanding the crossing of the creek. Major Funke retreated across the creek, closely pursued by the enemy. As soon as the enemy's advance appeared Lieutenant McGuire opened with his guns, when they retreated hastily and in confusion. They attempted to place a gun in position, but it had no sooner made its appearance than it was dismounted by a well-directed shot from our guns. Learning that the enemy were in great force on the Lower road, although there had been little firing in that direction, I ordered the guns to fall back with all possible dispatch, leaving Major Kerr and Captain Woods, of the Eleventh, and Lieutenant Overturf, of the Fifth Ohio, to protect the crossing.

When I gained my new position on the Lower road I found that the enemy were pouring in on all directions. I then ordered the force at the crossing to join me at the guns, first, however, sending Captain Hays, of the Second West Tennessee, to hold the point. I understand he did not fire a single gun. The force on the Lower road (the Second West Tennessee) came back in confusion and on the full run, pursued by the enemy. It was impossible to stop them.

Captain Burbridge, of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, who was in the rear of the guns, was ordered to advance, and, as soon as our men were out of the way, charge the enemy. This order was obeyed in splendid style, Captain Burbridge driving the enemy back; they made another attack on the guns, which was again handsomely repulsed. Before I ordered the guns to be brought back I was informed that one regiment had been sent to my right and another to my left with intent to get between me and Jackson. I endeavored to bring a company of the Second West Tennessee to the right of the guns, but found it impossible. They were not very well equipped and had never before been under fire. They were rallied three times, but did not succeed in making a stand. Had they held the right for only a minute or two the guns

could have been brought off. All connected with the artillery fought splendidly; men could not have acted better. Lieutenant McGuire proved himself a brave and gallant officer. Twice the enemy were repulsed, but coming in overpowering numbers the third attempt proved successful; the guns were taken, with every man but one, and he did not leave his post until the gun was taken. From all information I have received I believe the enemy were at least 5,000 strong, with eight pieces of artillery (12-pounders), under command of Brigadier-General Forrest, Confederate Army.

A moment after the guns were taken I was taken prisoner, and the command devolved upon Colonel Meek, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Hawkins being missing. The enemy took 124 prisoners. As far as I can learn, the Eleventh Illinois lost in killed First Lieutenant Slater, Second Lieutenant Wagner, and 7 men; in wounded, 9, and in prisoners, 51. Some of the prisoners were taken in the retreat. The Fifth Ohio lost in prisoners, Adjutant Harrison and 51 men, and the Second West Tennessee about 15 taken prisoners.

The Fourteenth Indiana Battery had 2 men killed and 2 wounded and 29 prisoners, with Lieutenant McGuire. Major Kerr, Captain Sheppard, and Lieutenant Cornell, of the Eleventh, were among the prisoners.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL,
Colonel Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding District of Jackson.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Adolph Engelmann, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, of engagement near Jackson.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Bolivar, Tenn., December 29, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to report that on December 18, at 9 p. m., under orders of General Sullivan, I proceeded with the Forty-third and Sixty-first Regiments Illinois Volunteers from Jackson out on the Lexington road, with instructions to join and take command of all the United States Cavalry that I might find, and to feel the enemy. Only 3½ miles out I came upon our cavalry, consisting of parts of the Eleventh Illinois, Fifth Ohio, and one company of the Second West Tennessee Regiment. One and a half miles farther out the camp-fires of the enemy could be seen burning cheerfully, while I deemed it prudent to prohibit the kindling of any fire by my command. The night was extremely cold, and I felt mortified at my men having to suffer from its inclemencies, while the enemy were resting by large and comfortable fires. I consulted with Lieutenant-Colonel Dengler on the advisability of attacking the enemy by his camp-fires. But that officer suggested that night attacks, always hazardous, could only be attempted where the attacking parties are perfectly acquainted with the country. These suggestions being only too true, and myself and all of my officers and men being ignorant of the country, I had to abandon the project. On mature deliberation with Lieutenant-Colonel Meek, of the Eleventh Illinois; Major Ohr, of

the Sixty-first, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dengler, of the Forty-third, it was considered most advisable to take position with the infantry half a mile back toward Jackson, in the outskirts of the timber, at Salem Cemetery. The Sixty-first was assigned to the left and the Forty-third to the right of the road. The Fifth Ohio Cavalry was posted on the extreme left, with instructions to send patrols to the Spring Creek road. One battalion of the Eleventh Illinois and the Second West Tennessee Cavalry were assigned to the right flank, with orders to send patrols to the old Lexington road, while the balance of the Eleventh was to show itself in the front and center, and, without exposing its men to any loss, should attempt to provoke the enemy to an attack, by means of which it might be got under the fire of the infantry.

At daybreak the enemy advanced, with heavy columns of cavalry on either flank, in advance of the main body in the road. Our cavalry retired slowly before the enemy, and took position at the point marked A on the accompanying plat, it being on the western bluff of the branch passing through the Brooks farm. It was the intention of Major Funke, commanding this portion of the Eleventh Illinois, to await the enemy in this position, give it an effective volley from the carbines of his men, and then fall back to the place marked B, where he could again rally his men, under the cover of the ridge, near the center of the open fields, between the Brooks farm and Salem Cemetery, where he proposed giving them a second fire. The enemy, however, very leisurely reconnoitered the position of our cavalry, rarely exposing itself to a long-range shot from our carbines, and only firing occasional rifle-shots at us, with the evident intention of provoking our fire, the better to be able to ascertain our position. Having succeeded to his satisfaction, the enemy brought batteries into position, from one-fourth to one-third of a mile, to both sides of the road, on the high ground opposite our cavalry, and opened a well-directed cross-fire upon it. The position at A became untenable and Major Funke fell back to B. It was, however, not long before the enemy's artillery also got range of this position, and his cavalry showing itself at the same time at A, our own again fell back, partly to the left of our lines and partly to our center, where it exhibited itself to the enemy, while the infantry was well concealed. The enemy's artillery now changed position, some occupying the road in front of Brooks' house; another piece was planted on the high ground to the north and on this side of the branch, while one piece still occupied the rise beyond and to the south. The latter piece continued its fire with but little intermission, while the other pieces, as soon as they attained their new position, opened a well-directed fire toward our center and flanks, where portions of our cavalry were in view. At this time information was received that a large body of the enemy's cavalry was passing at the distance of a mile to the south around my right flank. A messenger was dispatched to General Sullivan, requesting that some troops might be sent to oppose the enemy on my right flank and that others be sent to my rear as a reserve. At this time the cavalry, both on my right and left flanks, weary from the hardships to which they had been exposed during the two preceding days, and now under fire from the enemy's batteries, fell back about 1 mile toward Jackson without having first obtained any orders from me to that effect. Soon a heavy column of the enemy advanced slowly down the road, over the high point at B, first at a trot walk, then at a trot, and then at full speed. With loud cheers they charged upon my center. As they approached they were received by a well-directed fire, some of the foremost horses falling and obstructing the road, those immediately

behind came to a halt, while half a dozen riderless horses rushed madly through our lines. The enemy's cavalry farther to the rear still rode forward and got jammed up with those in front. This solid body of the enemy afforded a splendid opportunity to the infantry. It was, however, but a moment, when the fence to the right and left was broken through, and empty horses and reeling riders could be seen rushing in headlong flight across the fields.

The enemy having now ascertained the position of the infantry immediately brought his artillery to bear, while demonstrations were made by his cavalry on both flanks, however keeping out of range of the rifles of the infantry. I now received repeated messages from Lieutenant-Colonel Meek that the enemy were passing my flanks and about to surround me and urging me to fall back. I, however, considered the infantry quite able to maintain itself against the enemy's cavalry in its choice position at Salem Cemetery, hoping that the latter would again attempt our overthrow, and thus give us again an opportunity of punishing them for their daring. I, however, sent skirmishers out on the flanks and ordered two companies of the right wing of the Forty-third to take position several hundred yards to the rear, where they could overlook and command the bottom and bluffs of the small creek running between the cemetery and Jackson. After waiting in this manner for about half an hour, and the enemy making no attempt to come within range of our rifles, while its artillery commenced to tell among my men, I determined to fall back out of range of its shells. The Sixty-first was first called in and sent to the rear with instructions to take position in the timber, where General Brayman subsequently found them; the Forty-third following slowly, retiring in close column, doubled on the center, while falling back over the open fields so as to be able to meet, by forming columns against cavalry, any sudden attack the enemy might be tempted to make. That regiment was then also placed in the position where the general assumed command.

I am greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonels Meek and Dengler and to Major Ohr for the valuable assistance given me, while I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and bravery of the officers and men of the Forty-third and Sixty-first Regiments.

The loss in the Sixty-first was 1 man killed and 3 wounded; in the Forty-third but 1 man was wounded so as to disqualify him for duty, and in the Eleventh Illinois 1 man and 2 horses were killed as they were falling back in the road toward Jackson beyond the creek, west of the cemetery, by shells that were fired from the cannon in the road at Brooks', and passed high over the heads of the infantry.

The loss of the enemy must have been severe. According to the best information I can receive his loss was 60 killed and wounded and 3 taken prisoners, including 1 lieutenant. The latter were immediately sent to General Sullivan's headquarters.

For the better elucidation of the foregoing I beg leave to submit the annexed plat,* kindly furnished me by Lieutenant-Colonel Dengler. I also beg leave to submit herewith the report made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Dengler.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your most obedient servant,

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois.

Captain BARNUM,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Not found.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, of operations December 18–27, 1862, including engagement near Jackson.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Bolivar, Tenn., December 28, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to lay before you a report of the operations of the Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers while under my command, from December 18 to the 27th:

On the morning of December 18 I received orders from Brigadier-General Brayman to move the regiment immediately to the depot supplied with one day's rations. We left Bolivar at 11 a. m., arriving at Jackson at 3 p. m.

The same evening I received orders from you to advance on the Lexington road for about 5 miles, or to such a distance as should bring me in close communication with the Eleventh Illinois and Fifth Ohio Cavalry. I met them about 3½ miles from Jackson and stationed along the road a strong picket line about three-quarters of a mile in advance.

That part of the Lexington road near which the engagement of December 19 took place runs through a plateau, bounded on either side by a ravine running parallel to each other. The road runs through the ravine, nearest to Jackson, in a northeasterly direction till it reaches a grave-yard called Salem Cemetery, from whence it takes a due easterly course. You ordered me to occupy a position near this bend of the road. I placed my second battalion on a gentle slope, the left wing of this battalion almost touching the road, facing east, while the first battalion occupied a more forward position on the right of the second, leaving about 100 yards between them. Skirmishers were detached from the first battalion and stationed to the right, in front of the same, along the edge of the wood, covered somewhat by a fence. Just in front of the line of skirmishers were a cotton-press and several small outhouses, beyond which the rebel line of skirmishers extended. The right wing of the Sixty-first Illinois held Salem Cemetery, somewhat in the rear of our second battalion, but from which position the road is completely controlled.

Early on the morning of December 19 you advanced with the cavalry, who were soon engaged in a lively skirmish with the enemy, lasting about half an hour. The enemy had in the mean time brought their cannon in position and commenced on our cavalry, who immediately retreated within our lines. Now commenced a brisk firing between our skirmishers and those of the enemy, while the main body of the rebel cavalry was being massed just beyond the highest ridge over which the road runs. Slowly at last they came in view, advancing cautiously for the first 100 yards, then putting their horses in a brisk trot till within 150 yards of us, when amid deafening cheers they charged headlong down the road upon us. My men, however, had been cautioned to reserve their fire. I let the enemy advance till within 30 yards of us, when at my command the men poured in a deadly volley, causing great havoc among them. The enemy, terrified at such a destructive fire from an unknown quarter (for they had not suspected our presence, as we were well concealed), came to a momentary halt, which proved to be the cause of their destruction, for at this critical moment a well-directed fire from the Sixty-first and first and second battalions completed their confusion. In wild disorder they turned from the road to the

right and left in the open fields, hurrying their shattered and broken ranks without the range of our guns. After a lapse of some fifteen minutes they commenced shelling the wood where we were stationed. The range of their guns was very exact, shells bursting all around us. I was then ordered by you to fall back 50 yards, in which position we were not better protected than in the former one. You had in the mean time received intelligence that large re-enforcements were being sent from Jackson and ordered me to fall back 1 mile and there await them. Your orders were executed in the promptest manner and best order, and after the re-enforcements arrived I again advanced with my regiment and that night encamped on the ground where the fight of the morning had taken place.

I may justly be proud of the valor of my men which they have displayed on this occasion. All officers and soldiers have behaved well and deserve my heartiest thanks for their gallant conduct.

The loss from this regiment is very trifling. We have only 2 men slightly wounded, while the enemy's loss must have been very considerable. We learned from the inhabitants living along the road that the rebels lost between 60 and 80 in killed and wounded, besides 3 prisoners which we took in the morning.

The regiment sustained in this fight its old reputation for bravery so gallantly and nobly won on the bloody battle-fields of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing.

On the morning of December 20 we again advanced till within 10 miles of Lexington. Here we encamped for the night, this regiment occupying the advance. Not having come up with an enemy, the expedition returned on the 21st to Jackson, where the regiment was encamped on the fair ground.

Colonel Lawler, commanding post, ordered me on December 23 to report my regiment at 5 p. m. on the Bolivar road, the men to be supplied with three days' rations. Marched the same night to Medon Station, from where, on the 25th, we reached Denmark at noon. From here we marched, by way of Glover Creek, to Toone's Station, arriving there at 11 a. m. on December 26.

The regiment had now been on the move from December 18 to the 26th. Many of the men had not provided themselves with blankets, and in consequence suffered a great deal from exposure during the nights, as no shelter of any kind was provided for them. They had few cooking utensils, and none could be obtained at the quartermaster's department at Jackson; and even for those we had we could not procure any transportation. The weather up to the morning of December 26 had been very favorable. The men had borne the excessive fatigue of long marches very cheerfully, but on Friday morning a drenching rain commenced pouring down, making the roads almost impassable and using the men completely up. Under these circumstances I thought it advisable to dispatch Adjutant Wagenfuehr to you to inform you of the condition of the regiment and to solicit your endeavors to have the regiment returned to Bolivar. You were kind enough to procure from General Brayman an order for the regiment's return, on the receipt of which I immediately started for Bolivar, arriving there at 6.30 p. m.

This brings my report to a close. Although meager, it will still convey to you a general view of the operations of this regiment for the last nine days.

Before concluding, I wish to assure you of, and thank the men for, the patient endurance and fortitude with which the officers and men have borne the hardships during this time.

In conclusion, colonel, allow me to assure you of the high regard and confidence myself, officers, and men of this regiment feel toward you, and which have only been strengthened by the skill and valor you displayed in the engagement of December 19.

I am, colonel, with much respect,

ADOLPH DENGLER.

Col. ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Jacob Fry, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, of capture of Humboldt and Trenton.

BENTON BARRACKS, MO., *January* 17, 1863.

I herewith transmit a report of the raid of General Forrest, of the rebel army, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the attack on Trenton and Humboldt, on December 20:

Some eight days previous to the attack I received a telegraphic dispatch from Major-General Grant giving information from Major-General Rosecrans that Forrest was moving with his force toward the Tennessee River, and ordering me to be on the lookout. I immediately dispatched a detachment of the Second West Tennessee Cavalry to look after the enemy and watch his movements. I also prepared this place for defense by throwing up earthworks and digging rifle-pits on an elevation completely commanding the depot and other public property. These were completed on the 17th in a most secure manner, of sufficient capacity to hold 1,500 men, and I was confident that with my force I could hold it against Forrest's entire command.

On the 15th news was received that Forrest was crossing the Tennessee River at Clifton, immediately east of Jackson. Colonel Ingersoll, chief of cavalry on General Sullivan's staff, ordered Colonel Hawkins, of the Second West Tennessee Cavalry, with all his effective men to join his force, the Eleventh Illinois and 300 of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, at Lexington. This order was promptly obeyed by Colonel Hawkins.

On the 17th [18th] Colonel Ingersoll met the enemy near Lexington, and after a very sharp engagement was repulsed, with a loss of some men and two pieces of artillery. The same day General Sullivan telegraphed to know what my available force was at Trenton. I replied that I had about 500 available men, with three pieces of artillery, not more than sufficient to hold the place if attacked.

The next morning I received an order from General Sullivan for the whole of my force to move to Jackson (with two days' rations), reserving only the convalescents for guard duty, and to notify the citizens that they would be held responsible for any damage to the railroad or other public property, which order was promptly obeyed.

The last of the troops left Trenton on Friday morning, the 19th, at 3 o'clock (a portion having had to wait for the train from Union City with troops also ordered from that place to Jackson). As the troops had been ordered from Trenton I was compelled to abandon my rifle-pits and to concentrate what force I had at the depot.

On Thursday evening and Friday morning I had the depot platform (some 150 by 40 feet) barricaded with cotton-bales and other stores and armed all the convalescents that were able for duty.

On Friday morning I learned that a wood train passing Carroll Sta-

tion was fired into by the enemy and considerably injured. During the day a train arrived from Columbus and remained overnight, having on board some 60 or 70 soldiers returning from hospitals. These I also armed.

On Saturday morning the train was ordered to Jackson, leaving about 20 of these men, representing fifteen different regiments.

On Friday evening (the 19th) Colonel Hawkins returned from the Lexington fight and reported that he did not see more than 800 of the enemy, and that he saw no artillery except the two pieces taken from our forces. This news gave us renewed hopes. Our stockade was secure against any force of cavalry or infantry unless accompanied by artillery.

Forrest's demonstration toward Jackson with a portion of his force was merely a feint, his main object being Trenton and Humboldt and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with a view to cut off General Grant's supplies.

Learning from my scouts on Friday morning (the 19th) that the main force of the enemy was moving toward Trenton I telegraphed to General Davies, at Columbus, to send me re-enforcements, with one battery of artillery, if possible, as I expected an attack hourly. To this dispatch I received no answer. On the arrival of the train at noon I learned from Ex-Governor Wood, of Illinois, that when he left Columbus that morning a regiment of infantry was disembarking. I again telegraphed to General Davies for re-enforcements, with a battery of artillery, stating that my force had been ordered to Jackson and that I had nothing left but convalescents. To this he replied that he had no men or artillery to spare.

On Saturday morning I learned from scouts that Forrest had encamped at Spring Creek with his entire force. I telegraphed this fact to General Sullivan. General Haynie, then in command at Jackson, answered that General Sullivan was in the field and asked the distance and direction to Spring Creek. I answered 20 miles, and that the enemy would approach from the east. The wires were cut soon after, and I had no further communication with Jackson.

Under these circumstances I was determined to make the best possible defense, and collected the convalescents, stragglers, fugitives, and other soldiers until I got together a force of about 250 men. This was the condition of things up to noon on Saturday, and I felt confident of holding the place against every force except artillery. Twenty-five sharpshooters, under command of Lieutenant Allender, of the Second West Tennessee Cavalry, were placed on a brick building across the street, the top of which was well protected by a parapet wall about 3 feet high. A squad of 6 men were placed in a building that commanded another street, to fire from the windows. All officers in the breastworks were placed in positions where they could be most serviceable. Scouts, who were watching the movements and approach of the enemy reported them within a few miles and that they would be upon us soon.

At about 3 o'clock they made their appearance and charged our position in two columns. When within 100 yards of the sharpshooters a deadly fire was opened on them from the advance posts, the men in the stockade following the example. In a very short time both columns were repulsed with considerable loss in killed and wounded. They then moved rapidly out of range of our guns to the right and left, completely surrounding our position, we supposed for a charge on all sides at once, a maneuver for which we were fully prepared. Instead of this they planted a battery of six guns on an elevated position southeast of

the stockade. Two of these guns were inside of our own earthworks, one howitzer on the southwest and one on the north, and commenced shelling our position. Sixteen shells were fired, one passing through the depot, near a large quantity of ammunition, but did not explode. At this time they could have leveled the stockade, depot, and all in thirty minutes, and probably killed and wounded a large portion of our men, while we could have done them no damage, being armed only with old guns, without bayonets, and therefore unable to make a charge.

Seeing that we were completely in their power, and had done all the damage to them we could, I called a council of officers. They were unanimous for surrender. Had there been the least chance, or had the cavalry continued the fight, we should have held out; but as we could do nothing it was deemed prudent to surrender and save the lives of the men. The question of surrender was one of time only. They would have had the place, without the loss of another man, in thirty minutes. The terms of the surrender were "unconditional," but General Forrest admitted us to our paroles the next morning, sending the Tennessee troops immediately home and others to Columbus under a flag of truce.

I would bear testimony to the efficiency and bearing of the following officers in preparing and conducting the defense: Colonel Hawkins, of the Second West Tennessee Cavalry; Major Chapman (although very much out of health) and Captain Cowen, of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry; Captain Hawkins, Captain Below, Lieutenant Allender, Lieutenant Hawkins, and Lieutenant Robinson, of the Second West Tennessee Cavalry, and Lieutenant Goodspeed, my adjutant, and especially Lieutenant Hanford, post quartermaster, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, as also the bravery of the men. And I can assure them that our humiliation was not produced from a want of vigilance or the necessary precaution on our part, but from causes entirely out of our control.

Of the taking of Humboldt, also under my command, I know but little. All the effective men were withdrawn to Jackson. The sick and convalescents blew up and burned the magazine and then surrendered. I am informed that at the time of the surrender the highest officer present was a corporal of the Eighty-first Illinois Infantry.

The loss of the enemy, from the best information we could obtain from themselves, was 17 killed and 50 wounded. Our loss was 1 killed (a private of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry), but none wounded.

The enemy burned the depots at Trenton and Humboldt and all the stores on hand that they could not carry away.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB FRY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain HARRIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 8.

Reports of Col. George P. Ihrie, U. S. Army, of capture of Trenton and skirmish at Railroad Crossing, Forked Deer River.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *December* 31, 1862.

COLONEL: I herewith submit an official report of the saving of two Government trains, with heavy mails and very large amount of private

money on board, and the recapture of the town of Humboldt, Tenn., by United States troops, over whom I had assumed command, together with subsequent official proceedings directly connected.

About 1 p. m. of the 20th instant I learned the progress of the regular passenger train from Jackson, Tenn., to Columbus, Ky., with a guard of infantry, on which I was a passenger (under orders from the general commanding the department) was impeded by from 400 to 600 Confederate cavalry strongly posted, with a section of artillery, on the north side of the main branch of Forked Deer River and commanding every approach to the river from the south side, and that brisk firing was then going on between this force and the bridge guard of Companies H and I, Captains Harts and Shockey, One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, inside a block-house under the railroad bridge.

The train being immediately backed, with the view of returning to Jackson, I sent word to the officer commanding its guard, suggesting he "should dismount his command from the cars and go to the support of the bridge guard," which he did not do. After running back about 5 miles, a negro on horseback came galloping up the track and informed the conductor that a large force of cavalry was in our rear burning and tearing up the track. A quarter of a mile farther we saw the track on fire and several men in butternut clothes otherwise destroying it, and on a hill close by some cavalry, partly concealed by trees and underbrush.

It was now evident to every one we were caught in a well-laid trap, and the train and passengers in imminent danger of being captured. During this time several officers and citizens (passengers) remarked to me "the want of a head" and suggested I should "take command," which I declined to do on the ground of being a staff officer.

The train was now run forward to a stockade guarding some trestle work, and garrisoned by Company K, One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, where we found a construction train, with guard of infantry, commanded by Col. John Rogers, Seventh Tennessee Infantry, which had preceded us from Jackson and which had just returned from the bridge, having been fired at six times by the Confederate artillery. As the firing was still going on at the bridge I was surprised to find that this train guard had not gone to their relief after having been in sight of them. At the stockade all was confusion and "the want of a head" apparent. The senior line officer present (Colonel Rogers) was utterly at loss what to do, and admitted his inexperience and incompetency to some of the passengers, who now again came to me and asked me to "take command," which I again refused, but said I would advise with the senior line officer present, and going to him so informed him. At this juncture several came to me and whispered he (Colonel Rogers) and his regiment were Tennesseeans without experience—had just run away from the bridge, and were not reliable. I noticed the enemy were following us up pretty close to our rear, and at once decided to assume command. I so informed him, in which he cheerfully acquiesced, obeying all my orders to the best of his ability until we were out of danger.

I now ordered some officers on leave of absence to duty; dismounted the train guard; ordered the one company at the stockade to remain with the trains, which were to follow us, as a guard; threw out one company in advance as skirmishers, and proceeded with the balance up the track to relieve the garrison in the block-house by dislodging the enemy.

About 1½ miles from the railroad bridge I found a wagon road crossing the track, and on inquiry learned it crossed the river about 2

miles east of the railroad bridge where the enemy were posted. I here ordered two companies to support the skirmishers, all to proceed cautiously up the track, taking advantage of the ditches and timber, and to engage the enemy. With the rest I struck off to the east on the wagon road to turn their left flank, and reached the river just in time to save the wagon-road bridge, which had been fired; crossed over; pressed a citizen residing there into service as guide; threw out another company as skirmishers, and made all haste down the right (north) bank of the river, to find the enemy had fled, dropping some clothing and cartridge-boxes filled with cartridges in their hasty retreat, and the garrison relieved with both trains up to the bridge.

On being informed they had taken the road to Humboldt, Tenn., 3 miles distant, and up the track, I re-enforced the two block-house companies with the one stockade company, and, ordering the trains to keep well closed up and near us as possible, started up the track in pursuit, finding two short trestle bridges slightly burned and cut.

It was now getting dark, and on nearing the town we saw several houses on fire, and could easily distinguish the hostile cavalry riding about by the light of the flames. Cautioning the men to extreme silence and stealthfulness I divided my command in three columns, holding one company in reserve on the track, two columns to strike off to the right of the track to encircle the town and to open fire on reaching the vicinity of the houses, one column to the left, to open fire if the enemy attempted to escape in that direction. In quarter of an hour the right column opened in a lively manner, causing the enemy to scamper in the direction of Trenton, Tenn., and to forget some of their plunder.

The town of Humboldt was recaptured, and three stentorian cheers from the reunited command rung out upon the night air and pealed upon the unwilling ears of the disappointed and baffled Confederates.

The railroad north and south was immediately picketed, and one of my staff ordered to obtain information from the citizens about the wagon roads and the country, with a view to making a map. Colonel Rogers was ordered to take his regiment and occupy the fort which commands the whole place and vicinity, and instructions generally given that "in case of an attack, all to rally in the fort." The two trains soon came up, the damage to the trestle bridges having been easily and speedily repaired, and all were saved and safe.

These good results were the more gratifying as they were accomplished with but 1 wounded on our side. The Confederate loss was 2 killed and 4 wounded. About an hour later I was astonished to learn that Colonel Rogers had not only willfully disobeyed my order by abandoning the fort and camping his regiment in the safest part of the town, but had failed to inform me of the same, thereby endangering our lives and risking the capture of my command. In consequence of this insubordination (bordering closely upon cowardice), and apprehensive of his influence upon his regiment, reported to me at the stockade as unreliable; cut off as we were from all communications, without supplies, without artillery, and hemmed in by a cunning, bold, and watchful enemy, with six or eight pieces of light artillery, who, if he attacked us at all would attack us next morning at daylight, I deemed it prudent to take no notice of his unprecedented conduct at the time, but directed Lieut. Col. E. M. Beardsley, One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, with his battalion of five companies, to occupy and hold the fort, and ordered up the three companies left at the bridge to re-enforce him.

The next day and night (December 21) I endeavored to get couriers

through to Jackson for a section of artillery and one company of cavalry as scouts, but all failed.

On the morning of the 22d, learning the Confederate cavalry were still in Trenton, and my command having been re-enforced by a battalion of infantry, I ordered what supplies we had obtained by foraging to be cooked, intending to make a circuitous night march upon Trenton and to attack it at daybreak the next morning.

About 5 p. m. I placed Colonel Rogers in arrest by order of Major-General Grant; directed him to report in person to the commanding officer at Jackson for trial by court-martial, sending the commanding officer at Jackson a copy of the charges, &c., to be forwarded to your headquarters. I informed you by telegraph of what I had done, and why I did it, the same evening. About 6.45 p. m. Brig. Gen. I. N. Haynie, U. S. Volunteers, arrived and relieved me at 9 p. m. from command. Half hour after the arrival of General Haynie I received from Brig. Gen. J. C. Sullivan, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the District of Jackson, Department of the Tennessee, the following telegram:

JACKSON, [*December*] 22, [1862].

Colonel IHRIE:

General Haynie has at least 1,000 men. I have ordered up artillery. I can spare no more men, as Bolivar may have to be re-enforced. I think the rebels are leaving.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

To which I made the following reply:

HUMBOLDT, *December* 22, 1862—7.15 p. m.

General SULLIVAN, *Jackson:*

Don't want more men. Never asked for more men except some cavalry. Nothing but starvation would have got me out this strong fort. Haynie arrived half hour ago.

GEORGE P. IHRIE,
Colonel, Commanding.

At 7.30 p. m. of the 23d December was surprised to receive a telegram from you informing me General Sullivan had preferred charges against me for assumption of authority. At 8 p. m. I was astonished and confounded by being arrested by General Haynie, in accordance with the following telegram:

JACKSON, [*December*] 23, [1862].

Brigadier-General HAYNIE:

By order of General Grant you will immediately place Col. George P. Ihrie under arrest and order him to report at Holly Springs.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

I immediately telegraphed you twice to know whether or not General Grant had authorized General Sullivan to have me arrested, to which I have received no categorical answer. I am yet at loss to understand this strange proceeding. Colonel Rogers reported himself the morning of the 23d December to Brigadier-General Sullivan, the officer commanding at Jackson, as directed, and was by him released from arrest and returned to duty with his regiment. Considering the man's inexperience and incompetency and utter unfitness for the command of anything military, to say nothing of his insubordination, and, I'm afraid, cowardice, I could not see that the exigency of the service required his release; and believing such offenses (aggravated in this case by the circumstances of our position) to be destructive of all order and disci-

pline, and if allowed to go unpunished certain to render inefficient and uncontrollable any army in the world, I deemed it my duty to prefer charges against Brigadier-General Sullivan, a copy of which was duly forwarded to you. The few official papers rendered necessary by my assumption of command on the 20th December I inclosed to General Sullivan to be forwarded to your headquarters.

I herewith inclose you my order,* issued on being relieved from command by Brigadier-General Haynie, U. S. Volunteers.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE P. IHRIE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army.

P. S.—I add my telegram to the general commanding the department announcing the result:

HUMBOLDT, *December* 22, [1862].

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Oxford, Miss.:*

The troops under my command, after some brisk skirmishing, recaptured this place day before yesterday little after dark, driving out the Confederate cavalry and causing them to drop some of their plunder. We also saved two of our trains. The road is cut up to Union City in numerous places and telegraphic communications with Columbus is destroyed. If I had had a single piece of artillery I should have fought my way to Union City.

GEORGE P. IHRIE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Tenn., Holly Springs, Miss.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *December* 31, 1862.

SIR: I herewith report to you that the officer commanding United States troops at Trenton, Tenn., at the time it was attacked by Forrest's Confederate cavalry, selected the worst possible place for defense, the railroad depot, entirely and easily commanded from two different points, only about 200 yards distant, and situated on the western edge of the town and on low, flat ground. It seems to have been his studious care to save the town at the expense of the surrender of his command. Trenton is built like most of the Southern towns you have visited—a brick court-house in the center of a square surrounded by houses. Had he taken up his position in this court-house and barricaded the streets leading to it, through the faces of the square, with cotton bales the Confederate artillery never could have reached him, except through the houses of their friends. Here he could have held out one, two, or three days, when he would have been relieved by the arrival of our troops, as I had made arrangements to make a night march upon Trenton the day I was relieved by General Haynie. I will only add when his position for defense was made known to me I could hardly believe it, and felt mortified in the extreme.

I come now to even a more painful subject. On reaching Columbus, Ky., on the night of the 29th instant, via Hickman, Ky., I found the commanding officer there even worse stampeded than was the commanding officer at Jackson. It would be ridiculous but for the serious results; as it is, it is akin to being disgraceful. In the conscientious

*Not found.

discharge of my duty I recommend he be removed from his command, as unfit for the important position, in consequence of being too easily scared.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE P. IHRIE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, Acting Inspector-General, D. T.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Tennessee.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. Samuel B. Logan, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of capture of Union City.

COLUMBUS, KY., *December* 27, 1862.

In obedience to the orders of General Davies I left this place by rail the 23d instant [?] for Union City, Tenn., and arrived at that place about 3 o'clock that evening. Before the cars were unloaded I proceeded to detail 6 men to canvass (two going together) the country in the near vicinity of the town, with the view of examining all the approaches. Pickets were posted at the usual stands. My men were preparing dinner, having had no regular meal the day before.

While this was being done I sent men to press horses, that I might send horsemen on the Troy road and Wallace Mill Bridge road to act as scouts and advance pickets.

At about 4 o'clock p. m. a flag of truce came to the picket stationed on the Hickman road, borne by Lieutenant-Colonel Collins of the Confederate Army, protecting Federal prisoners from Trenton and below to within our lines.

While I was trying to telegraph you the above facts, and before the horses had been procured for the advance pickets—twenty minutes having not yet elapsed since the reception of the flag of truce covering the prisoners—the Confederate Army, under General Forrest, I judge to the number of 1,500, surrounded my command in every direction but one, to within easy musket range. Their cannon were shotted and sighted upon us, three of which were in full view. From the time their forces first appeared in view three minutes did not transpire before we were thus surrounded.

General Forrest sent a flag of truce forward. My men needing my attention for a moment I sent Sutler R. W. Jones to meet the flag. A demand was made for an unconditional surrender of the post and forces. When I arrived at the flag of truce of General Forrest, Jones was stoutly claiming to the bearer of the flag that it was utterly contrary to honorable warfare to demand that I should surrender my forces under the surroundings. The flag of truce which protected the Federal prisoners, then in full view, was pointed to and a definite explanation was given of how and when it made my lines, by whom borne, and now flying within my quarters.

While this colloquy was being held General Forrest rode up, and Lieutenant Hanford, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, a prisoner from Trenton, demurred to the general that he should demand the surrender of the post under the then circumstances, fully explaining them as before. The general again demanded an immediate and unconditional

surrender. Deeming it to be extreme folly to fight so unequal a force I surrendered my command of 94 men to the above terms.

I would also state that a few moments only before Forrest's force made their appearance Lieut. A. B. Balch and Orderly B. C. Percell accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Collins from my headquarters to the prisoners, who yet waited at the picket station, for the purpose of bringing them in, and while directly with that flag of truce were both forced to surrender.

Five citizens who accompanied me were compelled to give parole not to return within Confederate lines during the war. I would do Lieutenant-Colonel Collins and General Forrest whatever justice there may be in their most emphatic denial of collusion in the two flags of truce.

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. LOGAN,
Captain, Commanding Post, Union City.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

No. 10.

Report of Col. John W. Fuller, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations December 18, 1862–*January* 9, 1863, *including engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.*

HDQRS. 1ST. BRIG., 8TH DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Corinth, Miss., January 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from division headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by that portion of my command recently detached from the division while under General Sullivan's orders:

After 9 o'clock on the evening of December 18; when encamped near Oxford, Miss., I received orders to proceed immediately with the infantry of my command by rail to Jackson, Tenn., there to report to Brigadier-General Sullivan. About midnight the Thirty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Noyes, left Oxford, and at 3 o'clock the following morning the Twenty-seventh Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, followed. Leaving instructions for Colonel Sprague to follow as soon as cars could be obtained for the transportation of his own regiment and the Forty-third Ohio, I started for Jackson on the train conveying the Twenty-seventh Regiment.

I did not reach Jackson until nearly 4 p. m. of the 19th. Immediately on our arrival Colonel Spaulding was ordered by General Sullivan to report with his regiment to Colonel Lawler to the front, and I learned from General Sullivan that Colonel Noyes had been sent with his regiment in another direction to report to General Brayman. I afterward learned that the Sixty-third and Forty-third Regiments, upon reaching Bolivar, had been ordered by General Grant to remain there for the defense of that place.

The following morning a General Order from General Sullivan announced that my command would consist of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Regiments of Ohio Infantry, and would form the rear of the column. As soon as I could find the regiments I marched in the direction of Lexington, overtaking the main column about 10 miles east of Jackson. While halting here cannonading was heard in the direc-

tion of Humboldt. After an hour's halt we continued the march until about 19 miles distant from Jackson, where we bivouacked for the night.

The next morning at 6 o'clock we returned over the same road, my command, which was in advance, reaching Jackson between 1 and 2 p. m.

On the 27th we went by cars to Trenton, where the Sixty-third Ohio rejoined us. I reported, in accordance with General Sullivan's order, to General Haynie, but General Sullivan arrived the same evening and assumed command.

About 5 a. m., December 28, we marched toward Huntingdon and bivouacked near Shady Grove. The next morning, marching through McLemoresville, we reached Huntingdon about 4 p. m.

On the 31st I marched at 5 a. m. on the road toward Lexington, leaving behind seven companies on guard duty, which General Sullivan said would march when he was ready to start, and would form a rear guard. Between 10 and 11 a. m., while my column was halting near Clarksburg, Generals Sullivan and Haynie, with their respective staffs and a small escort of cavalry, overtook us. General Sullivan ordered me to halt for an hour or an hour and a half till the rear guard could rejoin me, and then passed on toward Clarksburg. Within ten minutes afterward an orderly rode back at a gallop, saying that the enemy's cavalry had got between my command and Generals Sullivan and Haynie, and that these officers with their escort had ridden on through Clarksburg followed by the enemy.

I moved forward, on a double-quick, instantly, and upon reaching Clarksburg learned from an officer of the Thirty-ninth Iowa (who had been accidentally left on picket duty where Colonel Dunham's column had bivouacked the previous night) that the enemy's force consisted of about 50 cavalry. This officer's post was to the east of Clarksburg. The enemy had approached from the west and took the road leading south, passing before this officer had an opportunity to fire on them. I learned also that Generals Sullivan and Haynie left the road directly after passing Clarksburg, taking an easterly direction. The enemy upon reaching the same point probably saw my advance, as they filed out of the road rapidly through the wood to the west.

After a halt of about ten minutes, learning nothing more, we continued our march. Soon the sound of artillery in our front advised us that Colonel Dunham's brigade was engaging the enemy, and we began to march in earnest. The firing was first heard to the right of the point where the road from McLemoresville crosses that leading from Huntingdon to Lexington; in half an hour it was directly in our front; half an hour later it was all to the left of the crossing, thereby rendering it certain that the enemy, who approached from McLemoresville, was rapidly driving Colonel Dunham's brigade before him. Very soon thereafter the rattle of musketry was distinct, and thinking the hour a critical one for the small force, who were evidently fighting against odds, I urged my men to their utmost speed. When within about 2 miles of Parker's house an orderly galloped to the head of the column, saying, "General Sullivan, who is coming up with the rear guard about 3 miles behind, orders you to halt until he comes up." I directed Captain Dustan, assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, to ride back to the general as fast as possible, to explain the situation, and to ask that the order to halt be countermanded. Immediately after Captain Dustan started upon this errand one of my orderlies, who had been sent to the front to communicate with Colonel Dunham, returned. He was

unable to get through, as the enemy's position was between us and that of Colonel Dunham's brigade. From near Parker's house, where they were in force, the enemy had fired on him. When I learned this I felt assured that General Sullivan would, if present and in possession of the facts, countermand his order to halt, and I therefore directed that the men instead of halting should move forward as rapidly as possible.

When the head of our column was within about 200 yards of the hill which commanded a view of the enemy's position, and where our column was deployed, General Sullivan overtook me. The Twenty-seventh and Sixty-third Regiments were at once formed on the left and the Thirty-ninth Regiment on the right of the road, when we advanced upon the rear of the enemy's artillery, which was feebly supported and abandoned (with but little fighting on his part) when we approached. Our artillery took a position on the left (east) of the road, and directly after opening fire two pieces followed the infantry until they occupied ground side by side with the rebel guns, while the other piece was moved to the west side of the road, where it was effectively used upon the rebels who were escaping by breaking to the front and right of our lines.

Some hundreds of the enemy, who had dismounted and had been fighting as infantry, had left their horses in the orchard and yard near Parker's house. These horses were the first trophies which fell into our hands, and more than 300 of their riders thus rendered unable to get away surrendered themselves as prisoners. A small train of wagons which the enemy had gained possession of was captured in the road a short distance south of Parker's house, and one, at least, of the guns belonging to Colonel Dunham's command was retaken from the enemy in this road.

The dead bodies of our artillerists lying close to this gun attested the fidelity and bravery with which the men of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery stood at their posts until their last round of ammunition was expended.

Among the prisoners who surrendered were several officers of prominence. Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, of Cox's battalion, and Major Strange (Forrest's adjutant-general), who, together with the captain commanding Forrest's body guard, were unhorsed by a volley from the Twenty-seventh Ohio when riding off the field with their general, and Colonel Black, who afterward escaped in citizens' clothes, with several others whose names I have forgotten.

Before referring to our subsequent march I deem it a duty I owe to the officers and men of my command (who had marched 7 miles within an hour and a half to reach the field, and who after this exertion rushed forward with such enthusiasm as to produce a panic in the enemy's ranks) to claim for them the honor of capturing what was taken from the enemy at Parker's Cross-Roads, and also of recapturing prisoners, artillery, baggage wagons, and animals which before their arrival on the field had fallen into the hands of the enemy. When we reached the field the enemy who, from the best evidence I could obtain, were about double the number of Colonel Dunham's force, were in front and on both flanks of that brigade. A flag of truce, which had not returned to General Forrest when our guns opened, had, as Colonel Dunham informed me, demanded an unconditional surrender. Firing had ceased for some fifteen minutes prior to our arrival, nor did the command of Colonel Dunham fire a shot at the enemy as he moved past their flanks to their rear.

About two hours after the enemy had precipitately fled General Sullivan informed me that he was returning and was advancing upon our

left and front. By the general's direction I formed two regiments obliquely across the road leading east from Parker's house and sent two companies (deployed as skirmishers) about 400 yards to the front of this line, where they remained until daylight of the following morning.

January 1 we marched through Lexington, bivouacking about 1 mile east of that place.

The next morning Generals Sullivan and Haynie, with the brigade of Colonel Dunham, marched toward Jackson while my command, together with a brigade which came up from Jackson under Colonel Lawler, marched toward the Tennessee River, I having received orders to report with my command to that officer. When 5 or 6 miles east of Lexington we met several men who had escaped from the enemy after reaching the river. From them we learned definitely that Forrest's command (prisoners and stragglers excepted) had already crossed the river. Taking these men to Colonel Lawler I respectfully requested that the infantry, worn-out and half starved as it was and without shelter, be spared so long and trying a march, and suggested that the reconnaissance be made by the cavalry; but Colonel Lawler informed me that he had no discretion in the matter. He had no doubt of the correctness of these statements, he said, but the entire force must march. That day we proceeded to within 8 or 9 miles of Clifton.

On the 3d my brigade was ordered to move toward Clifton. I was instructed to use my own judgment as to the movement, to ascertain for myself whether the enemy had all crossed the river, and, if I found such to be the fact, to return. Upon reaching a point where the road to the furnace leaves that leading to Clifton I ordered two regiments and my artillery to halt. After examining the river near the furnace, which was done by a squad of cavalry, and learning that the last of the enemy had crossed on the night of the 1st, I sent the cavalry in advance on the Clifton road, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, with the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, to follow. Directly after, however, Colonel Lawler came up and ordered my entire command to advance. Upon reaching the river and learning that the road to Clifton ran along the stream for 2 miles, and fearing that the enemy would use his artillery from the opposite bank, I ordered all but the cavalry and one regiment to halt here. But Colonel Lawler, who I was not then aware had marched with the column, upon coming up countermanded the order. We found a small picket on the road (of perhaps 15 men), who, after exchanging shots with our cavalry, rapidly retired, crossed the river in a small flat-boat, swimming their horses. As soon as our cavalry appeared opposite the town the enemy began to shell them from batteries on the bluff. No damage was done, however. Soon after, the enemy placed some rifled guns on the bank farther up the stream and opened fire on the light field battery which was attached to my command. No harm resulted, however. The battery, which I thought too light to reply effectively, and the regiments which were marching with it were rapidly moved back from the river out of range. A wagon loaded with ammunition was twice struck and so disabled that we were compelled to abandon it. The animals and ammunition, however, we brought away.

A flag of truce, accompanied by two rebel officers, crossed the river for the purpose, as Colonel Woodward said, of making arrangements for an exchange of prisoners. They were not permitted to pass our outposts and probably did not gain much information.

An irregular fire of musketry was kept up for an hour or two with the enemy during the afternoon, by order of Colonel Lawler, but I did

not learn of anything resulting, excepting a wound received by Colonel Lawler's assistant adjutant-general, who was hit in the leg.

The march of this day was more severe on the men of my command than any I have witnessed. The road was horrible, and the rain, which fell steadily, made it still more so.

On the 5th we marched toward Bethel, reaching that place on the 7th. The next day we marched for Corinth, arriving on the afternoon of the 9th. Here, for the first time in twenty-two days, we found shelter, full rations for the men, and shoes for at least 150, who had marched barefooted for 50 miles.

The accompanying reports of commanding officers give a detailed account of the movements of their respective regiments.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FULLER,
Colonel Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE E. SPENCER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Col. Zephaniah S. Spaulding, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, of operations December 19, 1862–*January* 3, 1863, *including engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.*

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY,
Corinth, Miss., January 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular-orders from brigade headquarters, in relation to the part taken by this command in the late campaign in West Tennessee, I have the honor to report that I left Oxford, Miss., on the morning of the 19th ultimo, by railroad, with an agregate of 568 officers and men, having left behind 2 commissioned officers and 92 men to guard the camp and care for the sick, and proceeded to Jackson, Tenn., where we arrived about 5 p. m. I was ordered to bivouac for the night near the town; but upon reporting to Colonel Lawler, commanding the trenches, I was ordered to the front about 3 miles, with a battery of artillery, where I found General Brayman, and from him received instructions to rest at that point. The next morning, finding I had been sent out there without instructions, General Brayman gave me my choice between joining his column or awaiting further orders there. I accepted the latter, and about 10 o'clock received instructions from General Sullivan in person to take up my line of march on the Lexington road, as support to two batteries which had just arrived from Jackson. During the day Colonel Fuller overtook us and assumed command. Marched about 15 miles and bivouacked for the night, when one of my companies, which had been detailed at Jackson, joined us, and my acting quartermaster arrived with rations for the men.

On the 21st we returned to Jackson. Here we remained for six days, during which time my men suffered a great deal for want of proper shelter, rations, and cooking utensils, which were impossible to procure. Although we were called upon to perform more than ordinary duty I do not think that the state of affairs at Jackson warranted the treatment my command received.

On the 27th we moved by rail to Trenton, and on the morning of the 28th started on the march toward Huntingdon, arriving there on the afternoon of the 29th. We bivouacked near the town, and spent the time until the morning of the 31st in gathering provisions and preparing them for use. In this we were greatly benefited and aided by the inhabitants of the country, who proved their loyalty and good feeling in a most substantial manner, bringing in to us in considerable quantities corn-meal, pork, &c.

At daylight on the 31st we were on the road to Lexington. When about 10 miles from Huntingdon we halted and General Sullivan came up. He gave orders to remain there an hour or an hour and a half, and then push on; but receiving notice a short time afterward that a scouting party of the enemy's had suddenly appeared at the little town of Clarksville, about a mile ahead, and had probably made the general a prisoner as he was passing through, Colonel Fuller ordered an immediate advance, and I sent Company A, under First Lieut. Theodore Sawyer, on ahead as skirmishers. Arriving at Clarksville we found no enemy, but heard from citizens that a company of rebel cavalry, numbering about 50 men, had dashed through the place, and that General Sullivan and staff left the road and took to the woods in great haste to escape them.

Distant cannonading now being heard from the direction of Lexington, rendering it probable that Colonel Dunham's brigade, which had left Huntingdon the previous night, was engaged with the enemy, Colonel Fuller ordered the brigade to move forward with all possible haste. From this time cannonading was heard continually, and after an hour or two musketry was readily distinguished. A citizen from the front gave information that our forces were fighting Forrest's cavalry and needed aid. About noon we came in sight of the battle-field. Firing had ceased on both sides, and flags of truce were passing between the parties engaged. The enemy had surrounded Dunham's brigade on three sides, so that we now came upon them in their rear. By order of Colonel Fuller I formed my line on the left of the road, fixed bayonets, and charged down the hill and across the open fields which lay between us and the enemy. In an orchard we found a large number of rebel cavalry horses, with equipments, &c., complete, being held by a detail made for that purpose, all of which we captured. Pushing forward we captured three pieces of artillery and one extra caisson, filled with ammunition, which was taken by the rebels at Trenton. The enemy, being taken wholly by surprise, made but feeble resistance. Those who were mounted, or whose horses were near at hand, escaped with little loss, though a few saddles were emptied by some of the skirmishers in Company A.

One man, Adam B. Elderkin, a private in Company E, was struck by a musket ball just below the right knee; and Isaac Jenkins, a private in the same company, received a flesh wound in the calf of the right leg, probably from the same ball.

These casualties, received during a change of front forward on left company, by order of General Sullivan, were the only injuries sustained by my command. It being so easy for the enemy to get out of our range, and they not being disposed to give us combat, the engagement was not one of great bloodshed nor long duration.

Retiring from an advanced position on the left to the cross-road, I detailed a force to drag off the field the captured artillery and collect the small-arms, &c., which the enemy had thrown away or abandoned in their hasty retreat.

Companies K and B, which had been on duty the night previous at Huntingdon and were not relieved on time, now joined us. That night we bivouacked on the battle-field.

On the 1st instant marched to Lexington, where General Sullivan left us, and returned with Dunham's brigade to Jackson, their place being supplied by a brigade under Colonel Lawler. A supply train met us here, but, through the fault of the officer fitting it out at Jackson, it contained flour (which we could only use at disadvantage) instead of bread, and not coffee enough to last the men a single day. For the want of this latter article my men suffered extremely, being obliged to use corn or wheat instead, and that without sugar. A good supply of such articles of the rations as could be easily managed upon such occasions, and which I believe could have been procured for us, would have saved much suffering by men who are ever ready to do their duty.

On the 2d instant, in company with the two other regiments of this brigade and the brigade of Colonel Lawler, we moved toward Clifton, where it was supposed the enemy would try to cross the Tennessee River. Marched 23 miles before we were allowed to halt for the night, in consequence of which many of the men were rendered unfit for duty on the succeeding day. Our position for the night was one of little comfort, the ground being thickly covered with rocks and stones, added to which the rain fell in torrents, drenching the command to the skin.

About midnight firing and the long roll in front of us caused me to form my line, but the alarm proved to be the picket guard of an Illinois regiment (the Eighteenth, I believe) firing upon one another in the dark, by which several were killed and wounded.

The next morning Colonel Fuller being ordered to make a reconnaissance to the river, although information had been received that the enemy had completed his crossing, I moved out and took the advance, preceded only by a handful of cavalry. The road, naturally one of the worst ever traveled, had been rendered almost impassable by the rain, which kept up all day. The rocks under foot cut up the shoes of the men, and the sticky clay actually pulled them off their feet until I had 50 men barefooted.

Arriving at the river in time to see the enemy's pickets cross we found ourselves as helpless as though we had come without arms. The enemy's artillery opened upon us, but without damage. Our own artillery did not fire, but immediately went to the rear. Colonel Lawler ordered me to remain opposite the town until 4 p. m., to give the other regiments time to get started back, and then return myself, which I did; but owing to this delay, by which nothing was accomplished, night came on before we reached our camping ground, and darkness made the march tenfold harder upon the men. Not being able to pick their way they stumbled over rocks, sunk to the waist in mud-holes, bruised their limbs, and ruined clothing which they could not afford to lose.

Arriving at the point where we were to rest for the night we found our knapsacks had been thrown out of the wagons and plundered by the Illinois troops of the other brigade. Thus many of my men were left without a blanket or change of stockings, at a time when the full allowance of clothing and tents hardly suffices to render the soldier comfortable. Foraging upon the country through which we passed had now been for several days our only means of support, and continued to be so until our arrival at this place, on the 9th instant.

To Second Lieut. William E. Ells, of Company A, who acted as quartermaster, and through whose efficient services we obtained provisions

sufficient to sustain life, the regiment is greatly indebted. I am proud to acknowledge his worth. But the system adopted, by which the men had to steal or starve, or in other words, forcing men to make extravagant marches without a proper and sufficient supply of rations, and allowing, as was done, the promiscuous seizing, without proper vouchers, &c., of everything that came within reach, I most heartily condemn. It tended to destroy my discipline, demoralize my command, and render a regiment of good and brave soldiers a lawless mob. Of the marches thence to Bethel I have little to say; but I am assured that I express the feelings of my entire command when I say it was with pleasure that our connections were broken.

Arriving at this place on the 9th instant, with my regiment in a condition it has never known in the eighteen months' hard service, the telling effect of its campaign becoming more and more apparent, with 79 men unable, from lack of shoes or from sickness or debility, to make the march from Bethel here, we were received by General Dodge with an interest that showed his appreciation of our condition, and a willingness to supply our many wants which will cause us to ever hold him in high regard.

Of the actions of my officers during the battle and on the march I can only speak in terms of praise.

I am, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

Z. S. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

Capt. C. W. DUSTAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 12.

Report of Col. Edward F. Noyes, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations December 18, 1862–*January* 9, 1863, *including engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH OHIO REGIMENT,
Camp at Corinth, Miss., January 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the part taken by the regiment under my command in the recent campaign in West Tennessee:

At 10.30 o'clock on the evening of December 18 an order was received from brigade headquarters for the regiment to be ready to move by rail to Jackson, Tenn. (that place being threatened by the enemy), with three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. At 11 o'clock I reported my regiment ready to move, and was ordered to take the train then in waiting at the railroad depot.

Arriving in Jackson December 19, reported to Brigadier-General Sullivan, and was temporarily placed under command of Brigadier-General Haynie, Colonel Fuller, commanding the Ohio brigade, not having arrived. Was sent about 1 mile northeast of the town to relieve another regiment, and bivouacked there for the night.

December 20 marched in pursuit of Forrest's cavalry 19 miles, toward Lexington; but finding that Forrest, with the greater part of his force, had moved by another road and crossed toward the river in our rear, we were ordered to countermarch, and arrived in Jackson on December 21.

Moved by rail to Trenton December 27, and the next day marched in the direction of Huntingdon, which place we reached on the 29th.

Left Huntingdon December 31 and marched in the direction of the Tennessee River; soon heard cannonading in our front, and when about 10 miles out the sound of musketry reached us. At Parker's Cross-Roads, 16 miles from Huntingdon, found Dunham's brigade, which had been engaged since morning, surrounded on three sides by the enemy under General Forrest. Firing had ceased, flags of truce were passing, and, as we afterward learned, General Forrest had demanded an unconditional surrender. A part, if not all, of Dunham's artillery, together with several hundred prisoners, had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The moment was a critical one and the day seemed inevitably lost. Colonel Fuller, however, notwithstanding his command was wearied by a very rapid march, disposed his three regiments in line of battle and ordered them to advance at once. We deployed upon the double quick and advanced as ordered. The enemy, taken utterly by surprise by this sudden attack in the rear, was thrown into confusion and compelled to make a precipitate and irregular retreat. My regiment was formed with its center resting on the road leading from Parker's Cross-Roads to the front.

A large number of prisoners, probably 200 or more, came down this road, their retreat being cut off, and were sent by me to the rear. I also detailed two companies of my command to guard these and other prisoners.

Company B, of the Thirty-ninth Ohio, drew off one piece of artillery belonging to the enemy, and were about to draw off two other pieces, said to have been captured from Dunham's brigade by Forrest's command, when the regiment was ordered by General Sullivan to fall back to Parker's Cross-Roads. The enemy did not again make his appearance, but his defeat and rout were complete.

The Ohio brigade recaptured most of the prisoners which General Forrest had taken, together with the artillery and small-arms, and captured about 300 prisoners, 300 horses, and 6 pieces of the enemy's artillery.

It is difficult to report precisely what part any one regiment took in the engagement of that day; but the three regiments composing the Ohio brigade came upon the enemy together, just in time to prevent disaster and to secure a brilliant victory.

On January 1 pressed on in pursuit of the enemy in company with the Twenty-seventh and Sixty-third Ohio Regiments. Near Lexington formed a junction with Colonel Lawler's brigade, and on the evening of January 2 reached a point 9 miles from Clifton on the river.

On the 3d the three Ohio regiments made a reconnaissance to the river, it having been reported, however, that the enemy had already crossed his entire force. That day and the following evening for a large portion of the time the rain fell in torrents. The road was covered with jagged rocks, whose crevices were filled with mud. The men in stepping from rock to rock frequently slipped and fell, bruising themselves severely. Returning at night in the darkness the men could not keep their footing, but fell every few rods. Although my regiment had but recently been supplied with new shoes and clothing throughout, at the end of that day's march 66 were without any shoes at all and a large portion of their clothing was in rags. Twenty of my men were also reported missing and have not since been heard from. It was the most terrible march I have ever experienced and a costly one in the numbers and health of my command. If the march was a neces-

sary one it is out of all propriety to complain of it; if unnecessary, as I think, I feel it to be due to the men under my command to enter my solemn protest against its repetition in the future under similar circumstances.

From January 5 to the 9th inclusive marched to Corinth. Arrived there on the 9th, having in two weeks made a forced march of about 200 miles without transportation, without Government rations, and with no supplies but such as could be seized in a poor country along the way (generally only pork and corn-meal, without cooking utensils and without medical supplies), subject to all the demoralization consequent upon their being obliged to provide themselves with food or suffer from hunger. The command reached Corinth ragged, shoeless, dispirited, and worn-out.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. F. NOYES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. W. DUSTAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Col. John W. Sprague, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations December 18, 1862–*January* 9, 1863, *including engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.*

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY,
Corinth, Miss., January 19, 1863.

COLONEL: In pursuance of your order received this day requiring a report of the part taken by my command in the recent campaign in Tennessee, I have the honor to state that the Sixty-third and the Forty-third Ohio Regiments left Oxford, Miss., by cars on December 19, 1862, for Jackson, Tenn. On arrival the same evening at Bolivar, Tenn., I received an order by telegraph from Major-General Grant to disembark the two regiments at that place and make the best disposition in my power to defend the railroad and public stores at and near Bolivar. General Brayman, the commander of the post, being absent, and finding myself the senior officer, I assumed command and at once made such disposition as I thought necessary to hold the place, which was then threatened by cavalry and mounted infantry under Van Dorn and Jackson. For this purpose I used the cotton found deposited there. The enemy, however, made no further demonstrations than slight skirmishing with our pickets and vedettes.

On the evening of the 23d General Brayman returned with four pieces of artillery, and still later Colonel Lee arrived with a large force of cavalry, and the next day easily drove the enemy from that part of the country.

On December 27 General Brayman ordered me to proceed with the Sixty-third Ohio Regiment to Jackson and report to Brigadier-General Sullivan. On arriving there by railroad I was ordered to proceed to Trenton, Tenn., where we arrived the same evening, and were again brigaded with the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiments under your command.

December 28 marched to Shady Grove, 16 miles.

December 29 marched to Huntingdon (county seat of Carroll County), distance 16 miles.

On December 31 marched in the direction of Lexington, Tenn. We started at daylight. About 10 o'clock a. m. cannonading was heard in front. Our march now became rapid, as it was supposed the Second Brigade had intercepted and engaged the enemy. About 12 m. musketry was plainly heard, and our pace was still increased so that the double-quick was taken at times.

At 1.30 p. m. we arrived at Parker's Cross-Roads, 16 miles from our starting point in the morning. It was at this point that the Second Brigade, under Colonel Dunham (consisting of the Fiftieth Indiana, Thirty-ninth Iowa, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, two companies of the Eighteenth Illinois, and three guns of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery), had engaged the enemy under General Forrest. Firing had ceased for nearly half an hour before we reached the scene of the engagement. Emerging from the woods into large open fields the enemy were discovered by us. Under your orders I formed my regiment in line of battle at double-quick on the left, or easterly, side of the road and advanced at the same gait for about 200 yards, when I received an order to move by the right flank to the right, or west, side of the road. I again moved forward in line of battle at double-quick for a short distance and was then ordered back to the east side of the road and to advance in line of battle on the enemy, which was done as rapidly as possible. The ground was soft and miry, but notwithstanding this and the long and rapid march made by my command the men responded with hearty cheers, and at a double-quick rushed forward to engage the enemy, who seemed to be panic-stricken. They fled in the utmost confusion and so rapidly that we could get but a few telling shots at them. In their rout they passed along the front and near the Second Brigade, but no fire was opened upon them by the Second Brigade. I have not learned the cause. If the enemy had been vigorously attacked by them a much larger number of prisoners would, in my opinion, have been taken. As it was, a large number of the enemy passed along unharmed to our left. I then changed front to the left and advanced some 500 or 600 yards, taking possession of a brass 8-pounder gun from which the enemy had fled. From this point Company B, under Lieut. Charles J. McGinnis (Capt. Charles E. Brown acting as major), and Company A, under Capt. Frank T. Gilmore, were sent to the front as skirmishers. The latter captured a second brass 8-pounder, and farther on a caisson and some horses which the enemy were endeavoring to take from the field. After a slight skirmish they concluded to save themselves and leave the caisson. Captain Gilmore took possession of it, which with the guns mentioned was brought in and delivered over to you. The enemy being mounted were soon entirely beyond our reach (except about 300 prisoners captured) and were safely on the road to cross the Tennessee River. Next morning we were ordered to march in pursuit and reached a point about 2 miles south of Lexington, where we bivouacked.

On January 2 we marched to a point near Bath Springs, and again bivouacked. That night a very heavy rain visited us, and all were thoroughly soaked.

On the morning of January 3 we again commenced the pursuit of the flying horsemen, but scores of witnesses told us the enemy had safely crossed the river; but to see for ourselves we marched on, under orders, to a point on the river opposite Clifton, exchanged a few shots with the enemy across the river, and marched back again.

This day's march (18 miles) was one of the hardest I have ever witnessed. The rains had made the roads deep with mud, in which were hidden bowlders, making the footing so uncertain that men could be seen every moment falling on their faces in the mud and water. We arrived at Bath Springs on our return the same evening.

On the morning of the 5th our march for Bethel was commenced. We made 16 miles and bivouacked.

Next morning (the 6th) resumed march, making 16 miles, and bivouacked near Robinson's Mill.

On the 7th we again marched 17 miles and bivouacked at Bethel.

On the 8th marched for Corinth, through Purdy, making about 16 miles, and on the 9th arrived at Corinth, and encamped about 1 mile south of the town, where I presume it is proper to state our campaign in Tennessee ended.

It is proper to state that from the time we left Oxford, on December 19, until January 9, we were without a particle of camp equipage or baggage, and from the time we left Trenton, December 28, our only subsistence was such as could be gathered along the road, which was a very scanty supply of corn-meal and meat, and these had to be prepared without cooking utensils and a part of the time without salt.

The hardships, privations, exposures, and fatigues of the campaign told fearfully on the officers and men of my command, but good order and discipline were preserved through the efficiency of company officers and the high soldierly qualities of the men.

Lieut. J. S. Antrim was taken prisoner December 31 by the enemy, while acting as regimental quartermaster and foraging for the regiment.

Private James Orr, Company C, was missing on the evening of January 3, and has not since been heard from.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. SPRAGUE,
Colonel.

Col. J. W. FULLER, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 14.

Report of Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, of skirmish at Huntingdon, December 30, and engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Parker's Cross-Roads, near Lexington, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance of your written order of yesterday, the 30th instant, I on that day at about 2 p. m. left Huntingdon in pursuit of the enemy's forces under General Forrest, toward Lexington, with the brigade under my command, except the Seventh Tennessee, which was by your orders left to guard the bridge north of Huntingdon. My command consisted of parts of two companies (A and E) of the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, mounted, under Captain Davis, 65 men; the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Wells commanding, 525; the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, Colonel Rinaker, 529; the Thirty-ninth Iowa, Colonel Cummings, 405, and three pieces of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, 30 men, under Lieutenant Wheelock—in all, 1,554, rank and file. Notwithstanding all were weary and worn with toilsome marches and arduous duties already performed our little force

pushed vigorously forward and reached Clarksburg, 12 miles distant, shortly after dark.

As the advance guards (the mounted infantry under Captain Davis) approached the town they were met and resisted by a company of the enemy. They promptly dismounted, engaged and repulsed him, killing 3, who were left dead on the ground. Our column immediately moved forward into and occupied the town without further resistance. Here we bivouacked for the night.

I ascertained from scouts whom I sent out that General Forrest with a large force, said to be his whole command, were bivouacked at Union Church, 4 miles west of Clarksburg, on the road leading from McLemoresville into the Huntingdon and Lexington road at Parker's Cross-Roads, 5 miles south of Clarksburg. One of his foraging parties represented his forces at 8,000 strong, with twelve pieces of artillery. I immediately (2 a. m.) sent a courier to you with a dispatch saying, in substance, that he was at the point above designated in considerable force and that I should try to coax or force a fight out of him in the morning. My information induced me to believe that he was endeavoring to escape by way of Lexington, and hence would enter the road to that place at the cross-roads aforesaid, and I determined to there intercept him.

Our little force had breakfasted and was in motion before day. The mounted infantry having been upon picket through the night were left as a rear guard, and Company A, Fiftieth Indiana, under Lieutenant Judy, was thrown forward as an advance guard. As the advance approached Parker's Cross-Roads it was attacked by the enemy's pickets; immediately deployed as skirmishers and pushed rapidly forward up the hill, the whole column following. As I got with the advance to the top of the hill I saw what seemed a large company, or two small ones, of the enemy retreating along the road to the west, upon whom I opened a brisk fire, and the retreat became a flight to Dr. Williams' house, upon a hill nearly half a mile distant, under the shelter of which and the outbuildings and timber about it they rallied. Desiring to ascertain whether the enemy was there in force two guns were ordered up and threw a few shells into the surrounding timber, when a farther retreat into the woods to the northwest followed. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, with the Fiftieth Indiana, was ordered forward to occupy the hill upon which the house stood and the woods to the right, and reconnoiter. He threw three companies (A, D, and F) forward as skirmishers, following with the remainder of the regiment and soon took the position indicated.

No enemy being found Company F, Lieutenant Jones, was sent across a skirt of woods to the north to reconnoiter and soon came up with and engaged a company of the enemy's mounted men at a house a little west of north from that of Dr. Williams' and drove them back across a large field and up and over the crest of a ridge. The "recall" was sounded and they returned to the house. Soon the enemy was seen coming down the hill toward the house. Company F had in the mean time been joined by a part of the detachment of the Eighteenth Illinois (the mounted infantry before mentioned) and the two again deployed and drove the enemy back to the top of the ridge. At this juncture I saw the enemy deploying a line along but behind the brow of the ridge, and the "recall" was sounded and the skirmishers again rallied at the house. They had barely done so when the enemy opened upon them with shell from a gun upon his extreme right, and soon from another con-

siderably farther to the east, and the skirmishing party was withdrawn to the regiment at Williams' house.

Determined to ascertain if possible the force and disposition of the enemy, two pieces of artillery were ordered forward to the edge of the wood, supported by four companies of the Fiftieth Indiana, under Major Attkisson. From these guns a fire was opened upon the enemy along the ridge. He replied with at least a full battery, and the fire for a little while was intense on both sides. Seeing that the enemy had put a heavy force in line along and just over the crest of the ridge, and having accomplished all I desired at that place and time, I ordered our fire to cease and the forces there to be withdrawn to the main column at the cross-roads. Two or three of the horses of one gun having been disabled it was gallantly taken out by a detachment of the Fiftieth under a heavy fire of grape and shell.

The whole command was then moved south, down the Lexington road half a mile, to the Red Mound, and placed in line of battle along and behind the crest of the ridge, which ran back from the road at an angle of forty-five degrees about half the length of the line, where it turns still more eastward; the left rested upon the road; the right upon a thick wood and ravine; the artillery was placed at the turn in the ridge. This position covered a field to the west, a considerable part of the road running south from the cross-roads, and also, by our guns, a portion of the road from the west to the cross-roads. The wagon train was placed in a hollow to the rear, with two companies (one of the Thirty-ninth and one of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois beyond) to protect it. These dispositions were scarcely made, indeed the artillery had not got fully into position, before the enemy in heavy columns was seen moving from the wood on to the road, near Williams' house, and along it toward the cross-roads. Being out of range of our musketry the artillery was ordered to open fire upon the advancing column, which it did; but from some cause seemingly with but little effect. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells was also directed to send two companies of his regiment (the Fiftieth Indiana) toward the cross-roads to watch and check his advance. Company G, Captain Carothers, immediately moved up the road at double-quick, deployed in the lane, opened a galling fire, and held his position until forced back by overwhelming numbers. Company B, Lieutenant Davies, also moved forward at the same step and deployed along the edge of the woods, upon which I afterward changed my line, and did valuable service.

The enemy moved past the cross-roads eastwardly, and appeared as if desirous of escaping in that direction. Our forces were immediately and rapidly moved to the north (toward the cross-roads), and a new line formed nearly perpendicular to a prolongation of the first, along the edge and under cover of the woods, parallel to the enemy's advancing column, the left resting upon the road and the right upon an open field, with three companies thrown perpendicular to the rear in the edge of the woods to cover the right flank, and a vigorous attack was commenced. The disposition of the forces at this time was, Company G, Fiftieth Indiana, in the lane, who when forced back as aforesaid took position on the extreme left; second, the Thirty-ninth Iowa; third, the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois; fourth, the detachment of the Eighteenth Illinois; fifth, the Fiftieth Indiana, holding the right; sixth, the companies, one (Company A) of the Thirty-ninth and one of the One hundred and twenty-second at the house on the mound, to cover our rear and protect our train yet in the hollow. All had moved into position with alacrity and with the steadiness of veterans. The artil-

lery had been ordered forward, with a view to being placed between the Thirty-ninth and One hundred and twenty-second, where it was thought it could be made most effective upon the enemy's batteries, and be supported by those regiments; but it had not yet got into position.

By this time the enemy had got into position and the fire from his batteries had become intense along our whole line. Our skirmishers had been forced back out of the lane, which the enemy now occupied, and from which, and a small hill behind which he was to some extent sheltered, he poured upon our left a galling musketry fire. I looked for our guns; two only had been brought forward, and they, instead of taking the position indicated, were being put in position in front of the extreme left. I rode along the line to them. When I came up they had opened fire upon the enemy in the lane and upon the hill last mentioned. I again ordered them to move to the place designated. To my utter astonishment I was informed by the lieutenant that his ammunition was about exhausted, and hence it was useless to change position. Directing him to do the best he could with his pieces I turned away to do the best I could without them.

Candor compels me to say that from some cause our artillery was throughout strikingly inefficient, although both the officers and men with it exhibited the greatest bravery.

The enemy at this time had one battery on the ridge in front of and parallel to our line; one on a ridge nearly perpendicular to but beyond our line to the right, so situated as to enable him to concentrate a fire upon several portions of our line and to enfilade a part of it, and his fire had become terrible in its intensity. I determined to take his battery at all hazards—the one on our right. The requisite orders had been given, and I was riding along the line to see that they were properly understood, when we were suddenly and furiously attacked from the rear by a heavy dismounted force which had, under the cover of the hills and woods beyond, turned our right flank, and was moving to the rear of our main line in a direction nearly parallel to it and between it and that of the two companies left to protect the train and rear; at the same time a regiment of cavalry charged up the Lexington road from the south toward the rear of our left. This was the crisis of the day, and nobly did our gallant men meet it. The main line was faced at once to the rear and drove the enemy back, inflicting a heavy loss in killed and wounded and taking a large number of prisoners. The repulse was complete. The Fiftieth Regiment here made a bayonet charge in a style never surpassed and seldom equaled, forcing their way entirely through the enemy's line. The cavalry charging up the road was also completely and severely repulsed by the two companies protecting our rear, who were promptly put in position for that purpose under the direction of Adjutant Simpson of my staff; but it rallied and made a second charge upon them and was again repulsed. When the enemy had been repulsed from the rear of our main line as above described, the Fiftieth Indiana was placed to cover the route by which he had approached. It had barely got into position when its right was furiously charged by a heavy cavalry force from the south, before which it staggered and fell slightly back; but two companies (H, Captain Scott, and C, Captain Marsh) holding the left quickly changed front and poured into the flank of the charging force a murderous fire, under which it broke and fled, and the right immediately rallied and resumed its place. This substantially closed the fighting for the day. The repulse of the attack upon our rear had brought our line back to Red Mound, where our first had been formed, but at nearly right angles to

it, the left resting where the right of the first had rested. It was in excellent order. I was passing along it, speaking words of congratulation and encouragement to the men, when a flag of truce, borne by an aide of General Forrest, approached. I rode forward and demanded his message. He answered: "The general understands that you have surrendered." I replied: "The general is entirely mistaken; we have never thought of surrendering." He said a white flag was hoisted. I answered: "You are mistaken; or, if not, it was done without my authority or knowledge, and you will so report to your general." He departed, but shortly returned with his flag of truce and said, "The general demands an unconditional surrender." I replied: "You will get away with that flag very quick, and bring me no more such messages. Give my compliments to the general, and tell him I never surrender. If he thinks he can take me, he can come and try." He left.

In the mean time Commissary Sergeant Thompson, of the Fiftieth Regiment, had informed me that, when the charge had been made upon the two companies left to protect the train and our rear, the wagoners had become panic-stricken, had driven the train northwestwardly into a hollow where it had been captured, and that with a single company he could retake it. I turned to the Thirty-ninth Iowa and asked, "Will any company volunteer to retake our wagons?" Company G, Captain Cameron, instantly responded, and was placed under the command of Major Attkisson, of the Fiftieth Indiana, and recaptured the train, taking several prisoners, among whom was Major Strange, General Forrest's adjutant-general; Colonel McKee, his aide, and one or two other officers. This was scarcely accomplished when I learned that you had arrived from Huntingdon with Colonel Fuller's brigade, and I soon saw his guns moving into position.

It is reported to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, who held our right, that on the repulse of the enemy's cavalry he appeared to commence withdrawing, under the cover of the wood—his forces passed our right, southwardly—and that when Fuller's brigade opened fire his retreat in that direction became a perfect rout.

We were not during the entire engagement driven from a single position; but, on the contrary, whenever an opportunity offered, the enemy was driven before us with résistless vigor. Only in a single instance did any part of our command get into the slightest confusion. When our line was ordered to face to the rear and repel the enemy's flanking column a part of the Thirty-ninth Iowa (some three or four companies of its right) obeyed most handsomely; but the other part, from not properly receiving or not fully understanding the orders, seemed to hesitate, became confused, and finally began to break. Seeing this I rode rapidly to them, hoping to remedy the difficulty. The enemy had seen it also and concentrated upon them a terrific fire from his musketry in front and the battery on the right, under which they completely gave way and crossed the road to a skirt of wood a short distance to the west. Their officers, assisted by my aide, Captain Silence, and Adjutant Simpson, soon rallied them, and they returned in good order to and resumed their place in the line in its new position at Red Mound, with their confidence in themselves and mine in them fully restored. It was one of these companies that, under Major Attkisson, retook our wagon train. When it is recollected that this is a new regiment, having had little or no opportunity for drill; that this is not only its first engagement but its first march; that for nearly two hours it undauntingly maintained its position under the severest fire, and when I call to mind the terrible ordeal of the moment, the wonder is not that they did no

better, but so well, and all regret for this single mishap is forgotten in admiration of the courage of these gallant men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Redfield and Captain Cameron of this regiment were especially conspicuous for their coolness and energy at this time. The former, although severely and dangerously wounded, seemed entirely forgetful of his own sufferings in his efforts to rally his men. Color-Corporal Armstrong also attracted particular attention, for although his companion had fallen at his side, pierced by several balls, yet he was ready at every command to put down his flag as a rallying point.

With the exception of this single incident my entire command throughout the day manifested the greatest enthusiasm and the most perfect confidence in their success, and at no time more than the moment before your arrival with the other brigade. The One hundred and twenty-second Illinois deserves especial notice. It is a comparatively new regiment and a part of it was at one time more exposed to the enemy's fire than any other; at any rate it suffered more in killed and wounded. Its gallant colonel fell severely wounded, yet its courage never flagged and it met every duty and every danger with unwavering resolution. The detachment of the Eighteenth acted for the most part with it and deserves the same commendation.

To the Fiftieth Indiana, because of its greater experience, being an older regiment, was assigned the most responsible position of the field, and it is only necessary to say that under its vigilant and brave commander it so did its duties as to show that the trust was worthily confided.

I should also especially mention Captain Silence and Adjutant Simpson. By their vigilance and energy in observing and reporting every movement, by their promptness in conveying orders and in seeing to and aiding in their execution, and in many other ways were they of the greatest service to me. In the discharge of their duties they were often exposed to the enemy's hottest fire. Captain Silence had two horses shot under him.

My mounted orderly, Fred. L. Prow, of the Fiftieth Indiana, also did good service in conveying orders. I should also acknowledge my personal obligation to him. When my own horse was shot under me he rode forward under a terrible fire, dismounted, and gave me his.

I hope to be pardoned also for mentioning a gallant little feat of Private E. A. Topliff, of the battery. As our line faced about and pressed back in their engagement of the enemy at our rear one of the guns of the battery was left behind in the edge of the wood. All the horses belonging to it had been killed but two. After everybody had passed and left it, he, fearing that the enemy might capture it, alone, under a smart fire, disengaged the two horses, hitched them to the piece, and took it out safely.

The losses of my command are: Killed, 23; wounded, 139; missing, 58. Total, 220. Many of the wounds (probably one-half) are slight.

Among those taken prisoners are Captain Hungate, Quartermaster Adams, of the Fiftieth Indiana, and Lieutenant ———, of the ———, acting temporarily as my aide. Captain Hungate had been very unwell for two or three days, but had with great resolution kept with his company. The night previous he became and continued very sick, and was with the assistant surgeon of his regiment at the rear, where he had established his hospital. Lieutenant Adams was assisting in arranging the hospital and in making provision for the wounded already being brought in. They, and also Assistant Surgeon Hervey and the

hospital steward, were captured by the enemy's cavalry in the charge upon our rear. Dr. Hervey and the hospital steward were detained for two hours, our wounded in the mean time being left to suffer for want of their attention. Lieut. D. S. Scott, of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, was suddenly surrounded and taken while zealously discharging his duties.

The enemy's losses and the fruits of the complete and overwhelming victory which your timely aid secured to us are more fully within your own knowledge, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to make any statement in regard to them.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. DUNHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN, *Commanding Division.*

No. 15.

Report of Col. John I. Rinaker, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Clarksburg and engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

HEADQUARTERS 122D ILLINOIS INFANTRY REGIMENT,
Saulsbury, Tenn., August 25, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with the request contained in your circular-letter of August 20, 1863, from Memphis, Tenn., I submit as a response thereto, by way of certified statement, the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the little battle of Parker's Cross-Roads, east of Jackson, Tenn., and 10 miles north of Lexington, Henderson County, Tenn., on the 31st day of December, 1862. I have perhaps indulged in more particularity of statement than is consistent with the plan you have adopted, even contemplated, or the subject of the statement deserves, but have, though hurriedly done, endeavored to do so with reasonable clearness:

On the night of the 27th of December, 1862, at 11.30 o'clock, nine companies of the regiment under my command (One hundred and twenty-second), numbering 527 men, including officers and men, with the Fiftieth Indiana, Colonel Dunham; Thirty-ninth Iowa, Colonel Cummings, and Seventh Tennessee Infantry, Colonel Rogers, and three pieces of artillery of Seventh Wisconsin Battery, with 50 men from Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (mounted), numbering in all 1,800 men, constituting what was called the Third Brigade, and commanded by Col. Cyrus Dunham, Fiftieth Indiana, moved from Trenton. Next day the Ohio brigade, Colonel Fuller commanding, with the remainder of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, followed us, it numbering near 2,000 men.

We marched to Huntingdon, Carroll County, where we arrived on the evening of the 29th of December, 1862. We marched with the brigade from Huntingdon at noon on the 30th and reached Clarksburg on the night of the same day. Here the advance of our brigade had a slight skirmish with the flankers of Forrest's forces, he (Forrest) having gone from a point north of Huntingdon via McLemoresville to the south and then the west, toward Parker's, on the Huntingdon and Lexington road, during the night of the 29th and the day of the 30th, and was then with his main force 6 miles west of us.

On the morning of the 31st day of December we moved forward about

sunrise at quick-time south toward Lexington, Henderson County, for about 6 miles, to Parker's Cross-Roads, where the advance of our brigade met the advance of the rebels and skirmishing immediately began, the rebels being driven back into the woods west of the Lexington road, on the road leading from McLemoresville to Clarksville, on the Tennessee River—Clarksville, a small crossing merely.

The mounted infantry of the Eighteenth Illinois were sent forward through the woods and drew the fire of the rebel artillery, they then using six pieces. At this time the Ohio brigade had not started from Huntingdon, about 12 miles distant. The three regiments—the Seventh Tennessee, having about 300 men, remained at Huntingdon—were moved forward to Parker's house, at the cross-roads, and thence west in front of the rebels. The enemy's guns were masked and in position, commanding the road. One of our guns was put in position and fired at random, we then not being able to see the enemy. To that shot the rebels responded with several pieces, at once dismounting our gun. At this point it was determined to form our line a half mile to the southeast, in a wood facing the west and north, with an open field between us and the enemy. The movement was executed without casualty. The wagons were placed in our rear, and the two remaining guns with our brigade placed in position, my regiment occupying the center of the line and supporting the guns, which then had less than 20 rounds of ammunition; the Fiftieth Indiana on the right, well advanced and deployed as skirmishers; Thirty-ninth Iowa on my left and in line. At this time the rebels, over 6,000 strong, advanced against our position in two columns; the smaller one, about 2,000 strong, advanced toward our front; they being mounted were thrown into confusion by our shells, without suffering much punishment, and were then driven by our skirmishers on to their main force, which was advancing across the field on our right flank, and had so far advanced as to flank us, compelling us to change our front to the north, so that our next line was along the north side of the wood, pasture, or field in which we were, facing the north and the open field. By this time our artillery was out of ammunition and the guns were soon from loss of horses rendered useless and were run into a ravine and temporarily abandoned.

The change of front was made under a severe fire of small-arms, from which 15 or 20 men of my regiment (One hundred and twenty-second Illinois) were wounded, among them the captain of Company A. Pending this move on our part the rebels had obtained a ridge in the field in our new front, in shape of an arc of a great circle, behind the crest of which they had placed ten pieces of artillery at distances varying from 300 to 600 yards, and as we came into line, facing the north and in front of the rebels' guns, they opened upon us most furiously with grape, canister, shell, and solid shot.

This artillery was supported by over 2,000 dismounted infantry, their whole force having been mounted.

Our guns were of no service to us at this time, our ammunition being all gone. The One hundred and twenty-second Illinois was then advanced close up to the north fence and commenced to return the rebels' compliments. This lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, the rebels all the time firing their artillery with great rapidity and considerable accuracy; also keeping up a heavy fire from their infantry supports. During this time the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois—that is, the companies present—held their places and responded rapidly and with accuracy, considering the character of guns they had, and yet have—altered Harper's Ferry muskets.

In the mean time about six companies of the Thirty-ninth Iowa had been moved away, leaving our left exposed and enabling the enemy to concentrate their fire on our front, and leaving it in the power of the rebels to flank us on the left and get into our rear in a hollow running nearly parallel to our line and covered from their own artillery, and within 150 yards of the rear of our line. At this moment I was struck just below the right knee, severing the artery, and soon so reducing me that I was unable to take any active part in the fray. Then I directed my lieutenant-colonel to give attention to the enemy in our rear, as they had opened upon us from that direction, while he was tying a compress upon my leg to stop the loss of blood. He immediately about-faced the regiment, fixed bayonets, and charged the enemy, three times our number, and put them to utter, hopeless flight. This move threw the whole rebel force into confusion on that side, and those who were north of us, in what had been our front, supposing themselves cut off, fled, leaving several pieces of their artillery, from which the horses had been shot during the hour and fifteen minutes' fight preceding the charge. At the end of the bayonet charge, which was made under the direction and control of Lieutenant-Colonel Drish of my regiment, the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois found itself in possession of several hundred prisoners, and at this time the Fiftieth Indiana, which had occupied a position somewhat retired in the last line and at an angle of twenty-five degrees to our line, making the extreme right considerably retired, now being faced about, also pressed the rebels, the Indianians' line serving to flank the enemy (and I may say here the Indianians did well), and the portion of the Thirty-ninth Iowa, having just a moment previously occupied a position far to our rear and left, also closed up and pressed upon the opposite flank of the rebels, making the rout of Forrest's men complete.

Forrest was unable to rally his men again, and was in full retreat when the Second Brigade came in sight, the appearance of which greatly added to the celerity of the rebels' flight and afforded our gallant Ohio friends no opportunity to participate in the rout of a force we could have destroyed had the Second Brigade arrived in time, which they would have done but for the genius for tardiness exhibited by General Sullivan, who moved and traveled with and controlled the movements of the Ohioans, and was in command of the expedition from Jackson, whence the movement was made.

The rebels left a large number of killed and wounded on the field, a large quantity of small-arms, a great many horses, Colonel Dunham says 7 pieces of his artillery, and above 500 prisoners.

My regiment lost 1 commissioned officer killed, Lieutenant Bristow, of Company H; 2 wounded, the colonel, and Capt. William B. Dugger, Company A; and 70 men killed and wounded, 16 of whom were killed dead on the field and 8 or 10 stragglers were taken prisoners. The officers present were the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, all the captains except of Company I and Company G, Captain Sawyer and Captain Cowen; all of the lieutenants except those of Company I and Second Lieutenant Halderman, Company A, First Lieutenant McKnight, Company H, and First Lieutenant Holt, of Company D, who were absent by proper authority.

None of my officers present failed to do their whole duty. This was the first battle the regiment was ever in. The men behaved like old soldiers, and after the first fire their shots told and were very effective. The fight commenced about 9 a. m. and lasted, including the time occupied in maneuvering after the first firing, till about 3 p. m., when firing

entirely ceased. Colonel Dunham commanded the brigade and is a gallant soldier. His regiment was on our right while in line and was engaged some time before my regiment was, it having fought for a time as skirmishers. While my regiment was in line it fired between 20 and 30 rounds. The regiment reached its quarters on the return after the battle at Trenton, Tenn., at midnight on the 5th of January, 1863.

The regiment was at a skirmish at Town Creek in the last of April, 1863, but suffered no loss. I was not present.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

JOHN I. RINAKER,
Col. One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infty. Regt.

I certify on honor the foregoing written papers contain a true and correct statement of the facts as they transpired at the times and places therein mentioned, according to my best recollection and belief.

JOHN I. RINAKER,
Col. One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infty. Regt.

Col. A. L. CHETLAIN,
President of Board, &c.

No. 16.

Report of Col. H. J. B. Cummings, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, of engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Battle Ground, Parker's Cross-Roads, December 31, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Parker's Cross-Roads this day:

Upon arriving at the cross-roads we were halted, and remained in that position some time, while the Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, deployed as skirmishers and supported by two pieces of artillery, engaged the rebels upon the hill to the right and west of the road. We were then ordered to file to the right, up the lane, to take position in the woods upon the hills, and upon arriving there I was ordered to countermarch and take position about a mile south of the cross-roads, and there formed in front of a few log houses, upon the left of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry.

About 11 a. m. I changed front forward on first company and moved north about a quarter of a mile, and again formed on the left of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois behind a fence. Here we were exposed to a murderous fire from two pieces of the enemy's artillery in front and a battery of about six guns upon our right, which enfiladed my entire line; we were also exposed to a heavy musketry fire from the enemy's dismounted cavalry. My men were in a low skirt of timber, but returned for a long time, with much energy, the fire from their rifles. Notwithstanding the grape, canister, and shell of the enemy were falling thick upon them, wounding many, they behaved admirably and fought with much coolness; and here allow me to remark that they were greatly encouraged by the presence of Colonel Dunham, commanding the brigade, who, amid the thickest of the iron hail, rode in front and rear of them, urging them to do or die for their country.

After fighting for an hour or more in this position some officer came down to my right and gave an order, which several of my officers say to me was "Rally to the rear." Had the officer passed down as far as my colors he would have found me, and I am satisfied I could have had my command heard my voice; have about-faced the regiment, and led them anywhere without confusion; but, being raw troops and imperfectly drilled, they mistook the command for an order to retreat and commenced breaking to the rear from near the right of the regiment, which, despite my efforts, became propagated along the whole line. I hastened toward the right of the retreating men and ordered a halt and the command to form, and had done much toward reforming when we were opened upon by a heavy fire of dismounted men, who had advanced under cover of the thick underbrush to within 50 feet of my men. They then in more confusion fell back toward the fence, and received standing the fire of the enemy's artillery, and under it and the fire from the rear the confusion became worse. Companies F and D, and several from other companies, formed upon the now right of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, which had faced to the rear, and assisted them in driving the rebels back at the point of the bayonet, taking a number of prisoners.

Under this fire, so unexpected from both front and rear (and the enemy's cannon seemed to be entirely concentrated upon our left, to save their own force in our rear), about half of my regiment broke to the left of our line as formed behind the fence and crossed the road into the corn-field upon the opposite side.

Assisted by Colonel Dunham, Lieutenant-Colonel Redfield, who was severely wounded; Major Griffiths, who had been struck on the head by a spent grape-shot, and yourself, I attempted to halt and reform the scattered men. The enemy turned their cannon upon us and we were fired upon by their cavalry, and I was unable to form a line until we reached a skirt of timber about a quarter of a mile from where we laid in line. Here I formed and marched back upon the left again of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois.

Let me say that in this confusion we found a number of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois and of the Fiftieth Indiana, but they fell in with us and marched back to the battle ground. Shortly afterward, perhaps half an hour, and at about 1.30, re-enforcements arrived and the battle ended.

I have omitted to state that at the cross-roads Company A was detached from the regiment and guarded our trains. When we fell back to the ground on which the battle was fought, they, or rather all but 15 of them, with Company G, of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, were stationed at the house in the rear of our line of battle. Here they three times repulsed a regiment of cavalry who attempted to force their way through the lane to reach our main body. The 15 spoken of were near the trains, and there succeeded in capturing over 40 of the rebels.

There were many cases of individual bravery among those under my command; but to particularize would make my report too lengthy. I must, however, say that, from information received through reliable men of my command who were taken prisoners and paroled, I am satisfied that the rebels had men dressed in our uniform so close in our rear that they could see our exact position—knew the numbers of our regiment and strength.

Allow me to add that while I cannot take the room to name the many of my company officers who did their whole duty, I must bear witness

to the coolness and bravery of Lieutenant-Colonel Redfield (who ceased his labors only when his wound compelled him), Major Griffiths, Surgeon Woods, and Adjutant Tichenor. They rendered me all the assistance possible.

The following figures show the number of my officers and men that took part in the engagement:

Field and staff	5
Company officers	21
Enlisted men	379
Total	405

My report of casualties is as follows:

Killed	3
Wounded	33
Missing	11
Total loss	47

Company C, with the exception of 5 men, were left on picket at Huntingdon, and did not arrive in time to take part in the engagement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. B. CUMMINGS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN R. SIMPSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. Col. William K. M. Breckenridge, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry (Union), of skirmish near Clifton, January 1, 1863.

SALTILLO, *January* 2, 1863.

SIR: I have just received your dispatch of the 1st instant. I sent you a dispatch on the night of the 31st December, giving you the incidents of that day. On the morning of the 1st, a very short time after sunrise, our pickets were driven in by Forrest's advance. We first made an effort to form on a hill, which is shown in diagram, but the timber was so thick that we could not get a line to do any execution. I then fell back to the foot of the hill, leaving some men to skirmish with them until others were formed. About this time I received information that it was Forrest's whole force. I then changed position, forming company in the rear of company to get them all off without exposing our rear. It would have been all right had it not been that one of the companies that was in the rear did not receive the order to fall back until they were exposed very much to the enemy's fire. The first orderly failing to reach them, from some cause that I do not know of, I sent another order to fall back, which reached the commander of the company while the enemy were demanding a surrender of the whole command; in the mean time the enemy were making an attempt to surround the company, which being perceived they galloped off, losing about 6 men as prisoners. We killed 6 and wounded some others of the enemy. We made our retreat on the Decaturville road, to the right of the enemy, getting in their rear to annoy him all we could. We found that his rear was moving at a very rapid rate and followed them within a short distance of the

river, and found that they had been advised that their rear was followed. I did not deem it prudent to follow farther. I propose to reconnoiter the country in the vicinity of Clifton again, and will remain till I hear from you. If you send the artillery we can use it to good advantage.

The above hasty report is respectfully submitted.

W. K. M. BRECKENRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General DODGE.

No. 18.

Report of Col. Michael K. Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, of skirmish near Clifton, January 3, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER OF POST,
Jackson, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders received from General Sullivan on the 1st instant, I proceeded with my command to the Tennessee River, opposite Clifton, in pursuit of the rebels under General Forrest. The first day marched 26 miles, to Mr. Sparks', 9 miles this side of Clifton, and on the 3d January marched with our brigade to the river. The rebels had all crossed the river the evening previous at Clifton and other points below. One regiment was ordered to deploy in front of the town and shelter behind the timber and reply to the battery on the other side, which they did in handsome style, driving the artillerists from their guns. Their batteries played upon us for two hours pretty vigorously, and, with intermission, for one and one-half hours more. The river bank on the Clifton side being much higher than this side we could not use artillery to advantage, and did not use it. There was no force of the enemy in sight except those with the guns.

My adjutant-general, Joseph B. Thorp, was wounded in the leg by a rifle-ball. This was the only casualty at the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. K. LAWLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain BUCHANAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 19.

Report of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee, of Forrest's and Morgan's Expeditions.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Winchester, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to forward the reports made by Generals Forrest and Morgan* of their recent operations, showing the entire success of their expeditions. In transmitting these reports it may not be amiss for me to recapitulate the plan on which the whole campaign has been conducted since this army crossed the Tennessee River. As soon as my forces were sufficiently concentrated to enable

* Morgan's report will appear in Series I, Vol. XX.

me to assume a decided stand at Murfreesborough the main body of the army was thrown forward to a line with that point as a center. The cavalry, with the exception of the brigades of Forrest and Morgan, was posted well forward toward the enemy's lines near Nashville, by which his sphere of operations on this side the Cumberland was much contracted and his attempts at foraging were rendered almost fruitless. My intention of cutting his communications in rear, which would seriously embarrass him during the low stage of the Cumberland, was indicated to you in my report from Tullahoma previous to moving forward to Murfreesborough. In the execution of this design I observed as little delay as possible. As soon as practicable after the brilliant affair at Hartsville Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan crossed the Cumberland with his command and moved by forced marches to Northern Kentucky, so as to strike the enemy where distance and long repose had lulled him into a sense of security. For the brilliant and successful execution of his instructions General Morgan has again won the admiration and gratitude of his country and Government. For the details of his movements and achievements I respectfully refer you to his official report.

In accordance with the same general plan, which included a diversion in favor of our army in Mississippi, then heavily pressed by General Grant, I ordered Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest to proceed with his brigade of cavalry to West Tennessee and operate upon the enemy's communications in that direction. His command was composed chiefly of new men, imperfectly armed and equipped, and in his route lay the Tennessee River which had to be crossed by such means as could be hastily improvised. His reports attest the excellent bearing of his troops and show the results of his expedition to have been most brilliant and decisive. The enemy, in consequence of this vigorous assault in a quarter vital to their self-preservation, have been compelled to throw back a large force from Mississippi and virtually to abandon a campaign which so seriously threatened our safety. The loss of Forrest, though considerable, is small in comparison with the results achieved and that of the enemy. The details of his operations will be found in his inclosed reports. He has received my thanks and deserves the applause of his Government.

Each of these commanders captured many prisoners, which they paroled. The number taken by General Forrest amounts to 1,500, while the killed and wounded number, perhaps, 1,000. General Morgan captured near 2,000 and killed and wounded several hundred. Their destruction of the enemy's stores has been immense, and must materially impede his future operations.

The number of prisoners above given, added to our other captures, makes a total of more than 10,000 taken by our forces since coming into Middle Tennessee.

The remainder of my cavalry, under Wheeler, Wharton, Pegram, and Buford, has been actively and successfully engaged in their respective spheres of duty. They will be more fully noticed and commended in my report of the actions before Murfreesborough, which is deferred a few days by movements which delay the receipt of subordinate reports.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

No. 20.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding Expedition, of operations December 11, 1862–*January* 3, 1863.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Near Union City, Tenn., December 24, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with your order I moved with my command from Columbia on the 11th instant, reached the river at Clifton on Sunday, the 13th, and after much difficulty, working night and day, finished crossing on the 15th, encamping that night 8 miles west of the river.

On the 16th [18th] we met the pickets of the enemy near Lexington and attacked their forces at Lexington, consisting of one section of artillery and 800 cavalry. We routed them completely, capturing the two guns and 148 prisoners, including Col. [R. G.] Ingersoll and Maj. [L. H.] Kerr, of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. We also captured about 70 horses, which were badly needed and immediately put in service in our batteries. The balance of the Federal cavalry fled in the direction of Trenton and Jackson. We pushed on rapidly to Jackson, and on the evening of the 18th drove in their pickets on all the roads leading out of Jackson. On the same night I sent Col. [G. G.] Dibrell on the right of Jackson to tear up the railroad track and destroy the telegraph wires. He captured at Webb's Station 101 Federals, destroying their stockade, and tore up the road, switch, &c., at the turn-out. At the same time that Dibrell was sent on the right Col. [A. A.] Russell, [Fourth Alabama Cavalry], and Maj. [N. N.] Cox, [Second Battalion Tennessee Cavalry], with their commands were sent out on the left to destroy bridges and culverts on the railroads from Jackson to Corinth and Bolivar.

The next morning [December 19] I advanced on Jackson with Colonel [T. G.] Woodward's two companies and Col. [J. B.] Biffle's battalion of about 400 men, with two pieces of artillery from Freeman's battery. About 4 miles from Jackson skirmishing began with the skirmishers, and the enemy was reported advancing with two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry. We opened on them with the guns, and after a running fight of about an hour drove them into their fortifications. The enemy had heavily re-enforced at Jackson from Corinth, Bolivar, and La Grange, and numbered, from the best information I could obtain, about 9,000 men. I withdrew my forces that evening and moved rapidly on Trenton and Humboldt. Colonel Dibrell's command was sent to destroy the bridge over the Forked Deer River between Humboldt and Jackson. Col. [J. W.] Starnes was sent to attack Humboldt. Colonel Biffle was sent so as to get in the rear of Trenton, while with Major Cox's command and my body guard, commanded by Capt. [M.] Little, and [S. L.] Freeman's [Tennessee] battery, I dashed into town and attacked the enemy at Trenton. They were fortified at the depot, but were without artillery. After a short engagement between their sharpshooters and our cavalry our battery opened on them, and on the third fire from the battery they surrendered.

We lost 2 men killed and 7 wounded; the enemy 2 killed and over 700 prisoners, with a large quantity of stores, arms, ammunition, and provisions, which for want of transportation we were compelled to destroy. We captured several hundred horses, but few of them were of any value; those that were of service we took, and the balance I

handed over to the citizens, from whom many of them had been pressed or stolen. Colonel Russell, who was protecting our rear at Spring Creek, found the enemy advancing and following us with 3,000 infantry, two batteries, and several hundred cavalry. He skirmished with them during the evening and the next morning before daylight dismounted half of his command and succeeded in getting within 60 yards of their encampment. They discovered him and formed in line of battle. He delivered a volley as soon as their line was formed and the balance of the regiment charged on horseback. The enemy became panic-stricken and retreated hastily across Spring Creek, burning the bridge after them. We have heard nothing from them since in that direction.

Col. [James W.] Starnes took Humboldt, capturing over 100 prisoners. He destroyed the stockade, railroad depot, and burned up a trestle bridge near that point.

Colonel Dibrell's command failed to destroy the bridge over the Forked Deer River, as the enemy were strongly fortified and protected by two creeks on one side of the railroad and a wide, swampy bottom on the other, which rendered the approach of cavalry impossible. He dismounted his men, and while approaching their fort a train arrived from Jackson with a regiment of infantry. Lieutenant [John W., jr.,] Morton with two guns opened on the train, when it retired, the troops on it gaining the stockade. Owing to the situation of the stockade and the density of the timber and the wet, miry condition of the bottom, the guns could not be brought to bear on it. Night coming on Colonel Dibrell withdrew and rejoined my command.

We remained in Trenton during the night of the 20th, paroling all the prisoners and selecting from the stores at the depot such as were needed by the command.

On the morning of the 21st I fired the depot, burning up the remaining supplies, with about 600 bales of cotton, 200 barrels of pork, and a large lot of tobacco in hogsheads, used by the enemy for breastworks. After seeing everything destroyed I moved on in the direction of Union City, capturing at Rutherford Station two companies of Federals and destroying the railroad from Trenton to Kenton Station, at which place we captured Col. [Thomas J.] Kinney, of the One hundred and twenty-second [One hundred and nineteenth] Illinois Regiment, and 22 men left sick in the hospital. I took a portion of the command and pushed ahead to Union City, capturing 106 Federals without firing a gun. I destroyed the railroad bridge over the bayou near Moscow and am completing the destruction of the bridges over the North and South Fork of Obion River, with nearly 4 miles of trestling in the bottom between them. We have made a clean sweep of the Federals and roads north of Jackson, and know of no Federals except at Fort Heiman, Paducah, and Columbus, north of Jackson and west of the Tennessee River. Reports that are reliable show that the Federals are rapidly sending up troops from Memphis. One hundred and twenty-five transports passed down a few days ago within ten hours, and daily they are passing up loaded with troops. General Grant must either be in a very critical condition or else affairs in Kentucky require the movement.

In closing my report, general, allow me to say that great credit is due to the officers of my command. They have exhibited great zeal, energy, endurance, and gallantry.

Colonel Russell and his command deserve especial notice for their gallantry in the fight at Lexington and Spring Creek.

Capt. [F. B.] Gurley, [Fourth Alabama Cavalry], with 12 men charged a gun at Lexington supported by over 100 Federal cavalry. He cap-

tured the gun, losing his orderly-sergeant by the fire of the gun when within 15 feet of its muzzle. My men have all behaved well in action, and as soon as rested a little you will hear from me in another quarter.

Our loss so far is 8 killed, 12 wounded, and 2 missing. The enemy's killed and wounded over 100 men; prisoners over 1,200, including 4 colonels, 4 majors, 10 captains, and 23 lieutenants. We have been so busy and kept so constantly moving that we have not had time to make out a report of our strength, and ask to be excused until the next courier comes over. We send by courier a list of prisoners paroled.

General, I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding in West Tennessee.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,

Commanding Army of Tennessee.

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BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

Clifton, Tenn., January 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I forwarded you from Middleburg, per Lieutenant Martin, a detailed report of my operations up to the 25th ultimo, which I hope reached you safely.

I left Middleburg on the 25th, proceeding via the Northwestern Railroad to McKenzie's Station, destroying all the bridges and trestles on that road from Union City to McKenzie's Station. From McKenzie's Station we were compelled to move southward in the direction of Lexington, as the enemy in force occupied Trenton, Humboldt, Huntingdon, and Lexington. After my command left Trenton they commenced reenforcing and moving to the points named with a view of cutting off my command and prevent us recrossing the Tennessee. Understanding a force was moving on me from Trenton in the direction of Dresden, I sent Col. [J. B.] Biffle, [Nineteenth Tennessee Cavalry], in that direction to protect our movements toward Lexington, intending if possible to avoid the enemy and go on and attack the enemy at Bethel Station, on the Mobile and Ohio road, south of Jackson.

We left McKenzie's Station on the morning of December 28, but in crossing the bottom had great difficulty in crossing our artillery and wagons; the bridges proved to be much decayed and gave way, forcing us to drag our artillery and wagons through the bottom and the creeks. It was with great difficulty we got through by working the entire night, and our men and horses were so much fatigued that I was compelled to encamp at Flake's Store, about 16 miles north of Lexington, when under ordinary circumstances and good roads we ought to have reached Lexington that night, which place had been evacuated by the enemy, believing that I would either cross the Tennessee at Huntingdon or else that I would move northward.

On the morning of the 31st we moved off in the direction of Lexington, but had not gone more than 4 miles before we met the skirmishers of the enemy. We engaged and fought six regiments for five hours, driving them back until 3 o'clock in the evening, [when] they took shelter in a grove of timber of about 60 acres inclosed by a fence and surrounded by open fields. I had sent four companies to Clarksburg to protect and advise me of any advance from Huntingdon, and finding that we were able to whip the enemy, dismounted a portion of my cavalry to support my artillery and attack in front while I could flank them on each side and get Col. [A. A.] Russell's regiment, [Fourth Ala-

bama Cavalry], in their rear. We drove them through the woods with great slaughter and several white flags were raised in various portions of the woods and the killed and wounded were strewn over the ground. Thirty minutes more would have given us the day, when to my surprise and astonishment a fire was opened on us in our rear and the enemy in heavy force under General [J. C.] Sullivan advanced on us. Knowing that I had four companies at Clarksburg, 7 miles from us on the Huntingdon road, I could not believe that they were Federals until I rode up myself into their lines. The heavy fire of their infantry unexpected and unlooked for by all caused a stampede of horses belonging to my dismounted men, who were following up and driving the enemy before them. They also killed and crippled many of the horses attached to our caissons and reserved guns.

I had sent back 2 miles for more ammunition. My men had been fighting for five hours, and both artillery and small-arm ammunition were well-nigh exhausted. We occupied the battle-field, were in possession of the enemy's dead and wounded and their three pieces of artillery, and had demanded a surrender of the brigade, which would doubtless have been forced or accepted in half an hour, the colonel commanding proposing to leave the field entirely and withdraw his force provided we would allow him to bury his dead; but believing I could force, and that in a short time, the demand, the fighting continued, the Federals scattering in every direction. The stampede of horses and horse-holders announced that help was at hand, and finding my command now exposed to fire from both front and rear I was compelled to withdraw, which I did in good order, leaving behind our dead and wounded. We were able to bring off six pieces of artillery and two caissons, the balance, with the three guns we captured, we were compelled to leave, as most of the horses were killed or crippled and the drivers in the same condition, which rendered it impossible to get them out under the heavy fire of the enemy from both front and rear. Our loss in artillery is three guns and eight caissons and one piece which burst during the action.

The enemy's loss was very heavy in killed and wounded, and as we had the field and saw them piled up and around the fences had a good opportunity of judging their loss. We gave them grape and canister from our guns at 300 yards, and as they fell back through the timber their loss was terrible. The prisoners say that at least one-third of the command was killed or wounded. From all I could see and learn from my aides and officers they must have lost in killed and wounded from 800 to 1,000 men. The fire of our artillery for accuracy and rapidity was scarcely, if ever, excelled, and their position in the fence corners proved to the enemy, instead of a protection, a source of great loss, as our shot and shell scattered them to the winds, and many were killed by rails that were untouched by balls.

Captain Freeman and Lieut. [J. W.] Morton of our batteries, with all of their men, deserve special mention, keeping up, as they did, a constant fire from their pieces, notwithstanding the enemy made every effort at silencing their pieces by shooting down the artillerists at the guns. The whole command fought well. We had about 1,800 men in the engagement, and fought six regiments of infantry, with three pieces of artillery, which we charged and took, but were compelled to leave them, as the horses were all killed or crippled. We brought off 83 prisoners, and they report their respective regiments as badly cut up. They lost 3 colonels and many company officers.

We have on our side to deplore the death of Col. [T.] Alonzo Napier, [Tenth Tennessee Cavalry], who was killed while leading his men in a

charge on foot. He was a gallant officer, and after he fell his command continued to drive the enemy from their position on the right bank, strewing their path with dead and wounded Federals.

I cannot speak in too high terms of all my commanding officers; and the men, considering they were mostly raw recruits, fought well. I have not been able as yet to ascertain our exact loss, but am of the opinion that 60 killed and wounded and 100 captured or missing will cover it.

I saved all my wagons except my ammunition wagons, which, by a mistake of orders, were driven right into the enemy's line. This is seriously to be regretted, as we had captured six wagon loads of it; and when I ordered up one wagon of ammunition and two ambulances, the wagon-master and ordnance officer not knowing exactly what kind was wanted, or misunderstanding the order, brought up all the ammunition, and by the time he reached the point with them where the battle begun that portion of the ground was in possession of the enemy, and the guards, &c., were forced to abandon them.

We have always been short of shot-gun caps, and as we captured nothing but musket-caps, all the men using shot-guns were out, or nearly so, of caps after the action was over. Considering our want of ammunition for small-arms and artillery and the worn-down condition of our men and horses I determined at once to recross the Tennessee River and fit up for a return. Had we been entirely successful in the battle of the 31st I should have attacked Bethel Station on the 2d instant; had already sent a company to cut wires and bridges, and had forage prepared 12 miles south of Lexington for my entire command; but after the fight, and knowing we were followed by Federals in heavy force from Trenton and Huntingdon, and that a force would also move on us from Jackson as soon as they learned I had pushed south of Lexington, I deemed it advisable to cross the Tennessee, which I accomplished yesterday and last night in safety.

Colonel Biffle, who I before mentioned as having been sent to Trenton, or in that direction, returned in time to take part in the battle at Parker's Cross-Roads. He captured and paroled 150 Federals within 6 miles of Trenton.

The captains of the four companies sent to Clarksburg have not yet reached here with their commands. Had they done their duty by advising me of the approach of the enemy I could have terminated the fight by making it short and decisive, when without such advice I was whipping them badly with my artillery, and unless absolutely necessary was not pressing them with my cavalry. I had them entirely surrounded and was driving them before me, and was taking it leisurely and trying as much as possible to save my men. The four companies on the approach of the enemy left for Tennessee River and have not yet reported here.

I do not design this, general, as a regular report, but will make one as soon as I can do so. We crossed the river at three points, and the brigade is not yet together, or reports from the different commands have not come in. We have worked, rode, and fought hard, and I hope accomplished to a considerable extent, if not entirely, the object of our campaign, as we drew from Corinth, Grand Junction, and La Grange about 20,000 Federals. Will send you an additional list of paroles, &c., by next courier.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Report of Col. George G. Dibrell, Eighth Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry, of operations from December 15, 1862–January 6, 1863.

MOUNT PLEASANT, TENN., *January 6, 1863.*

In obedience to verbal instructions from General Forrest I herewith submit a report of the action of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry in his recent expedition into West Tennessee:

On December 18 [15], 1862, we crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton in a large wood flat-boat.

On the 19th [18th] we advanced on Lexington, Tenn., moving at early dawn. Lexington was occupied by Col. [I. R.] Hawkins' regiment of United States cavalry, with pickets at Beech River, 6 miles out. The enemy attempted to destroy the bridge at Beech River, but were driven back by the Fourth Alabama, which was in advance and charged into Lexington. The Eighth Tennessee was ordered to the front and to press them into Jackson, which they did, arriving in the suburbs, a distance of 40 miles, soon after dark. About 10 o'clock at night the Eighth Tennessee moved around to the north of Jackson for the purpose of capturing Carroll Station, destroying the railroad track, and preventing re-enforcements coming into Jackson. We had much trouble in securing guides, but reached the vicinity just in time to fire a volley into a passing train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and then with a yell charged the stockade, which was promptly surrendered with 101 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, stores, tents, &c. The Eighth was armed in part with 400 flint-lock muskets. We took all of the arms of the enemy, stacked such as we could not carry off in the stockade with a large number of our flint-locks, and burned the stockade and all together; and after tearing up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad track for a considerable distance marched back and joined the main command near Spring Creek.

On the 21st [20th] General Forrest ordered the Eighth Tennessee and one piece of artillery, under Captain Morton, to destroy the stockade and bridge at Forked Deer River, but we were repulsed by a large infantry force that moved out on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, losing several men killed and wounded. We participated in the divide of the large amount of supplies captured by the general at Trenton, and there finished equipping the regiment with good guns, clothing, &c. We also destroyed a very long trestle and several bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the Obion River, and, moving back, was in front on the morning of December 31, when our scouts reported a large infantry force in our front near Parker's Cross-Roads. We immediately turned our wagon train to the right and moved on to meet the enemy's advance. A lively skirmish ensued, when Freeman's battery opened upon them with splended effect, and they retreated back to Parker's Cross-Roads, where Col. [C. L.] Dunham, U. S. Army, was with a brigade of infantry. We advanced rapidly to the cross-roads, and were ordered by General Forrest to take possession of a hill in a large cotton field, which we did at a double-quick, and then began our first regular battle as cavalry. We had no protection but the top of the hill, while the enemy was sheltered by woods and a fence. They made three efforts to charge us, but the galling fire from our guns and one 12-pounder howitzer, manned by Sergt. Nat. Baxter, of Freeman's battery, drove them back. They had six pieces of artillery and we but one. The battle raged with great fury until we were joined upon our left by

Captain Morton with one gun, surported by Cox's battalion, and on the right by Colonel Napier's battalion and Colonel Starnes with his regiment, and General Forrest with Russell's Fourth Alabama, Biffle's Ninth [Nineteenth] Tennessee, and [T. G.] Woodward's Kentucky battalion got in their rear, and then they fled in confusion, leaving all their dead and wounded and six pieces of artillery in our possession. The enemy retreated into the timber and halted to reform. We had about 300 prisoners, and while we were parlying about a surrender the enemy was re-enforced by General Sullivan with another brigade of infantry, which was firing upon our horse-holders before we were aware of his approach. General Forrest then ordered us to retreat, which we did in much confusion, as our horse-holders were demoralized and many men were captured in trying to get their horses. We retreated through the large cotton field between a fire from the re-enforcements and the brigade we had just driven back.

In this battle the regiment lost 4 killed, 27 wounded, and 122 captured; also lost 130 horses.

Early in the morning of January 1, 1863, we were met by Col. [William K. M.] Breckenridge's regiment United States cavalry, who was between us and the Tennessee River. After skirmishing a few minutes we charged and routed them, killing and capturing 15 or 20 of them. We then marched to the Tennessee River, found our wood-boats, left in charge of Capt. [J. M.] Barnes, [Company H], and Lieutenant-Colonel [F. H.] Daugherty, of the Eighth [Tennessee], all safe, and we crossed the Tennessee River, the forces under General [Jeremiah C.] Sullivan, appearing on the opposite bank on the 3d.

Our total loss during the expedition was 8 killed, 35 wounded, and 130 captured or missing.

Very respectfully,

G. G. DIBRELL,
Colonel Eighth Tennessee Cavalry.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 20, 1862–JANUARY 3, 1863.—Operations against Vicksburg, Miss.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Dec. 20, 1862.—Expedition under command of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, embarks at Memphis, Tenn.
25–26, 1862.—Expedition from Milliken's Bend to Dallas Station and Delhi, La.
27, 1862.—Affair at Snyder's Mill, Yazoo River, Miss.
27–28, 1862.—Skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.
29, 1862.—Assault on Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss.
Jan. 2–3, 1863.—Union forces re-embark and proceed to Milliken's Bend, La.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Expedition, of operations December 12, 1862–January 4, 1863, with instructions from Major-General Grant, etc.
No. 2.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.
No. 3.—Capt. W. L. B. Jenney, aide-de-camp, U. S. Army, on Engineer duty.

No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding First and Second Divisions.

No. 5.—Capt. Peter P. Wood, Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery.

No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division, of expedition from Milliken's Bend to Dallas Station and Delhi, La.

No. 7.—Col. Friend S. Rutherford, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, Third Brigade, of operations December 27, 1862–January 2, 1863.

No. 8.—Col. Giles A. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, of assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

No. 9.—Brig. Gen. David Stuart, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade and Second Division, of operations December 26, 1862–January 3, 1863.

No. 10.—Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

No. 11.—Capt. Charles H. Lanphere, Battery G, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations December 26–30, 1862.

No. 12.—Capt. Jacob T. Foster, First Wisconsin Battery, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

No. 13.—Col. Lionel A. Sheldon, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 27–30, 1862.

No. 14.—Capt. Louis Hoffmann, Fourth Ohio Battery, of operations December 26–31, 1862.

No. 15.—Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 26–30, 1862.

No. 16.—Col. John F. De Courcy, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

No. 17.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

No. 18.—Brig. Gen. Frank P. Blair, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou and assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

No. 19.—Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

No. 20.—Col. James A. Williamson, Fourth Iowa Infantry, of skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou and assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

No. 21.—Col. Charles H. Abbott, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, of skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou and assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

No. 22.—Acting Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding Mississippi Squadron, of operations of the Ram Fleet.

No. 23.—Col. Charles R. Ellet, U. S. Army, of operations of the Ram Fleet.

No. 24.—Capt. Edwin W. Sutherland, commanding the Queen of the West, of operations December 23–27, 1862.

No. 25.—Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, of operations December 21, 1862–January 2, 1863.

No. 26.—Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces.

No. 27.—Maj. Gen. Martin L. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding forces in front of Vicksburg, of operations December 25–30, 1862.

No. 28.—Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding forces in front of Vicksburg, of operations December 30, 1862–January 2, 1863.

No. 29.—Brig Gen. Seth M. Barton, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, of operations December 27–30, 1862.

No. 30.—Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

No. 31.—Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Division, of operations December 30, 1862–January 2, 1863.

No. 32.—Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division, of operations December 25, 1862–January 2, 1863.

No. 33.—Col. William T. Withers, First Mississippi Light Artillery, of operations December 26, 1862–January 2, 1863.

No. 34.—Col. Edward Higgins, Twenty-second Louisiana Infantry, of affair at Snyder's Mill.

No. 35.—Col. Allen Thomas, Twenty-eighth Louisiana Infantry, of skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou.

No. 36.—Col. C. H. Morrison, Thirty-first Louisiana Infantry, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Expedition, of operations December 12, 1862–*January* 4, 1863, *with instructions from Major-General Grant,* etc.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Oxford, Miss., December 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Commanding Right Wing:*

You will proceed with as little delay as possible to Memphis, Tenn., taking with you one division of your present command. On your arrival at Memphis you will assume command of all the troops there, and that portion of General Curtis' forces at present east of the Mississippi River, and organize them into brigades and divisions in your own way. As soon as possible move with them down the river to the vicinity of Vicksburg, and with the co-operation of the gunboat fleet under command of Flag-Officer Porter proceed to the reduction of that place, in such manner as circumstances as your own judgment may dictate. The amount of rations, forage, land transportation, &c., necessary to take will be left entirely with yourself.

The quartermaster at Saint Louis will be instructed to send you transportation for 30,000 men. Should you still find yourself deficient, your quartermaster will be authorized to make up the deficiency from such transports as may come into the port of Memphis.

On arriving in Memphis put yourself in communication with Admiral Foote and arrange with him for his co-operation. Inform me at the earliest practicable day of the time when you will embark and such plans as may then be matured. I will hold the forces here in readiness to co-operate with you in such manner as the movements of the enemy may make necessary.

Leave the District of Memphis in the command of an efficient officer, and with a garrison of four regiments of infantry, the siege guns, and whatever cavalry may be there.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

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MEMPHIS, *December* 12, 1862.
(Received Oxford, December 14.)

I arrived at 12 m. to-day, and find Generals A. J. Smith and Morgan here, each in command of a division, but their old divisions

* See also Grant to Steele, December 8; to McClernand, December 18, and to commanding officer expedition, &c., December 23; and McClernand to Grant, December 28, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

on arrival at Memphis were mere skeletons, and the new regiments were added thereto. A. J. Smith has twelve regiments, about 8,000 men; Morgan has ten regiments, about 6,000 men. Morgan L. Smith will be in to-morrow morning with his division, ten regiments, about 7,000 men; making 21,000 men from Memphis. I understand General Gorman is now in command at Helena; Steele is with him, but Hovey has gone home. All the troops that were over to the Tallahatchie have returned to Helena. I have just sent an aide to Helena to ascertain if Colonel Grierson got through with your letter and to know if General Halleck's dispatch had been received and if I could depend on the 12,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel Grierson failed to reach Helena; recapitulated your orders as to the disposition. I will send Captain Fitch up to Columbus to telegraph to you and to keep me advised of the condition of things above and below for a few days. I want him to see to the steamboats, ammunition, &c., and dispatch all business. I will be ready to embark on the 18th, if the boat comes, and I will instruct Captain Fitch to telegraph you as fast as boats pass Columbus.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General GRANT.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 16, 1862.

SIR: For the information of the general-in-chief I herewith submit an abstract of the troops with which I am ordered to embark on the 18th instant for Vicksburg and the Yazoo River. This I do without sending it around by way of General Grant's headquarters, Oxford, Miss., having written to him to the same effect in more detail:

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman and staff	7
First Division, General A. J. Smith commanding:	
Field and staff	27
Three brigades (twelve infantry regiments)	7,327
Second Division, General Morgan L. Smith commanding:	
Field and staff	12
Two brigades (ten regiments infantry)	5,570
Third Division, General George W. Morgan commanding:	
Field and staff	6
Three brigades (ten regiments infantry)	6,680
Artillery (eight batteries, 40 guns; siege guns, 30-pounder rifles, 4 guns)	865
Engineers and signal officers	29
Total to embark at Memphis	20,523
Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Steele commanding:	
No detailed report, but aggregate	9,343
Cavalry (three companies)	209
Grand aggregate	30,075

My Memphis forces are ready for embarkation as soon as the boats arrive from above. Having no telegraphic communication in any direction I am not able to report when the boats will be here, but all are expected from above by the 18th instant. General Steele also reports his force ready to embark.

I shall take thirty days' provisions and a full supply of ammunition for all arms.

Admiral Porter is hourly expected from above. He writes me that all his fleet is below, so that nothing now is wanting but the transports, of which you will hear before this reaches Washington.

A gentleman who has hitherto communicated valuable information is just in from the Yazoo, where he had business with a planter whose name he gives me; the latter was just in from Jackson, Miss., whither he had gone to solicit permission to load a boat with cotton in the Yazoo above the mouth of Yalabusha and run it to Yazoo City. At Jackson he saw Governor Pettus, Generals Pemberton and Van Dorn, who after the abandonment of the Tallahatchie spoke of this general plan of action as to encourage Grant to advance and the great river expedition, of which there was much talk, to pass unopposed to Vicksburg. Then Bragg's army was to amuse Rosecrans near Nashville by feigned attacks, whilst the bulk was to be removed by rail around to the Mobile and Ohio road, to their old ground at Tupelo and Baldwyn; at the same time Holmes was to remove the bulk of his army to Des Arc, Ark. As soon as Grant and the river expedition passed below these were to close in to the Mississippi above Memphis, near Pillow.

Of course my orders are specific from General Grant, and I shall heed nothing else, but merely mention this rumor that the general-in-chief may attach as much or as little importance to it as he thinks proper.

I think I observe among the people of this neighborhood an improved public sentiment toward our cause.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

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HDQRS. RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, December 19, 1862.

SIR: I estimate we have enough boats to carry our command. We are now embarking and will be all aboard to-morrow. I will go ahead to Helena to-morrow and conclude the arrangements for the garrison at Friar's Point and cavalry force operating to the Tallahatchie. Enough boats have gone forward to carry Steele's command, so that I calculate to leave Helena December 21st, Gaines' Landing 22d, and be at Vicksburg 24th. No final return from Helena, but estimated total 32,000 men. Admiral Porter is here and goes to Helena to-morrow. He expects all to meet at Milliken's Bend, 25 miles above Vicksburg, on the 24th. Shall at once break railroad west of Vicksburg and then enter the Yazoo. You may calculate on our being at Vicksburg by Christmas. River has risen some feet, and all is now good navigation. Gunboats are at mouth of Yazoo now, and there will be no difficulty in effecting a landing up Yazoo within 12 miles of Vicksburg.

General Gorman proposes to move all his forces from Helena to Napoleon, at mouth of Arkansas. I will see him to-morrow. He says he could then, if called, bring all his men to Vicksburg or act up the Arkansas. Colonel Howe and four companies of regular cavalry have arrived, armed with pistols and sabers. I leave him with the garrison hitherto detailed for Memphis. I take Thielemann's cavalry, 70 men; at Helena will make up the necessary cavalry force.

At Vicksburg we will act so as to accomplish the original purpose, and will calculate to send you rations up the Yazoo. Yazoo City is the best point and can be reached after the reduction of the battery at Haines' Bluff.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Helena, Ark., December 21, 1862.

SIR: I arrived here last evening, and immediately saw Generals Gorman, Steele, and Blair. Their share of transports had previously been sent and were here loaded so as to receive their troops.

Already, 9 a. m., two of my Memphis divisions (Morgan L. Smith and General Morgan) have passed down to the first rendezvous, Friar's Point, and I expect A. J. Smith every hour. Steele's division will be afloat to-day and drop down to Friar's Point, so that by to-morrow morning my whole command will be embarked and under way. I will reach Gaines' Landing to-morrow, the 22d, and Milliken's Bend 23d, and be at mouth of Yazoo Christmas.

I sent a full and complete return of the first three divisions from Memphis, and now send you an abstract of the Fourth (Steele's), of which I cannot get a detailed report till we get away from Helena.

Fourth Division, General Steele commanding (on the Continental).

3d Brigade, General Wyman:		
4th Iowa, steamer Roe		3,300
9th Iowa, steamer Roe		
25th Iowa, steamer Nebraska		
31st Iowa, steamer Key West		
1st Iowa Battery		
2d Brigade, General Thayer:		
13th Illinois, steamer John Warner	825	3,250
26th Iowa, steamer Tecumseh	825	
28th Iowa, steamer Stephen Decatur	800	
34th Iowa, steamer Iatan	800	
1st Brigade, General Hovey:		
3d Missouri, steamer Dacotah	560	2,960
12th Missouri, steamer T. E. Tutt	600	
17th Missouri, steamer Emma	480	
1st Missouri Artillery	70	
76th Ohio Infantry, steamer Meteor	800	
58th Ohio Infantry, steamer Polar Star	450	
4th Brigade, General Blair:		
29th Missouri, steamer S. M. Kennett		3,000
30th Missouri, steamer Gladiator		
31st Missouri, steamer D. G. Taylor		
32d Missouri, steamer Southern State		
Grand aggregate, ready for duty		12,510

General Morgan L. Smith reported to me this a. m. in passing that some men, 25 in number, had come into Memphis after I left, reporting that Holly Springs had been captured by the enemy and that they were the sole survivors. I hardly know what faith to put in such a report, but suppose whatever may be the case you will attend to it. I find General Gorman has done nothing here in the matter of the detachment

to the other shore, and I will request him to order a regiment of infantry to Friar's Point, with 2,000 cavalry to operate to the Tallahatchie and communicate with you. I expected this would be done before I arrived. Admiral Porter is here and most of his gunboats are below.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp, Milliken's Bend, La., January 3, 1863.

SIR: I have heretofore reported my progress and the organization of the forces placed under my command up to the date of their embarkation at Memphis, on December 20, 1862. This was two days later than fixed by your instructions, but was as soon as transports could possibly reach us from Cairo and Saint Louis.

On the 20th I proceeded to Helena and there met General Gorman, commanding officer, and arranged with him for the establishment at Friar's Point of a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery, and a cavalry force of 2,000 men, under General Washburn, to operate from Friar's Point over to the Tallahatchie, and if possible to communicate with General Grant. I also met General Frederick Steele, who was assigned to command the forces detailed to join me at that place. All of these were embarked on the 21st, and by my orders were rendezvoused at Friar's Point. My whole force there being assembled we proceeded in order, led by Admiral Porter in his flag-boat Black Hawk, to Gaines' Landing, and next day to Milliken's Bend.

From that point I dispatched Burbridge's brigade, of the First Division (A. J. Smith's), to destroy a large section of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, near the Tensas River. This duty was admirably performed, the roadway destroyed for many miles, and several long pieces of bridge and trestle work burned. General Burbridge found a great deal of cotton, corn, and cloth, the property of the Confederate Government, which he burned. Cotton, the property of private individuals, was left undisturbed. For a more particular account of the expedition I refer you to General Burbridge's report herewith inclosed.

On December 25, without waiting for the return of Burbridge, I left General A. J. Smith, with the remainder of his division, to follow as soon as that detachment came in. With the other three divisions I proceeded opposite the mouth of the Yazoo, landing on the west bank of the Mississippi, whence I dispatched General Morgan L. Smith, with one of his brigades, to destroy another section of the same road at a point nearer Vicksburg. This work of destruction was also accomplished fully, so that the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, by which vast amounts of supplies reach Vicksburg, is, and must remain for months, useless to our enemy.

On December 25, according to my promise made to General Grant, I had my force at the mouth of the Yazoo. The whole naval squadron of the Mississippi, iron-clads and wooden boats, were also there, Admiral D. D. Porter in command. Conferring with him, and with all positive information gained from every available source, we determined that the best point of debarkation was at a point on the Yazoo, 12 miles up, on an island formed by the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers and a system of bayous or old channels.

On the 26th all the fleet proceeded in order up the Yazoo, gunboats leading and distributed along the column of transports to cover them against sharpshooters from this jungle and canebrake that cover the low banks of the Yazoo. In the fleet of transports Morgan's division led, followed by Steele, he by Morgan L. Smith, and A. J. Smith brought up the rear. This latter division was delayed part of one day by the distance traveled by Burbridge's brigade from Milliken's Bend, and it did not come up until about noon of the 27th.

As soon as we reached the point of debarkation De Courcy's, Stuart's, and Blair's brigades were sent forward in the direction of Vicksburg about 3 miles, and on the 27th the whole army was distributed and moved out in four columns: Steele's above the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou; Morgan's, with Blair's brigade of Steele's division, below the same bayou; Morgan L. Smith's on the main road from Johnson's plantation to Vicksburg, with orders to bear to his left, so as to strike the bayou about a mile south of where Morgan was ordered to cross it, and A. J. Smith's division keeping on the main road.

All the heads of columns met the enemy's pickets and drove them toward Vicksburg. During the night of the 27th the ground was reconnoitered as well as possible, and it was found to be as difficult as it could possibly be from nature and art. Immediately in our front was a bayou passable only at two points—on a narrow levee and on a sand bar which was perfectly commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters that line the levee or parapet on its opposite bank. Behind this was an irregular strip of bench or table land, on which was constructed a series of rifle-pits and batteries, and behind that a high, abrupt range of hills, whose scarred sides were marked all the way up with rifle-trenches, and the crowns of the principal hills presented heavy batteries.

The county road leading from Vicksburg to Yazoo City was along the foot of these hills, and answered an admirable purpose to the enemy as a covered way along which he moved his artillery and infantry promptly to meet us at any point at which we attempted to cross this difficult bayou. Nevertheless, that bayou with its levee parapet, backed by the lines of rifle-pits, batteries, and frowning hill, had to be passed before we could reach *terra firma* and meet our enemy on anything like fair terms.

Steele in his progress followed substantially an old levee back from the Yazoo to the foot of the hills north of Thompson's Lake, but found that in order to reach the hard land he would have to cross a long corduroy causeway with a battery enfilading it, others cross-firing it, with a similar line of rifle-pits and trenches before described. He skirmished with the enemy on the morning of the 28th, while the other columns were similarly engaged; but on a close and critical examination of the swamp and causeway in his front, with the batteries and rifle-pits well manned, he came to the conclusion that it was impossible for him to reach the county road without a fearful sacrifice. As soon as he reported this to me officially, and that he could not cross over from his position to the one occupied by our center, I ordered him to retrace his steps and cross back in steamboats to the southwest side of Chickasaw Bayou, and to support General Morgan's division, which he accomplished during the night of the 28th, arriving in time to support him and take part in the assault of the 29th.

General Morgan's division was evidently on the best of all existing roads from the Yazoo River to the firm land. He had attached to his train the pontoons with which to make a bridge in addition to the ford or crossing which I knew was in his front—the same by which the enemy's pickets had retreated. The pontoon bridge was placed during the night across a bayou supposed to be the main bayou, but which turned

out to be an inferior one, and it was therefore useless; but the natural crossing remained, and I ordered him to cross over with his division and carry the line of works to the summit of the hill by a determined assault.

During the early part of the day of the 28th a heavy fog enveloped the whole country, but General Morgan advanced De Courcy's brigade and engaged the enemy; heavy firing of artillery and infantry were sustained, and his column moved on until he encountered the real bayou; this again checked his progress, and was not passed until the next day.

At the point where Morgan L. Smith's division reached the bayou was a narrow sand-spit, with abatis thrown down by the enemy on our side, with the same deep, boggy bayou, with its levee parapet and system of cross-batteries and rifle-pits on the other side. To pass it in his front by the flank would have been utter destruction, for the head of the column would have been swept away as fast as it presented itself above the steep bank. General Smith, while reconnoitering it early on the morning of the 28th, was, during the heavy fog, shot in the hip by a chance rifle-bullet, which disabled him, and lost to me one of my best and most daring leaders, and to the United States the service of a practical soldier and enthusiastic patriot. I cannot exaggerate the loss to me personally and officially of General Morgan L. Smith at that critical moment. His wound in the hip disabled him and he was sent to the boat. General D. Stuart succeeded to his place and to the execution of his orders. General Stuart studied the nature of the ground in his front and saw all its difficulties, but made the best possible disposition to pass over his division (the Second) whenever he heard General Morgan engaged on his left.

To his right General A. J. Smith had placed Burbridge's brigade of his division next to Stuart, with orders to make rafts and cross over a portion of his men; to dispose his artillery so as to fire at the enemy across the bayou and produce the effect of a diversion. His other brigade (Landram's) occupied a key position on the main road, with pickets and supports pushed well forward into the tangled abatis within three-fourths of a mile of the enemy's forts and in plain view of the city of Vicksburg.

Our boats still lay at our place of debarkation, covered by the gunboats and by four regiments of infantry—one of each division. Such was the disposition of our forces during the night of the 27th [28th].

The enemy's right was a series of batteries or forts 7 miles above us on the Yazoo, at the first bluff, near Snyder's house, called Drumgould's Bluff; his left, the fortified city of Vicksburg, and his line connecting these was near 14 miles in extent, and was a natural fortification strengthened by a year's labor of thousands of negroes, directed by educated and skilled officers.

My plan was by a prompt and concentrated movement to break the center near Chickasaw Creek, at the head of a bayou of the same name, and once in position to turn to the right (Vicksburg) or left (Drumgould's Bluff). According to information then obtained I supposed their organized forces to amount to about 15,000, which could be re-enforced at the rate of about 4,000 a day, provided General Grant did not occupy all the attention of Pemberton's forces at Grenada, or Rosecrans those of Bragg in Tennessee.

Not one word could I hear from General Grant, who was supposed to be pushing south, or of General Banks, supposed to be ascending the Mississippi. Time being everything to us, I determined to assault the hills in front of Morgan on the morning of the 29th—Morgan's division

to carry the position to the summit of the hill; Steele's division to support him and hold the county road. I had placed General A. J. Smith in command of his own division (First) and that of M. L. Smith (Second), with orders to cross on the sand-spit, undermine the steep bank of the bayou on the farther side, and carry at all events the levee parapet and first line of rifle-pits, to prevent a concentration on Morgan.

It was near 12 m. when Morgan was ready, by which time Blair's and Thayer's brigades, of Steele's division, were up to him and took part in the assault; and Hovey's brigade was close at hand. All the troops were massed as close as possible, and all our supports were well in hand.

The assault was made and a lodgment effected on the hard table-land near the county road, and the head of the assaulting columns reached different points of the enemy's works, but there met so withering a fire from the rifle-pits and cross-fire of grape and canister from the batteries that the column faltered, and finally fell back to the point of starting, leaving many dead, wounded, and prisoners in the hands of the enemy. For a more perfect understanding of this short and desperate struggle I refer to the reports of Generals Morgan, Blair, Steele, and others, inclosed.

General Morgan's first report to me was that the troops were not discouraged at all, though the losses in Blair's and De Courcy's brigades were heavy, and he would renew the assault in half an hour; but the assault was not again attempted.

I urged General A. J. Smith to push his attack, though it had to be made across a narrow sand bar and up a narrow path, in the nature of a breach, as a diversion in favor of Morgan, or real attack, according to its success.

During Morgan's progress he passed over the Sixth Missouri under circumstances that called for all the individual courage for which that admirable regiment is justly famous. Its crossing was covered by the Thirteenth U. S. Regulars, deployed as skirmishers up to the near bank of the bayou, covered as well as possible by fallen trees, and firing at any of the enemy's sharpshooters that showed a mark above the levee.

Before this crossing all the ground opposite was completely swept by our artillery, under the immediate supervision of Major Taylor, chief of artillery. The Sixth Missouri crossed over rapidly by companies, and lay under the bank of the bayou, with the enemy's sharpshooters over their heads within a few feet—so near that these sharpshooters held out their muskets and fired down vertically upon our men. The orders were to undermine this bank and make a road up it, but it was impossible; and after the repulse of Morgan's assault I ordered General A. J. Smith to retire this regiment under cover of darkness, which was successfully done. Their loss was heavy, but I leave to the brigade and division commanders to give names and exact figures.

While this was going on Burbridge was skirmishing across the bayou at his front, and Landram pushed his advance, through the close abatis or entanglement of fallen timber, close up to Vicksburg.

When the night of the 29th closed in we stood upon our original ground and had suffered a repulse. The effort was necessary to a successful accomplishment of my orders, and the combinations were the best possible under the circumstances. I assume all the responsibility and attach fault to no one, and am generally satisfied with the high spirit manifested by all.

During this night it rained very hard, and our men were exposed to it in the miry, swampy ground, sheltered only by their blankets and rubber shawls; but during the following day it cleared off warm.

During the night of the 29th I visited Admiral Porter on his flag-boat and advised him of the exact condition of affairs, and on the following day, after a personal examination of the various positions, I was forced to the conclusion that we could not break the enemy's center without being too crippled to act with any vigor afterward.

New combinations therefore became necessary. I proposed to Admiral Porter if he would cover a landing at some high point close up to the Drumgould batteries I would hold the present ground and send 10,000 choice troops and assault the batteries there—that is, attack the enemy's right—which, if successful, would give us the substantial possession of the Yazoo River and place us in connection with General Grant.

Admiral Porter promptly and heartily agreed; and on a full conference, after close questioning some negroes as to the nature of the ground about the mouth of the Skillet Goliah, we came to the conclusion that no road or firm ground could be found south of that bayou. It was therefore agreed that the 10,000 should be embarked immediately after dark during the night of December 31, and under cover of all the gunboats proceed before day slowly and silently up to the batteries above and engage them, the gunboats to silence the batteries, the troops then to disembark, storm the batteries, and hold them. While this was going on I was to attack the enemy here and hold him in check, preventing re-enforcements going up to the bluff, and in case of success to move all my forces to that point. Steele's division and the First Brigade of my Second Division were designated and embarked; the gunboats were all in position and up to midnight everything appeared favorable.

I left the admiral about 12 o'clock at night and the assault was to take place about 4 a. m. I went to my camp and had all the officers at their posts ready to act on the first sound of cannonading in the direction of Drumgould's Bluff; but about daylight I received a note from General Steele stating that the admiral had found the fog so dense on the river that the boats could not move, and that the expedition must be deferred to another night; but before the night of January 1, 1863, I received a note from Admiral Porter that "inasmuch as the moon does not set to-night until 5.25 the landing must be a daylight affair, which, in my (his) opinion, is too hazardous to try."

Of course I was sadly disappointed, as it was the only remaining chance of our securing a lodgment on the ridge between the Yazoo and Black Rivers from which to operate against Vicksburg and the railroad east, as also to secure the navigation of the Yazoo River; but I am forced to admit the admiral's judgment was well founded, and that even in case of success the assault on the batteries of Drumgould's Bluff would have been attended with a fearful sacrifice of life.

One-third of my command had already embarked for the expedition; the rest were bivouacked in low, swampy, timbered ground, which a single night's rain would have made a quagmire, if not a lake. Marks of overflow stained the trees 10 and 12 feet above their roots, and as further attempts against the center were deemed by all the brigade and division commanders as impracticable, I saw no good reason for remaining in so unenviable a place any longer. All the necessary orders were made and all the men and materials were re-embarked on the original transports by sunrise of January 2.

During all this time the enemy displayed in our front, whenever we presented ourselves, large masses of infantry and cavalry; artillery crowned the summits of the hills, appeared in the batteries on their faces, and field-guns presented themselves everywhere along the county

road. We could hear their cars coming and departing all the time, and large re-enforcements were doubtless arriving, and as the rumor of General Grant having fallen behind the Tallahatchie became confirmed by my receiving no intelligence from him, I was forced to the conclusion that it was not only prudent but proper that I should move my command to some other point. Two suggested themselves—the Louisiana shore opposite the mouth of the Yazoo, and Milliken's Bend. The latter had many advantages, large extent of cleared land, some houses for storage, better roads back, a better chance for corn and forage, with all the same advantages for operating against the enemy inland on the river below Vicksburg or at any point above where he might attempt to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi. My mind had settled down on this point when, all my troops being on board their transports ready to move, on the morning of January 2 I learned from Admiral Porter that General McClernand had arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo. Fearing that any premature move on my part might compromise his plans for the future I determined to remain where we were until I consulted him, which I did in person, and with his approval I then proceeded to carry out my previous determination to land my command at Milliken's Bend and dispatch back to the North the fleet of transports which had carried them. This has been so far accomplished that my entire command is now at Milliken's Bend.

The naval squadron, Admiral Porter, now holds command of the Mississippi to Vicksburg and the Yazoo up to Drumgould's Bluff, both of which points must in time be reduced to our possession; but it is for other minds than mine to devise the way.

The officers and men composing my command are in good spirits, disappointed, of course, at our want of success, but by no means discouraged.

We re-embarked our whole command in the sight of the enemy's batteries and army unopposed, remaining in full view the whole day, and then deliberately moved to Milliken's Bend.

I attribute our failure to the strength of the enemy's position, both natural and artificial, and not to his superior fighting; but as we must all in the future have ample opportunities to test this quality it is foolish to discuss it.

I will transmit with this detailed reports of division and brigade commanders, with a statement of killed, wounded, and prisoners, and names as far as can be obtained.*

The only real fighting was during the assault by Morgan's and Steele's divisions and at the time of crossing the Sixth Missouri, during the afternoon of December 29, by the Second Division.

Picket skirmishing and rifle practice across Chickasaw Bayou was constant for four days. This cost us the lives of several valuable officers and men and many wounded. All our wounded were promptly removed to the steamers selected as hospital boats, where they have received the best possible care.

I also inclose a map made by Lieutenants Pitzman and Frick, giving all our positions during the period embraced in this report.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Grant,
Oxford, Miss., at last reliable accounts.

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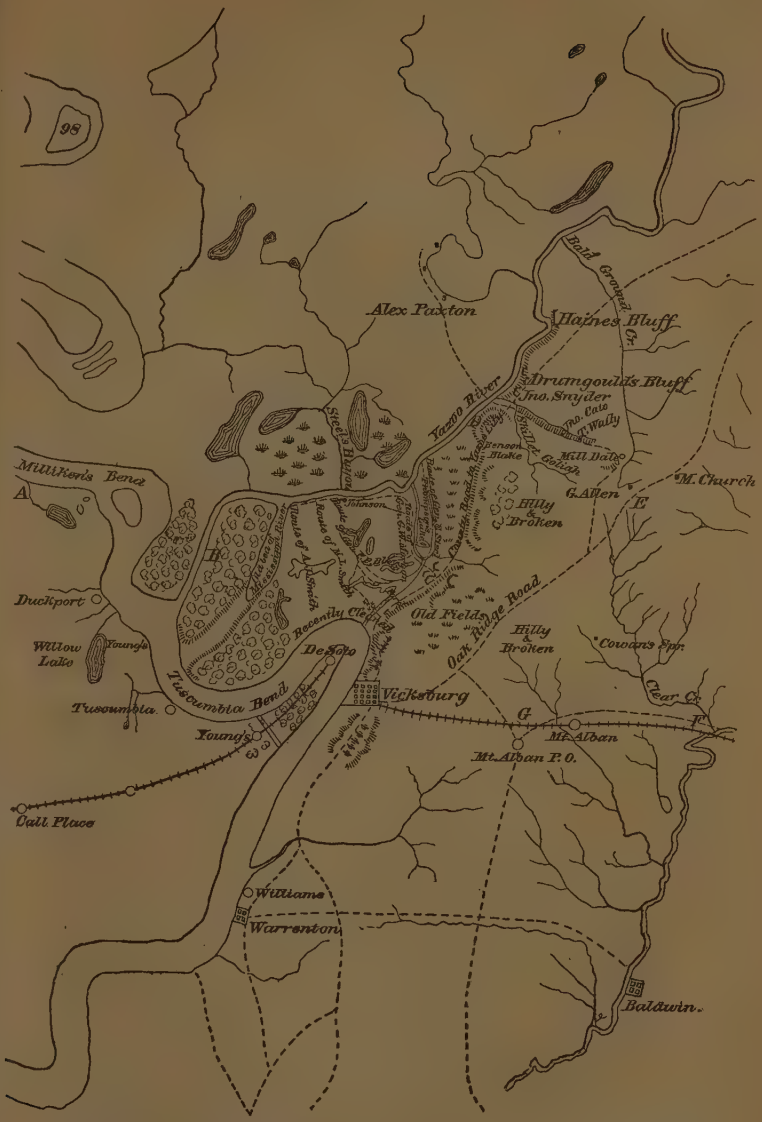
*See revised statement, p. 625.



NOTE—A, B, C,* D, E, F, and G are points referred to in my instructions to division commanders under date of December 23, 1862. Map is erroneous at the point D. There is no *terra firma* between the county road and the Yazoo until above the Skillet Goliah. All this ground is swampy and cut up by impassable bayous.—SHERMAN.

*"C" Not found in original.—COMPILER.

HDQRS. SECOND ARMY CORPS, ON BOARD FOREST QUEEN,
Milliken's Bend, La., January 4, 1863.

SIR: Since I had the honor to make my official report of the operations of the forces against Vicksburg, under date of the 3d instant, a change of programme has been determined on, of which I think I should give you notice, lest the change should not reach you through other channels.

On the 2d and 3d instant it rained in torrents, and the alluvion at Milliken's Bend, as everywhere in this region, became like quagmire. It occurred to me, if we disembarked our command, we would be literally mud-bound and could be of little or no service.

The river above is surely interrupted somewhere, for boats (gunboats) due for several days are not yet come, and we know that the boat Blue Wing, towing two coal-barges for the navy, was captured by the enemy near the mouth of the Arkansas and carried up that river. The Blue Wing is known to have had on board a mail, which thus has fallen into hostile hands.

As long as we are unable with present forces to remove the obstructions at Vicksburg this force on shore could do little good at this time, whereas it might in a few days ascend the Arkansas, whose waters now admit of navigation, and reduce the Post of Arkansas, a fortified camp of the enemy, 50 miles up, from which he at all times threatens the river. I suggested the idea to General McClernand (who thought it within the scope of his power), and we proceeded in company to the mouth of the Yazoo and had a conference with Admiral Porter, who agreed to co-operate. We are now *en route* for Montgomery Point, the mouth of White River, where there is a cut-off to the Arkansas. Our whole land force will be used, and some four iron-clads and several wooden gunboats.

With this force we should make short work; at all events, if we cannot take by storm these field works, made to oppose the navigation of the rivers in the South, the sooner we know it the better. I hope in this case better success will attend our efforts than at Vicksburg.

General McClernand has this day assumed the general command of the forces, under the title of the Army of the Mississippi, dividing the army into two army corps—the first of which to be commanded by General George W. Morgan and the other by myself. Of course I shall give him as cordial a support as possible, and shall not covet any honor or fame he may gather in this magnificent field of operations.

I have not heard a word from you since I left Oxford, and cannot undertake to describe with what painful suspense I listened for the sound of your guns in the distance while we lay in the swamp of the Yazoo. Observing the heavy re-enforcements pouring into Vicksburg, and not hearing from you, I was forced at last to conclude that necessity had compelled you to fall back to Holly Springs.

General McClernand being now charged with fashioning and planning events, I can subside quietly into the more agreeable office of a corps commander, and shall endeavor to make it a good one. I miss Morgan L. Smith very much, and need Grierson for cavalry.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Grant.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
On board Forest Queen, January 5, 1863.

SIR: Communication with General Grant seems cut off; at all events so difficult that much time will be consumed in my transmitting through him an official account of our movements on the river that I have concluded to send you direct—

First. A copy of my official report.

Second. A map of the ground and water before Vicksburg.

Third. My official instructions to commanders of divisions.

Fourth. Copy of my orders for the assault and battle.

I reached Vicksburg at the time appointed, landed, assaulted, and failed. Re-embarked my command unopposed and turned it over to my successor, General McClernand. At first I proposed to remain near Vicksburg, to await the approach of General Grant or General Banks to co-operate, but as General McClernand had brought intelligence, the first that had reached me, that General Grant had fallen back of the Tallahatchie, and as we could hear not a word of General Banks below, instead of remaining idle I proposed we should move our entire force in concert with the gunboats to the Arkansas, which is now in boating condition, and reduce the Post of Arkansas, where 7,000 of the enemy are intrenched and threaten this river. One boat, the Blue Wing, towing coal-barges for the navy and carrying dispatches, has been captured by the enemy; and with that enemy on our rear and flank our communications would at all times be endangered. General McClernand agreed and Admiral Porter also cheerfully assented, and we are at this moment *en route* for the Post of Arkansas, 50 miles up the Arkansas River.

Pardon me for a few general remarks on the topography of Vicksburg, which now stops our progress down the main river. The high ridge of land lying between the Big Black and Yazoo is known as the Walnut Hills. Their summits are about 200 feet above average water of the river. The Mississippi impinges against these hills and makes a steep bluff at the city and for about 2 miles above and several below. The Yazoo, coming from the northeast, clings to this range of hills on its east, but all ground to its west is Mississippi alluvion. The present Yazoo leaves the hills at a point about 23 miles above its present mouth, at a place known as Haines' Bluff, the lower end of which is now properly Drumgould's Bluff. The present mouth of Yazoo is 10 miles above Vicksburg, so that an irregular triangle of alluvion lies between the Yazoo and Walnut Hills. The distance by land from Vicksburg to Drumgould's is 14 miles. The Yazoo in old times evidently clung to these hills, and has left old channels or bayous of deep, stagnant water and mud, and the whole triangle is cut up in every imaginable form by these bayous. The map I send will give you the best idea. The present river and the old bayous are all leveed against high waters, and the lands are as fertile as any on earth. These levees vary in heightfrom 4 to 18 feet; their shape the same as a military parapet. Interior slope, 45 degrees; superior slope from 12 to 15 feet, for a roadway; exterior slope about 1 to 4. These levees enter largely into the enemy's system of defense. Where these levees are continuous, as along the Mississippi River and along the bayou from Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff, a separate roadway is made behind the levee. It was along such a road that our enemy moved his masses of infantry and artillery perfectly under cover and yet ready to meet us whenever we succeeded in reaching it. The face of the hills between Vicksburg and

Haines' Bluff is very abrupt and cut up by numerous valleys and ravines. On the ridge behind, out of sight, is another main road, with numerous smaller roads and paths cut down to the county road. Every hill-top has its telegraph station, and we could see their signal corps telegraph every movement of our boats and troops. The advantages of the position are immense—certainly three to one. Ten thousand men should defeat 30,000 assailants.

At the Drumgould Battery there is a 100-pounder rifle, the same that cut up the Benton and killed poor Gwin. They have many of the same guns at Vicksburg, and we hear of two at the Post of Arkansas. I doubt if gunboats can do much against such ordnance if placed so as to have a plunging fire; but as the rivers are now navigable we should test our ability to cope with such batteries.

I am perfectly willing to abide your judgment if I should have pushed my attack further after learning that I was alone, and that the enemy was at liberty to concentrate at Vicksburg a large part of Pemberton's forces from Grenada. Had I delayed another day a terrible rain which fell would have swamped us and prevented my bringing off, as I did, all my guns, ammunition, and stores.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosures.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Steamer Forest Queen, December 22, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION, General A. J. SMITH.

Des Arc—Division headquarters.
Metropolitan—Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers.
J. H. Dickey—Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers.
J. C. Snow—Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers.
Hiawatha—Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers.
J. S. Pringle—Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.
J. W. Cheeseman—Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers.
R. Campbell, jr.—Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers.
Duke of Argyle—Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers.
City of Alton—One hundred and eighth Illinois and Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.
City of Louisiana—Mercantile Battery.
Iowa—One hundred and thirty-first Illinois Volunteers.
Ohio Belle—Seventeenth Ohio Battery.
Citizen—Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers.
Champion—Commissary boat.
General Anderson—Ordnance.

SECOND DIVISION, General M. L. SMITH.

Chancellor—Headquarters division and Thielemann's cavalry.
Planet—One hundred and sixteenth Illinois Volunteers and section of Parrott guns.
City of Memphis—Batteries A and B, [First Illinois Light Artillery, and] Eighth Missouri Volunteers.

Omaha—Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers.
Sioux City—Eighty-third Indiana Volunteers.
Spread Eagle—One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers.
Edw. Walsh—One hundred and thirteenth Illinois Volunteers.
Westmoreland—Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and headquarters of Fourth Brigade.
Sunny South—Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers.
Universe—Sixth Missouri Volunteers.
Robert Allen—Commissary boat.

THIRD DIVISION, General G. W. MORGAN.

Empress—Division headquarters.
Key West No. 2—One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Volunteers.
Sam Gaty—Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers.
Northerner—One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteers.
Belle Peoria—Headquarters Second Brigade and two companies of Forty-ninth Indiana and pontoon train.
Di Vernon—Third Kentucky Volunteers.
War Eagle—Forty-ninth Indiana, eight companies, and three guns of Foster's battery.
Henry Von Phul—Headquarters Third Brigade and eight companies of Sixteenth Ohio.
Fanny Bullitt—One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, five guns of Lanphere's battery.
Crescent City—Twenty-second Kentucky and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.
Des Moines—Forty-second Ohio Volunteers.
Pembina—One gun Lanphere's battery.
Lady Jackson—Commissary boat.

FOURTH DIVISION, General STEELE.

Continental—Division headquarters, cavalry, and battery.
John J. Roe and Nebraska—Fourth, Ninth, and Thirty-first Iowa Infantry.
Key West—First Iowa Artillery.
John Warner—Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers.
Tecumseh—Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteers.
Decatur—Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteers.
Iatan—Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers.
Kennett—Twenty-ninth Missouri Volunteers.
Gladiator—Thirtieth Missouri Volunteers.
Isabella—Thirty-first Missouri Volunteers.
D. G. Taylor—Quartermaster's stores, horses, &c.
Sucker State—Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers.
Dacotah—Third Missouri Volunteers.
Tutt—Twelfth Missouri Volunteers.
Emma—Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers.
Adriatic—First Missouri Artillery.
Meteor—Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers.
Polar Star—Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Steamer Forest Queen, December 23, 1862.

With this I hand to each of you a copy of a map compiled from the best sources and which in the main is correct.* It is the same used by Admiral Porter and myself.

Complete military success can only be accomplished by an united action on some general plan embracing usually a large district of country. In the present instance our object is to secure the navigation of the Mississippi River and its main branches, and to hold them as military channels of communication and for commercial purposes. The river above Vicksburg has been gained by conquering the country to its rear, rendering its possession by our enemy useless and unsafe to him, and is of great value to us; but the enemy still holds the river from Vicksburg to Baton Rouge, navigating it with his boats, and the possession of it enables him to connect his communications and routes of supply east and west.

To deprive him of this will be a severe blow, and if done effectually of great value to us and probably the most decisive act of this war. To accomplish this important result we are to act our part, an important one, of the great whole.

General Banks with a large force has re-enforced General Butler in Louisiana, and from that quarter an expedition by water and land is coming northward. General Grant, with the Thirteenth Army Corps, of which we compose the right wing, is moving southward. The naval squadron, Admiral Porter, is operating with his fleet by water, each in perfect harmony with the other.

General Grant's left and center were at last accounts approaching the Yalabusha (near Grenada), and the railroad to his rear, by which he drew his supplies, was reported to be seriously damaged. This may disconcert him somewhat, but only makes more important our line of operations.

At the Yalabusha General Grant may encounter the army of General Pemberton, the same which refused him battle on the line of the Tallahatchie, which was strongly fortified; but as he will not have time to fortify the Yalabusha he will hardly stand there, and in that event General Grant will immediately advance down the high ridge lying between the Big Black and Yazoo, and will expect to meet us on the Yazoo and receive from us the supplies which he needs and which he knows we carry along. Parts of this general plan are to co-operate with the naval squadron in the reduction of Vicksburg, to secure possession of the land lying between the Yazoo and the Black, and to act in concert with General Grant against Pemberton's forces, supposed to have Jackson, Miss., as a point of concentration.

Vicksburg is doubtless very strongly fortified both against the river and land approaches. Already the gunboats have secured the Yazoo up for 23 miles to a fort on the Yazoo at Haines' Bluff, giving us a choice for a landing place at some point up the Yazoo below this fort, or on the island which lies between Vicksburg and present mouth of the Yazoo. See map (B, C, D).

But before any actual collision with the enemy I purpose, after assembling our whole land force at Gaines' Landing, Ark., to proceed in order to Milliken's Bend (A) and there dispatch a brigade without wagons or any incumbrances whatever to the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad (at H and K) to destroy that effectually and cut off that fruit-

* Not found, but see p. 611.

ful avenue of supply; then to proceed to the mouth of the Yazoo, and after possessing ourselves of the latest and most authentic information from naval officers now there, to land our whole force on the Mississippi side and then reach the point where the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad crosses the Big Black (F), after which to attack Vicksburg by land while the gunboats assail it by water.

It may be necessary (looking to Grant's approach) before attacking Vicksburg to reduce the battery at Haines' Bluff first, so as to enable some of the lighter gunboats and transports to ascend the Yazoo and communicate with General Grant.

The detailed manner of accomplishing these results will be communicated in due season, and these general points are only made known at this time that commanders may study the maps, and also that, in the event of non-receipt of orders, all may act in perfect concert by following the general movement, unless specially detached.

You all now have the same map, so that no mistakes or confusion need result from different names of localities. All possible preparations as to wagons, provisions, axes, and intrenching tools should be made in advance, so that when we do land there will be no want of them. When we begin to act on the shore we must do the work quickly and effectually.

The gunboats under Admiral Porter will do their full share, and I feel assured that the army will not fall short in its work. Division commanders may read this to regimental commanders and furnish brigade commanders a copy. They should also cause as many copies of the map to be made on the same scale as possible, being very careful in copying the names.

The points marked E and G (Allen's and Mount Alban's) are evidently strategic points that will figure in our future operations, and these positions should be carefully studied.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Generals FRED. STEELE, GEORGE W. MORGAN,
A. J. SMITH, and MORGAN L. SMITH,
Commanders of Divisions.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., December 13, 1862.

I. The following organization of troops is hereby adopted:

The division now commanded by Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith is the First Division, and will habitually have the right, or advance.

The division of Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith will remain, as now, the Second Division, and will compose, habitually, the center.

The division of General George W. Morgan will be styled the Third Division, and will constitute the left.

Other regiments may arrive, and will be assigned specially to strengthen these divisions, and the troops now at Helena to be assigned to this wing will compose a fourth division or reserve.

II. Division commanders will forthwith make special returns to this office of the strength of their commands for active service, and will give close and assiduous attention to all the details necessary to make them efficient by land or water. They will have all things ready to embark by water or take the field by or before the 18th.

III. In case of embarkation the First Division will use the levee within Fort Pickering; the Second Division the levee from the packet landing to the mouth of Wolf River; the Third Division from the packet landing to the fort.

All commanders and quartermasters will forthwith familiarize themselves with these localities and routes leading to them, being careful not to cross the route of any other division, and they may select and have the exclusive use of some one or more buildings and warehouses contiguous, in which to assemble their material of war not in the hands of the men.

IV. Each soldier must carry his musket, 60 rounds of ammunition, knapsack, haversack, and canteen, and nothing else; officers, their side-arms and a small trunk or valise, carefully marked; companies, not to exceed four tents per company and one for the officers, with five days' rations and cooking utensils, compact and handy; regiments, one ambulance, four good six mule or horse wagons, and one wagon loaded with extra cartridges; brigades, a small special train to carry ammunition to complete a quantity of 200 cartridges per man, inclusive of those in cartridge-boxes and regimental wagons; and divisions, a small train to repair losses, tools for all sorts of repairs, building bridges, repairing roads, and making redoubts, obstructions, and rifle-pits.

V. Boats on arrival will be assigned to these divisions or the reserve by the chief quartermaster Eddy, and the division quartermasters will see they are fairly distributed and landed at the most convenient points.

VI. Commanders of divisions will forthwith proceed to make all possible preparations, and no excuses will be made or entertained. Time is the important element in this movement, and matters must not be delayed to the moment of embarkation.

VII. The troops now in Port Pickering and the detachments not hitherto assigned to one or other of these divisions will continue as heretofore under the command of Major-General Hurlbut, who will control all matters pertaining to the city and District of Memphis.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., December* 18, 1862.

I. No officer or man of the army will give any order to the captain or pilot, mate or hand of a transport, but the captain, pilot, or engineer must place the boat in such position or do whatever the commanding officer of the troops requires.

II. Captains, pilots, and engineers of transports must hold their boats to their places in column, must not fall behind or push ahead, keeping on the quarter, following their brigade leader. Each brigade will keep together and each division in one group, whether on the river or lying to the shore. Boats will not land singly on any account, but will, if need be, get wood or coal of some consort. If necessary to get wood the division commander will give the necessary orders. In case of grounding, striking a snag, or accident that disables a boat, she will make the alarm-signal, and the nearest boats will go to the relief and the nearest brigade commander give the necessary orders. Boats carrying a division commander will carry the United States flag at the fore-jack staff and another at the stern. Brigade commanders will carry the

United States flag on the fore-jack staff and a regimental color near the pilot-house. All other boats will simply carry their regimental colors near the pilot-house, without any other signal. In making landings for rendezvous, or for the night, or to lay by, divisions will keep well apart, occupying opposite shores, but near enough to hear a gun or boat-whistle; if lying to, a signal gun from the head of column will be the signal to make steam and for a start. Each division will move in succession, in this order, first, second, third, and fourth, unless one or other is detailed by special orders, of which notice will previously be given. In case a boat is fired into from the shore by rifles or musketry the nearest boat will at once make a landing and clear out all opposition. If fired on by cannon the nearest brigade will effect a landing and attack, sending prompt notice to the division commander and he to the general in command of the whole. In case of any attack the property or stores useful to the United States will be taken possession of and the neighboring houses, barns, &c., burned. First rendezvous is Helena; the second, Gaines' Landing; last, Milliken's Bend. On arrival of each, full morning and other reports will be made of regiments, brigades, and divisions. At the last rendezvous division commanders, after disposing of their commands at the shore, will report in person to the general-in-chief, on board the flag-boat Forest Queen. All officers in command are charged specially with the police and cleanliness of their boats, the good condition of arms, cartridges, and accouterments. All must be so arranged as to act promptly in landing. The best possible facilities must be adopted for cooking, and the commanders must see in person that their men and officers have all the conveniences of their boats. All firing of guns, pistols, yelling or hallooing, or improper noises must be prevented. These are all false signals and mislead the commanders. A single gun from the flag-boat will be the signal for starting or closing up. If this column be lengthened out division commander will repeat the signal. Three guns fired in rapid succession will be the signal for danger; the steamboats will use their accustomed signals, thus:

STEAMBOAT SIGNALS.

Whistles.—To hail a boat, five whistles; to land a boat, three whistles; a boat to starboard, one whistle; a boat to port, two whistles.

Bells.—For starboard lead, one tap; for port lead, two taps. In leaving shore—to get ready, signal for engineer, four taps, and one tap to let the lines go. In coming to shore, four taps of engine-room gong to let the engineer know that the boat is going to land.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 8. } *Memphis, Tenn., December* 18, 1862.

I. The expedition now fitting out is purely of a military character, and the interests involved are too important to be mixed up with personal and private business. No citizen, male or female, will be allowed to accompany it, unless employed as part of a crew, or as a servant to the transports; female chambermaids to boats and nurses to sick alone will be allowed, unless the wives of captains or pilots actually belonging to boats. No laundress, officers' or solders' wives must pass below Helena.

II. No persons whatever, citizens, officers, or sutlers, will, on any consideration, buy or deal in cotton or other produce of the country. Should any cotton be brought on board of a transport, going or returning, the brigade quartermaster of which the boat forms a part will take possession of it and invoice it to Capt. A. R. Eddy, chief quartermaster at Memphis, Tenn.

III. Should any cotton or other produce be brought back to Memphis by any chartered boat the quartermaster, Captain Eddy, will take possession of the same and sell it for the benefit of the United States. If accompanied by its actual producer, the planter or factor, the quartermaster will furnish him a receipt for the same, to be settled for, on proof of his loyalty, at the end of the war.

IV. Boats ascending the river may take cotton from the shore for bulkheads to protect their engineers or their crew; but on arrival at Memphis it will be turned over to the quartermaster, with a statement of the time, place, and name of its owner. The trade in cotton must await a more peaceful state of affairs.

V. Should any citizen accompany the expedition below Helena in violation of these orders any colonel of a regiment or captain of a battery will conscript him into the service of the United States for the unexpired term of his command; if he shows a refractory spirit, unfitting him for a soldier, the commanding officer present will turn him over to the captain of the boat as a deck-hand and compel him to work in that capacity, without wages, till the boat returns to Memphis.

VI. Any person whatever, whether in the service of the United States or transports, found making reports for publication which might reach the enemy, giving them information, aid, and comfort, will be arrested and treated as a spy.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS No. 34. HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Forest Queen, December* 25, 1862.

The point of disembarkation is at the point marked C on the chart, up the Yazoo, on the east bank, about 13 miles.

The fleet will start at 8 a. m. to-morrow under convoy of the gunboats, keeping well closed up and prepared for any event. Two companies on each boat will be fully equipped with loaded muskets ready to return the fire should our progress be opposed.

The Third Division, General G. W. Morgan, will lead and make a landing at the upper end of Johnson's farm and promptly move out one brigade toward Mrs. Lake's plantation.

The Fourth Division, General Frederick Steele, will follow and disembark at Johnson's farm, sending one brigade out on the Vicksburg road about 2 miles.

The Second Division, General M. L. Smith, will follow and land just below General Steele. If General M. L. Smith has not returned by the hour of starting, General Stuart will move his brigade and leave these orders for General Smith to follow.

The First Division, General A. J. Smith, will then follow and disembark at a point above Bunch's Saw-Mill.

The channel is deep, and boats will keep to the left-hand bank, leaving the gunboats the right-hand bank.

The ammunition boat and two of the commissary boats will remain near the gunboat, which will stay where the gunboat fleet now lies.

After the boats are made secure, well apart, working parties will be set to work to unload the regimental wagons, the artillery and cavalry horses, and all things necessary for five days' operations.

All surplus articles that cannot be transported in the regimental trains will remain on board until further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS, *December* 26, 1862.

The movement to-morrow will be as follows:

I. General Morgan's (Third) division will move south and east around the bayou, as near Mrs. Lake's plantation as possible, taking with him the bridge and pontoon train and a good supply of axes, picks, and shovels. He will reach the county road from Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff and effect a secure lodgment on the high ground east of the crossing place.

II. General Steele's division will feel to his left and cross the old bayou as near Morgan as possible, but on a separate causeway or bridge, and reach the same high ground.

III. General Morgan L. Smith's division will oblique to his left and connect with General Steele, crossing the bayou at or near the same place by a separate causeway or bridge and reach the county road.

IV. General A. J. Smith will move direct on Vicksburg by the Bunch's Mill road, keeping up a connection with M. L. Smith. He will remove all obstacles on the main road and occupy the attention of the battery that stands on the first hill north of Vicksburg.

V. Each division will carry its tools and cover its advance by a strong line of skirmishers and an advance guard, the main column so disposed as not to be raked by heavy artillery, in which arm alone is our enemy supposed to be superior to us. If either column encounters such batteries, after a careful reconnaissance of the flanks, a prompt, quick assault will be most effective and least destructive.

VI. The artillery (guns, caissons, and battery wagons), the ambulances, and ammunition wagons alone will accompany the columns. The men should have two days' rations with them and be prepared to bivouac.

VII. One regiment of each division will remain with the steamboats as a guard to the wagons and boats, acting in concert with the gunboats.

VIII. As soon as the lodgment is made on the high ground at and beyond the county road, division commanders may send back for wagons and provisions, but we cannot be encumbered with a train for some days.

IX. Each division will reconnoiter to its front and left, connecting with their nearest neighbor during the night and at daybreak, and will move at 7 a. m., reporting everything of interest during the night and early in the morning to the commanding general, on board the Forest Queen, until 8 a. m.; after that hour, to him near the division of M. L. Smith.

X. In case any men reach or are sent to the river at any point where

they may encounter a gunboat they must be carefully instructed to show the United States flag and two white handkerchiefs or cloths, one on each side of the flag. This is the signal agreed on by myself and the admiral by which our troops can be distinguished from the rebels, who sometimes display our flag and wear our clothes.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS, *December* 28, 1862.

I. The center, or Second Division, will cross the bayou and form in two lines, facing east, the lines seeking cover and separated by about 100 yards. The movements to be made in silence and in good order.

II. The left, or Third Division, in a like manner will cross this bayou, form in two lines in perfect silence and in good order, facing east, and covered by timber or shape of ground if possible.

III. One brigade of the First Division will cross the bayou and form in two lines, facing east, to the rear of the space between the center and left divisions, supporting the left center.

IV. The Fourth Division or reserve will cover the left and support the left of Morgan's division, and at the same time make feints, as if moving north to Haines' Bluff.

V. One brigade of General A. J. Smith's division will hold the position where the main road from Johnson's to Vicksburg intersects the road from Vicksburg to Mrs. Lake's, with advance skirmishers and infantry on the Vicksburg batteries at the point where the Johnson road comes into the main county road. The whole line will move as nearly east as possible as the ground will admit, simultaneously attacking the crest of hills in their front, Morgan's division securing a lodgment on the top, M. L. Smith the face of the hill, and A. J. Smith the county road, looking toward Vicksburg, keeping up a connection with the point of intersection of the roads before named. Blair's brigade will follow the movement of and support the center. After Morgan has passed the county road, Steele's reserve will hold the ground opposite his present position, looking toward Haines' Bluff, on the county road, near the foot of the hill. When the assault commences the brigades and regiments must be cautioned to keep their exact places in line, moving as rapidly as the nature of the ground and the amount of resistance will admit, and after securing the positions indicated each division will be so disposed as to face either north or south, and so direct their fire as to assist their neighboring divisions. If fixed batteries or rifle-pits are encountered the quicker they are carried the better, and the attacking party will follow on their heels until they are clear of the field. Should the artillery be unable to follow the movements of the infantry it should be sent under secure escort to the reserve or to the rear, near the bayou. Each division commander will accomplish the object designated without calling for assistance, but will send prompt intelligence to the neighboring divisions and to the commander-in-chief, who will be near the center.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS, *December* 30, 1862.

I. The three divisions will occupy the ground now held, keeping the front picket line close up to the bayou and toward Vicksburg. All but the pickets and supports will retire to near the effective range of canister and form line parallel to the county road from Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff, stack arms, and rest. Men may make fires in hollows 500 yards back of picket lines.

II. General Morgan's left is on the bayou, and the other divisions with their pickets will connect with him. General Steele's division will be held in reserve along Chickasaw Bayou, with pickets on its east side. The enemy will doubtless shell our position, but our artillery must not reply, unless with a certainty of execution. The ammunition must not be wasted, as they will fire at our whole camp instead of a distinct object. Our artillery should be covered by earthworks, and commanders of infantry brigades will, on application of any artillery officer lying near him, furnish details for this work.

III. The First and Second Divisions will furnish working parties of a regiment each, which will report to Captain Jenney of the engineers with all the axes to be had, to corduroy the road from the landing to camp. The regiments at the steamboat landing will furnish 100 men each, with due proportion of officers, to work the road along the levee. They must corduroy all the boggy ground. Rations can be had at Lake's; artillery ammunition at headquarters and on board the steamer General Anderson. Musket ammunition should be carefully husbanded and distributed in each division. All musket ammunition not now in the boxes of the men or in the regimental wagons will forthwith be sent on board the General Anderson and delivered to Lieutenant Neely, ordnance officer, who will receipt for the same and reissue to regimental commanders, so that each man has on his person 60 rounds. This should be attended to at once. All absentees not wounded must be collected and reports made to respective headquarters of the killed, wounded, and missing.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS, *December* 31, 1862.

I. The infantry and artillery of the Fourth Division, General Steele, will make preparations during the day for an important expedition; they will provide two days' cooked rations and be careful of the condition of their arms, accouterments, and ammunition; they will be ready to march by dark. One brigade of the Second Division will in like manner prepare for the same expedition. All the officers and men will be instructed that silence is the chief element in the success of this proposed attempt; that all signals of drums and bugles will not be allowed, and that absolute silence must be preserved. Steele's division will be disposed so as to move down the road along Chickasaw Bayou, and the brigade of the Second Division back by the main road, so as not to be observed by the enemy's lookouts on the hill.

II. General Morgan will continue to strengthen his position for offense and defense, constructing batteries and parapets to cover his guns and men, and make additional roads to his rear.

III. Cavalry from Steele's division will cross Chickasaw Bayou and reconnoiter the ground to our left and front.

IV. General Smith will continue to strengthen his front, especially at the point occupied by Colonel Landram's brigade; will improve the road to his rear, and reconnoiter the ground to the right, in rear of Long Lake and as far as False River. All the troops must be prepared for instant action.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS, *December* 31, 1862.

General Steele's division, with two batteries and without cavalry, and the infantry brigade of the Second Division will constitute the force designed to co-operate with the fleet of gunboats in the assault on the battery at Haines' Bluff.

General Frederick Steele will command the whole and will receive special instructions. The utmost silence and secrecy must be preserved. As soon as night sets in the regiments will march to the river, keeping bayonets unfixed, with muskets at a trail or right-shoulder, so as not to be observed by the enemy's lookout; Steele's division to embark at the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou and the brigade of the Second Division at Johnson's Landing, where General Steele will give all necessary orders.

All should be aboard and asleep by 9 p. m. Regimental quartermasters will ride in advance to ascertain the names of the steamers on which they are to embark; and Colonel Parsons, at the Upper Levee, on board the Forest Queen, and Captain Boffinger, at Johnson's Landing, will assign boats to regiments promptly and without confusion. Regimental officers must accept the steamers assigned without a murmur, and not take exceptions to the crowd, as time is material.

By order of W. T. Sherman, major-general:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Milliken's Bend, January* 3, 1863.

The troops will prepare to disembark at Milliken's Bend as soon as the rain moderates. General A. J. Smith's division will take the levee from the stores, landing up the river say half a mile. Above him Morgan's division, leaving an interval, so that they can be distinguished.

M. L. Smith's division will leave a space at the stores of about 200 yards, for the ordnance, quartermaster's, and supply boats, and land his division next below the stores; and Steele's division next below him; all making good and permanent landing places for their supplies, much of which must be distributed by water.

The quartermaster will take absolute possession of every house and shed at Milliken's Bend for storage.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces commanded by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, in the skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou, December 27 and 28, and assault on Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 29, 1862.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, etc.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
General officers	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3d Illinois Cavalry	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
13th Illinois	3	24	8	99	2	37	173
55th Illinois	1	1	1	3	.....	2	8
116th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
127th Illinois	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	6
16th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
49th Indiana	1	5	.....	32	.....	18	56
54th Indiana	.....	17	10	102	3	132	264
67th Indiana	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
69th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	13
83d Indiana	1	3	2	13	.....	.....	19
4th Iowa	1	6	4	101	.....	.....	112
9th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	8
25th Iowa	.....	1	.....	7	.....	2	10
30th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
31st Iowa	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
7th Kentucky	1	4	.....	6	.....	3	14
22d Kentucky	2	6	5	67	.....	26	107
Michigan Light Artillery, 7th Battery	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	11
6th Missouri Cavalry	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	6
3d Missouri	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
6th Missouri	1	13	1	42	.....	.....	57
8th Missouri	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
12th Missouri	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	6
17th Missouri	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	9
29th Missouri	2	17	4	66	4	57	150
31st Missouri	.....	17	10	62	2	60	151
32d Missouri	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Ohio Light Artillery, 4th Battery	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
16th Ohio	.....	16	4	97	12	182	311
42d Ohio	.....	6	.....	36	.....	.....	42
54th Ohio	.....	4	3	10	.....	2	19
57th Ohio	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5
58th Ohio	3	33	7	71	2	9	125
114th Ohio	1	5	1	29	.....	.....	36
120th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 1st Battery	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
13th U. S. Infantry, 1st Battalion	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	13
Total	19	189	65	940	25	538	1,776

Officers killed.—Col. John B. Wyman, Lieuts. George A. Naper and Elisha T. Beardsley, Thirteenth Illinois; Capt. Casper Shleich, Fifty-fifth Illinois; Capt. McHewell Keck, Forty-ninth Indiana; Lieut. Benjamin F. Bridges, Eighty-third Indiana; Lieut. Ellis C. Miller, Fourth Iowa; Lieut. Levi Pennington, Seventh Kentucky; Capts. Daniel Garrard, jr., and William B. Hegan, and Lieut. Jabez Truitt, Twenty-second Kentucky; Lieut. Robert S. Vance, Sixth Missouri; Capt. Edward Wray and Lieut. Henry A. Rosenbaum, Twenty-ninth Missouri; Capt. Philip Faulhaber, Fifty-seventh Ohio; Lieut. Col. Peter Dister, Capt. Christopher Kinser, and Lieut. Peter B. Kaufman, Fifty-eighth Ohio; Lieut. James F. Marfield, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. William Le B. Jenney, Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army, on Engineer duty.

ON BOARD STEAMBOAT FOREST QUEEN,
At Milliken's Bend, La., January 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report myself on duty with Major-

General Sherman, the order for which I inclosed you previous to my departure from Memphis.

I left Memphis on the steamer Forest Queen with the general and staff at 11.30 a. m., December 20, and arrived at Helena 6.30 p. m. On the following afternoon we took our departure for the Yazoo River, appointing intermediate rendezvous.

December 26, 10.30 a. m., landed without opposition at Johnson's plantation, Yazoo River, some 7¼ miles from its mouth. On the following morning the army was put in motion and I was ordered to accompany General Morgan, who commanded the left.

Our line of march lay along Chickasaw Bayou, on the right bank going up. We met with no opposition until near its junction with other bayous, where the enemy opened fire from the opposite side, which soon ceased, and we bivouacked on the ground that the division then occupied. The next day I brought on from the landing the bridge material, consisting of plank and spikes, distributed in several wagons, so as to be delivered as required by the different divisions.

On the afternoon of the 29th, by the general's order, built a bridge 35 feet span across one of the branches of Chickasaw Bayou and a crossing at a dry place of another immediately to the rear of our left, which branches were only crossed before on a narrow levee along Chickasaw Bayou, admitting but one wagon at a time. Heavy rain all night.

December 30, our main road and the branches leading to the different divisions being in very bad condition, General Sherman ordered two regiments to report to me, and that I should corduroy them, commencing at the worst places. This work I continued up to the evening of our departure.

January 1, in the afternoon, went to the extreme front of Second Division with the chief of artillery to examine the ground preparatory to erecting a battery during the night for four 20-pounder Parrotts and a line of rifle-pits to connect it with a small work thrown up the night before. It seeming now probable that we should remain in our present position or near it for some time, I had intended to apply in the morning for a large detail to make a supply of gabions, excellent material being in abundance and at hand.

At dark General Sherman, who had just returned from a consultation with the admiral, informed me of his intention to re-embark immediately, and ordered me to take the artillery ammunition that was on the field—some 200 boxes—to the landing in my bridge-material wagons, and if necessary to leave the plank and some of the boats behind, the boats being in a damaged condition, having been used once and being lightly constructed were much strained and leaky, two of them also being injured by enemy's shot. I therefore abandoned a portion of the plank and four of the boats and by that means took in all the ammunition, which was of far greater value under the circumstances; and it was 4 in the morning before I had succeeded in loading all the ammunition in the ordnance boat. On the following afternoon we reached Milliken's Bend.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. LE B. JENNEY,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, on Engineer Duty.

Capt. FREDERICK E. PRIME,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Tennessee.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding First and Second Divisions.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS,
RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, Miss., January 1, 1863.

I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the First Division, right wing, Army of the Tennessee:

On the evening of the 20th ultimo I embarked with a portion of the division at Memphis, Tenn., under orders for Vicksburg, but owing to want of sufficient transportation did not leave Memphis until 12 m. on the 21st, when we proceeded down the river and overtook the fleet about 10 miles below Helena.

On the morning of the 22d ultimo we continued down the river and arrived at Milliken's Bend on the night of the 24th.

At this point I received orders to detach one brigade of my division to cut the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad. Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, commanding the First Brigade of the First Division, was ordered to accomplish this work, and with six regiments of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one piece of artillery, on the morning of the 25th proceeded to the railroad at or near Dallas, La., burned three bridges, about 500 yards of trestle-work, tearing up also the rails and ties, and effectually destroying 1 mile of the road; returned to the boats about 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th, bringing in a large number of mules that were put on board during the night. He also burned over 1,000 bales of cotton, marked C. S. A., and a storehouse containing about 2,000 bushels of corn belonging to the Confederate Government. The result of this expedition is very creditable to the officer in charge, whose report has been heretofore forwarded to you.

Owing to the long and fatiguing march many of the men did not reach the river until after daylight. I left one steamer, having on board the One hundred and thirty-first Illinois Volunteers, under the protection of a gunboat, to receive parties later coming in, and proceeded with the remainder of my division to join the fleet in the Yazoo River, which was accomplished about 1 p. m. on the 27th ultimo.

I immediately commenced disembarking my division, which was accomplished by sunset, and ordered the First Brigade and one battery (Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Artillery) forward to overtake the army, then in advance. The One hundred and thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry arrived that night and was detailed to remain at the landing as a guard for our boats and stores.

Proceeding with the remainder of the Second Brigade (five regiments), Cooley's Mercantile Battery, and one company of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, early on the morning of the 28th I overtook the army in advance, about 8 a. m., on the Chickasaw Bayou, where I received orders to make the following disposition of my division: The First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, with the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, was assigned a position on the right of the Second Division (close in on the bayou), and instructed to force a passage and proceed in an easterly direction to the crest of the hill toward Vicksburg; the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. W. J. Landram, of the Nineteenth Kentucky, with Cooley's Mercantile Battery, was, in obedience to orders, posted at the junction of the roads leading to Vicksburg,

with instructions to hold that important position and reconnoiter the river toward the city.

Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding Second Division, having been wounded, I was called to the command of the division at 3 p. m., with orders to force a passage across the Chickasaw Bayou.

On the 29th, at 12 m., the Sixth Missouri was ordered forward and gallantly marched across a narrow sand bar, but found the ascent of the opposite bank directly under the rifle-pits impracticable, owing to its great height, and they were compelled to hover close under the bank for protection from the enemy, who were strongly posted on the bank to dispute the passage and were using an old levee as a rifle-pit. The rebels having been heavily re-enforced toward evening, after dark the Sixth was withdrawn, having lost 1 commissioned officer and 13 men killed and 1 commissioned officer and 42 men wounded.

On the 28th and 29th ultimo there was heavy skirmishing all along the line.

The reports of the killed and wounded of the other regiments have been heretofore forwarded to headquarters.

During the 30th and 31st the two divisions have been occupied in strengthening our positions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First and Second Divisions.

Maj. J. H. HAMMOND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Army of the Tennessee.

No. 5.

Report of Capt. Peter P. Wood, Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. COMPANY A, FIRST ILLINOIS ARTILLERY,
On board Steamer Planet, January 16, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of reporting to you the part taken by the battery under my command in the actions before Vicksburg on the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st ultimo and the 1st instant:

Battery debarked from steamer City of Memphis on the night of Friday, the 26th ultimo, on the right bank of the Yazoo River, about 1 mile above Old River. On Saturday morning, with division, moved toward the front, bivouacking for the night near the Vicksburg road. On Sunday morning moved forward to Chickasaw Bayou, went into battery about 11 a. m., and opened a sharp fire on the levee, rifle-pits, and a battery opposite, it is supposed with some effect, as soon after opening two regiments and some field pieces of the enemy were moved rapidly to a more covered position. Were engaged about three hours.

On Monday from same position were ordered to cover the advance of the Sixth Missouri Regiment, which we did, firing rapidly for about one hour (for fear of endangering the infantry in front we used our explosives with uncut fuse); retained our position after our fire was ordered ceased until dark, when we were retired, being relieved by Company B, Captain Barrett. Were under fire this day about four hours.

Tuesday night were ordered by Major Taylor into an intrenchment (thrown up by Fifty-fifth Illinois, under direction of Colonel Malmborg) in and over ravine on the right of division, the position enfilading ene-

my's pits and covering or cross-firing ford attempted by the Sixth on the preceding day; had but four guns in this position.

Fired none on Wednesday.

On Wednesday night, with two detachments of command, assisted in placing in position (to the right of light battery) two 30-pounder Parrott guns.

Thursday afternoon the enemy amused themselves trying to unmask us, but, as ordered, we returned no compliments.

At 8 p. m. on Thursday received orders to withdraw with command to boats; started about 10 p. m.; arrived at boat and embarked during the night in good order.

Loss in men	0
Horses wounded	4

Rounds of ammunition fired during the two days, 28th and 29th:

Shell, 12-pounder howitzer	117
Spherical-case, 12-pounder howitzer	108
Spherical-case, 6-pounder gun	286
Solid shot, 6-pounder gun	296
Total rounds	807

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. WOOD,
Captain, Comdg. Company A, First Illinois Artillery.

Capt. C. MCDONALD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 6.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division, of expedition from Milliken's Bend to Dallas Station and Delhi, La.**

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE TENN.,
December 27, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 28, my command disembarked on the morning of December 25 and took up its line of march at 10 o'clock. Two miles from the point of landing we crossed the line of the Lake Providence and Tallulah Telegraph, which was thoroughly and effectually destroyed.

During the morning Major Montgomery, with a detachment of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, captured, besides a number of horses and prisoners, 196 head of beef cattle, all of which were sent back to our transports under guard of one company of the Ninety-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. It was at this time that we first found great difficulty from the want of reliable maps, those furnished the command being not only defective but inaccurate.

We reached Dallas a little after sundown and immediately dispatched Lieutenant Whilldin, with the detachment of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry under command of Major Montgomery, with orders to proceed to Delhi,

* See also Sparrow to Seddon, January 19; Seddon to Taylor, January 28, and Taylor to Seddon, February 19, 1863. Series I, Vol. XV, pp. 952, 962, 983.

a distance of 12 miles, which order was promptly executed, although both men and horses were completely exhausted by a pursuit of the enemy's cavalry, which had been hovering on our flank during the entire day. I then proceeded under your orders to make preparation for the complete destruction of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad. A detachment was sent to Quebec under command of Capt. D. W. C. Shockley, a member of my staff, at which place the road was completely destroyed for a distance of half a mile. A bridge and about 100 yards of trestle-work were burned and the crossing of the Tallulah completely destroyed. Captain Shockley having encountered the enemy's pickets, some of which he captured, deemed it prudent, after accomplishing the work of destruction committed to him, to return to Dallas, at which post I had thought it proper to concentrate my main force.

We found a body of 400 cavalry and four pieces of artillery fluttering on our left flank, which was promptly dispersed by a section of Captain Blount's Seventeenth Ohio Battery; at which point we burned a very large quantity of cotton, corn, and forage, and also destroyed a large section of trestle-work, a bridge, and the depot. At Bear Lake we found a large quantity of cotton marked C. S. A., which was said by the inhabitants to have been taken by the rebel Government in lieu of taxes. Being unable to procure transportation we burned it. The detachment sent to Delhi found that couriers had preceded them. A rope ferry-boat at Macon Bayou (a deep stream) was thrown to the far side, which delayed the expedition, thus giving the rebels time for the removal of telegraphic instruments on a hand-car.

When the cavalry reached Delhi they found teams in the act of removing a large quantity of brown cottons of a manufacture recently commenced, and said by the inhabitants to be the first brought from a factory somewhere on the line of railroad. A large quantity of these was burned, together with the depot and its contents. They also found a full supply of medicines, drugs, instruments, and all the appliances of a medical staff, all of which were burned. About 1 mile from Delhi (beyond) a bridge was found extending across the Tallulah, which with a quantity of trestle-work was completely destroyed. The mail was captured here; also about a quarter of a million of yards of this new manufacture of muslin were burned.

The command returned to their transports at 10 p. m. December 26, having made a march of 75 miles in thirty-six hours, besides a cavalry dash 30 miles farther.

Among the results of this expedition I number a large number of horses, 100 mules, a telegraphic line completely destroyed, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad so much damaged that it cannot be repaired for months. I will here remark that all saw-mills on the route were burned in order that the repair of the road might be more difficult. It is proper, too, that I should state that the country abounds in corn, forage, and cotton. Not having been visited by any force it will afford a source of supply for a long time to come.

I will also remark that among the inhabitants we found several who under fear had been compelled to suppress their feelings and were evidently Union men.

Respectfully,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. First Div., Right Wing, Army of the Tenn.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

General Burbridge fully and completely carried out his instructions and has deprived the enemy in Vicksburg of the use of one of his chief avenues of supply.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Friend S. Rutherford, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, Third Brigade, of operations December 27, 1862–*January* 2, 1863.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
ON BOARD STEAMER R. CAMPBELL, JR.,
Near Milliken's Bend., La., Jan. 3, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part this regiment took in the recent battle before Vicksburg:

At 3 o'clock on the evening of December 27, 1862, this regiment disembarked from the steamer R. Campbell, jr., in the Yazoo River, at a point near the lake, 13 miles above the mouth, and remained on the bank until 6 a. m. December 28, 1862, at which time the regiment marched to the general camping ground in front of the fortifications at Vicksburg, where it rested for the day, simply furnishing two companies for picket duty.

On the morning of the 29th, by your order, this regiment was posted on the left of the brigade in front of the enemy's fortifications, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from coming upon the rear of the main attacking force. While in this position twice during the day the enemy threw several shells and round shot, with a view, as is supposed, of driving us from our position. My men stood their ground without flinching. No casualties on this day. A heavy rain set in about sundown and continued the whole night. My men, being wholly without shelter, were drenched and must have suffered considerably, but, I am happy to say, without murmuring.

On the morning of the 30th, in pursuance of an order from you, this regiment took the extreme right of the right wing, relieving the One hundred and eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which at that time was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy. It gives me great pleasure to say that my men went to the work with alacrity, driving the enemy's pickets entirely out of the woods and quite across the abatis in front of the enemy's fortifications. The main force, about a regiment, which was stationed in the rear of these pickets retreated to the inside of their fortifications.

In this skirmish, as I afterward learned, 7 of the enemy were killed and several wounded. The casualties on our side were trivial, 2 men only being slightly wounded; August Selzer, private of Company I, in the left side, and Lorin Ballard, private of Company K, in the left wrist.

Twice during the day the enemy attempted to drive us from our position with shell, round shot, and musketry. The position was maintained until relieved the next morning by the Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. The night was severely cold, and my men, being still wet with the previous night's rain and without fire, endured much suffering.

On being relieved on the morning of the 31st this regiment returned to their old camping ground and rested for the day, excepting two companies which were detailed to work on the fortifications.

On the morning of January 1, 1863, this regiment relieved the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, taking the same position on the extreme right. Nothing of importance occurred during the day, except another attempt on the part of the enemy to shell us out of our position about sundown. About 7 p. m. I received an order from you to prepare to withdraw the regiment and our pickets at 2.30 a. m. the next morning, and preparations were made accordingly. One company and a half was detailed and sent to assist the quartermaster in getting all stores aboard of the boat for embarking. At 1.30 on the morning of the 2d instant I received notice from Colonel Warner, of the One hundred and eighth Illinois Volunteers, that he had withdrawn his pickets and would be ready to march to the rear in twenty minutes. This was anticipating my movements at least three-quarters of an hour and left this regiment in an exposed and dangerous position, giving the enemy an opportunity of flanking us and getting into our rear. Luckily, however, the enemy were unapprised of our movements. Without waiting for the hour set by you I deemed it important to withdraw immediately, which was done successfully, leaving none behind save the enemy, thus successfully protecting the retreat of the whole army. This regiment was aboard the boat and ready to embark at 5.30 a. m., excepting one company, which was left about a mile in front of the boats as pickets.

In speaking of the officers and men of my command, with but one single exception, I am happy to say all acted bravely and well. Lieut. Col. L. D. Martin, amid all dangers, was always prompt and ready to assist me in my duties, giving advice, and in the execution of commands. Duty compels me to notice and report in general terms the misconduct of Maj. S. W. Horton, who, under the pretense of sickness, absented himself from the field of action during the whole of the contest save once, and then, upon the bursting of a shell from the enemy in the vicinity of the regiment, put spurs to his horse and lodged himself upon the boat out of all danger. I hope to have the pleasure of forwarding his resignation, as I think he has become satisfied that he is not qualified for the service; at least such is the conviction of the officers and men of my command. To my adjutant I am much indebted, except during the time he was called to perform services under your immediate command. He was brave, discreet, and energetic in the discharge of all duties assigned to him, acting both in the capacity of major and adjutant. I deem it my duty to mention favorably the officers who commanded companies during the recent battle, to wit: First Lieut. R. H. Wood, of Company A; Capt. J. G. Buchanan, of Company B; Acting Lieut. P. Henry Pentzer, of Company C, which company was entirely without commissioned officers present; Capt. James W. Wisner, of Company D; Captain Denman, of Company E; Captain Welch, of Company F; Capt. John Trible, of Company G; First Lieut. James M. Ervin, in command of Company H; Capt. William Achenbach, of Company I, and Captain Slaten, of Company K; also Sergt. [George D.] Armstrong, acting lieutenant of Company B; Sergt. [James H.] Harrell, acting lieutenant of Company C; Lieutenant Dulgar, of Company D; Lieutenant Harding, of Company E; Lieutenants Bolt and Ray, of Company F; Lieutenant Davis, of Company G; Lieutenants Howard and Campbell, of Company I, and also Lieutenant Archer, of Company K.

Respecting those officers who were absent from the field of action,

some of whom have never been of service to the Government and seem to think more of their own comfort than the good of their men and the cause for which they entered the field, I would most earnestly recommend that measures be taken to supply their places with those who are present, attentive to duties, and fear not to meet the enemy.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. RUTHERFORD,
Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Col. W. J. LANDRAM,
Comdg. 3d Brig., 1st Div., Right Wing, Army of the Tenn.

No. 8.

Report of Col. Giles A. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, of assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Second Division, right wing, Thirteenth Army Corps, in the engagement of December 29, at the bayou near Vicksburg, Miss.:

Early in the morning of Monday, December 29, I was ordered by Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith to have the First Brigade in readiness to cross the bayou and gain the hills on the opposite side. Having on the day previous, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Blood, commanding Sixth Missouri Volunteers, personally reconnoitered the crossing, I found, with the exception of some fallen timber close down to the bank, a comparatively dry and unobstructed crossing until the opposite bank was gained, which was found to be from 20 to 25 feet high and very steep. Behind this bank, or levee as it proved to be, were the enemy so securely posted that their existence there in force was not known until the crossing commenced. Behind were guns planted to rake the pass, which was from 60 to 80 yards in length and only wide enough for a regiment to march by the flank.

The Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Major Chase commanding, and one regiment (the Fifty-seventh Ohio) from General Stuart's brigade were deployed close down to the bank as sharpshooters, under cover of whose fire the crossing was to be made. One company of the Sixth Missouri, with a working party of 20 men, were ordered to cross and try to construct a road up the bank. Company F, Captain Boutell commanding, volunteered for this purpose. Captain Buck, of Company K, also volunteered to take charge of the working party.

As soon as this was effected the Sixth Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel Blood commanding, was to cross. When they gained the opposite bank the Eighth Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman commanding, was to follow; then the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, Colonel Tupper commanding; after which the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. At the signal for crossing, which was heavy firing from General Morgan's division (which was to cross at the same time about three-quarters of a mile to our left), Company F, with the working party, crossed, but found the only effective service they could render was to dig through the bank,

which work they immediately commenced. I now discovered a narrow, winding path up the opposite bank about 100 yards to the left and sufficiently wide for 2 men to march abreast. I immediately ordered the Sixth to cross, which they did in fine style under a heavy fire. They formed under the opposite bank, where they were comparatively safe from the enemy's fire. They continued to occupy this position while the working party were trying to get through the bank.

The enemy were now being heavily re-enforced. A battery of four guns was placed not over 40 yards from where we were digging through the levee, and at dark we still had but the narrow path to go up the bank, the opposite side of which was defended by as many men as could be effectively placed behind it, with several regiments lying flat on the ground about 50 yards to the rear. To attempt a charge up such a defended position in two ranks I considered utterly impracticable. I therefore deployed the Eighth Missouri to strengthen the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry and Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers as sharpshooters, and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Blood to recross, which, under cover of the darkness, but through heavy firing, he soon accomplished.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blood, of the Sixth Missouri, together with all his officers and men (with the exception of the commissioned officers of Company E, who deserted their company, which was gallantly led by Second Sergt. John F. Bailey), displayed the most gallant conduct throughout the whole affair. Lieutenant-Colonel Blood, although considerably injured in the breast by a spent ball, and requiring the assistance of 2 men to help him along, remained in command of his regiment.

Captain Boutell, of Company F, who crossed with the first company, and Captain Buck, Company K, in charge of party, and Lieutenant ———, Company —, are entitled to great praise for the gallantry displayed in leading over the first company and working party. The Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Major Chase commanding, also did good service as sharpshooters. The Eighth Missouri and One hundred and sixteenth Illinois were also at their posts doing whatever they could from their position to keep the enemy from raising sufficiently to shoot over at our men.

Herewith is a full list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILES A. SMITH,

Colonel Eighth Missouri Vol. Infty., Comdg. First Brig.

No. 9.

Report of Brig. Gen. David Stuart, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade and Second Division, of operations December 26, 1862–*January* 3, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, January 1 [?], 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, right wing; and of the Second Division for the few hours the command devolved on me after General M. L. Smith was disabled:

I debarked at Johnson's plantation, on the Yazoo, in the afternoon of

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 625.

Friday, December 26, and marched my brigade out about 1¼ miles on the Vicksburg road, taking position in line on the right of General Blair's brigade, where we bivouacked.

In the morning (27th) we followed Blair's brigade till we were halted in his rear at the open field, which is in front of Major-General Sherman's headquarters. After an hour's delay I was ordered by General Smith to send a regiment to reconnoiter the woods on the right of the open field. I sent the Fifty-fifth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Malmborg commanding, accompanied by the Fifty-eighth Ohio, of General Blair's brigade. They crossed a bayou near at hand on a fallen tree, swimming their horses across, and soon encountered the enemy's skirmishers in force of from 300 to 500, as reported to me. I crossed the remaining regiments of the brigade at once, and rapidly advanced to the point of the heaviest firing. Before reaching it our advanced regiments had driven the enemy across the large bayou now in our front. They crossed at a narrow and difficult ford or pass. Upon reaching the brink of the bayou our troops were received by a very heavy volley of musketry from a line of rifle-pits constructed along the levee on the opposite shore. Their fire was promptly returned, and, taking cover in the abatis, a sharp fire was kept up till dark.

Reconnoitering at night disclosed an old ford which the enemy had obstructed along the steep descent of the bank by felling heavy trees which formed an impassable entanglement. On the opposite shore the bank was near if not quite 20 feet high and deeply underworn by the water. The only way of ascending the steep was a badly obstructed and narrow path, the enemy on the left of it from their rifle-pits commanding it perfectly so as to drop every man who attempted to ascend it as fast as he appeared. Opposite this ford they planted a battery. I employed a working party under Captain White, of the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, to clear away the most of the timber and obstructions leading to the ford, and, to cover their operations, kept up a fire of the skirmishers on the bank of the bayou, and opened at 4 a. m. with Captain Barrett's (Company A) Chicago Battery. The enemy replied from two batteries and by their sharpshooters from the rifle-pits.

Before sunrise a large proportion of the obstructions were removed, but nearer the foot of the hill it was impossible to continue the work. Early in the morning I reported the condition of things to Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding the division, who ordered me to refer to Major-General Sherman for further orders. General Sherman ordered me to keep the enemy occupied and make arrangements to cross simultaneously with General Morgan's advance if possible. I reported his orders to General Smith, who immediately went out himself to the place. He was severely wounded by a rifle-ball from the pits soon after coming on the field, and I assumed, by General Sherman's order, temporary command of the division about 8 o'clock in the morning. The demonstrations in the front were so formidable that I at once ordered forward the First Brigade, with Company A, Chicago Battery, and the four 20-pounder Parrott guns, commanded by Lieutenant Hart.

Col. Giles Smith commanded the First Brigade and Col. T. Kilby Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio, the Fourth. I communicated to these officers General Sherman's orders and charged Colonel Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio, specially with the duty of clearing away the road to the crossing and getting it into the best condition for effecting our crossing that he possibly could. The work was vigorously pressed under his immediate supervision and orders, and he devoted himself to it with as much en-

ergy and activity as any living man could employ. It had to be prosecuted under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, protected as well as the men might be by our skirmishers on the bank, who were ordered to keep up so vigorous a fire that the enemy should not dare to lift their heads above their rifle-pits; but the enemy, and especially their armed negroes, did dare to rise and fire, and did serious execution upon our men.

I received a message from General Sherman, verbally, that General Morgan was crossing and to push my force across if possible. I ordered Colonel Smith (Fifty-fourth Ohio) to commence the crossing of his brigade at every hazard. He placed his own regiment (Fifty-fourth Ohio) in the advance, and had them in the roadway descending the hill, when Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith appeared on the ground to assume command of the division by Major-General Sherman's orders.

I gave General Smith every information in my possession as to the relative positions of both forces and their defenses, and advised him that I considered the crossing as utterly impracticable at that point in face of the enemy's defenses; that while we might (but not without considerable and perhaps serious loss) gain the opposite shore we could not possibly ascend the bank. After General Smith assumed the command he ordered the work to be resumed in the roadway to clear off the obstructions still farther. Under fire of the battery and the skirmishers I set a party of 30 men, with officers (from the Fifty-fourth Ohio), at work. It was by this time well down near the foot of the steep, in view of the enemy's sharpshooters, and the first man who struck an ax into a tree was shot dead. At almost the same moment a shell from one of our batteries exploded prematurely, killing 3 men in the roadway and wounding some others. Two other shells from the same guns prematurely exploded in the same manner. The men swore terribly but did not seem dismayed, nor did they leave their ground till they were retired by General Smith's order. He desired to make a personal reconnaissance of the ground in our front, and our operations for the day were suspended. It was near sunset.

The Fourth Brigade had alone, of all the troops in the division, been engaged as skirmishers, as pickets, and working parties from the time we had debarked, and were fatigued.

The next morning (Monday) General Smith ordered the First Brigade forward to relieve it. Since that time I have kept the brigade actively employed night and day on our defenses, furnishing one regiment (the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois) as a working party on the roads to our rear. The First Brigade, after Monday, was withdrawn for a contemplated expedition, and did not return till we were withdrawn from the field.

The unhappy fate of the lieutenant-colonel commanding the Fifty-eighth Ohio (who fell subsequently in the assault on our left) makes it my duty, as it would otherwise have been my pleasure, to testify to his high qualities as a soldier and his dauntless personal courage, which were conspicuous in the advance on the bayou on Saturday. The regiment behaved splendidly.

Col. T. Kilby Smith, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio (who succeeded to the command of the Fourth Brigade after I assumed that of the division), performed every duty with activity, intelligence, and directness most marked. He was swiftly in every part of the field executing my orders, and was tireless in his zeal, enterprise, and devotion. I was sincerely grateful to him.

Unsuccessful though our attempt was, it proved our men to be all we

had hoped of them. There was no skulking timidity displayed and no racing to the rear.

I received Major-General Sherman's orders on the evening of January 2 to withdraw my brigade and march it to the boats that night. By 10 o'clock all our artillery was withdrawn. The infantry was quietly marched. I remained at the ford of the bayou till 5 o'clock in the morning, with two companies of the Fifty-seventh Ohio (under Colonel Rice) as a rear guard, when I withdrew them, and reached the landing about sunrise.

The casualties in the brigade were 11 killed, 40 wounded, and 4 missing; aggregate, 55.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. STUART,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
In Field in front of Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., January 1, 1863.

SIR: On the 26th ultimo, in obedience to the orders of Major-General Sherman, this division effected a landing above Johnson's and in front of Lake's plantations, on Chickasaw Bayou.

Without awaiting the disembarkation of my artillery I directed Colonel De Courcy to push forward and make a reconnaissance in front for the distance of 1½ miles. Near Blake's [Lake's], De Courcy discovered a portion of the enemy and threw forward his skirmishers to feel him. On learning that he had artillery, De Courcy, having effected his reconnaissance, prudently retired.

On the following morning I advanced with my division toward Lake's, where I found the enemy in considerable force. Anxious to effect the reconnaissance in a difficult and complicated field I delayed the attack as long as propriety justified, but finally ordered De Courcy to advance and drive the enemy from his position, which was strong. I ordered up in rapid succession the brigades of Colonels Lindsey and Sheldon, with the batteries of Foster and Lanphere. The attack was spirited and the defense stubborn; but after a contest of two hours the enemy was driven to his strongholds amid the Chickasaw Bluffs, which he succeeded in gaining at a considerable loss of killed and wounded. We buried his dead upon the field, but, with the exception of a dozen of desperate cases, he conveyed his wounded from the field. The enemy had now been driven 1½ miles, and night coming on we bivouacked on the field.

By order of the commander-in-chief Steele's division was to attack the enemy's extreme right, while my division assailed his center, and the First and Second Divisions were to attack his left. Unfortunately Steele became involved in a maze of bayous and lagoons, and a day was thus lost.

On the morning of the 29th the commanding general directed that the attack should be resumed, and upon the enemy's center, by my division, re-enforced by that of Steele. I had the honor to submit my plan of attack, which was approved by General Sherman, and upon a general volley of the artillery of my division a general attack was to be made. I had directed Captain Patterson, engineer, to throw over the advanced bayou in front of the enemy's position a pontoon before daybreak on the morning of the 29th ultimo. By a fatal mistake he bridged a rear bayou.

At daybreak, in company with Colonel Lindsey, I went to the right front to reconnoiter. The bayou was deep and about 8 [80] feet wide, but the bluffs directly beyond were without defenses, the enemy regarding the passage of the bayou at that point as impracticable. I was informed that the bayou would be bridged in two hours, and, in obedience to the order of the commanding general on the previous day, I directed Brig. Gen. F. P. Blair, of Steele's division, to cross the bayou on my left and make a reconnaissance of the ground in his front and hold himself in readiness to advance to the assault with his brigade. I determined to advance in parallel columns.

Informed of the desire of General Sherman that the assault should be promptly made, and appreciating the immense difficulties by which he was surrounded, I directed the troops to be massed, and ordered the signal volley to be fired. The brigades of De Courcy and Blair advanced in splendid style, followed by Brigadier-General Thayer with one regiment, the balance of his brigade having been diverted by mistake. The charge was grand, and the brave soldiers, after having marched a distance of three-quarters of a mile over fallen timber exposed to a destructive fire from the enemy's trenches and batteries, succeeded in reaching his second line; but here they were exposed to such a withering fire that Colonel De Courcy ordered his brigade to retire, and the troops of Blair and Thayer fell back with them. Never did soldiers bear themselves with cooler intrepidity.

Before firing the signal of attack I had ordered Colonel Lindsey, with his brigade, that of Sheldon, and two regiments of Thayer's brigade, to advance to the assault by turning Chickasaw Bayou on the right, in the event that the pontoon was not yet thrown over. This command was not executed, and Lindsey represented it to be impossible, as the narrow point indicated on the right for the crossing was covered by a masked battery. Had the command of Lindsey or the corps of A. J. Smith advanced as contemplated the total rout of the Confederate Army would have been complete.

To my brigade, regimental, and battery commanders and to my personal staff I am happy to express my profound acknowledgments. In fact every officer and soldier discharged his duty in a manner worthy of the cause for which we fight.

It is worthy of note that De Courcy's entire brigade brought back their colors, though the flag of the Sixteenth Ohio was shot to tatters, only shreds remaining on the staff; and the flag of the Twenty-second Kentucky was scarcely less torn and not less dripping with blood.

The loss of my division proper was 875, that of General Blair was 6[illegible]6, and that of the regiment of General Thayer's brigade was 111, in killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. H. HAMMOND, *Chief of Staff.*

HDQRS. 3D DIV., RIGHT WING, 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Steamer Empress, January 3, 1863.

SIR: On the 1st instant, while pressed by many arduous duties, I was requested to report to the commanding general the operations of my division during the affair of the 27th, the action of the 28th, and the battle of the 29th ultimo. I had not received the reports of subordinate commanders nor had I time to review the report I had the honor to submit. Herewith I have the honor to forward those reports, connected with which I will submit a few remarks.

Brigadier-General Blair speaks of having discovered while on his retreat from the enemy's works a broad and easy road running from the left of my position to the enemy's lines. The road is neither broad nor easy, and was advanced over by De Courcy when leading his brigade to the charge. The road General Blair speaks of is the one running from Lake's Landing and intersecting with the Vicksburg road on the Chickasaw Bluffs. Its existence was known to me on the 28th ultimo, but it was left open intentionally by the enemy, and was commanded by a direct and cross-fire from batteries and rifle-pits. The withdrawal of his brigade from the assault by Colonel De Courcy was justified by the failure of the corps of A. J. Smith and the command of Colonel Lindsey to advance simultaneously to the assault. Both had the same difficulties to encounter—impassable bayous.

The enemy's line of battle was concave, and De Courcy advanced against his center; hence he sustained a concentric fire; and the withdrawal of Steele from the front of the enemy's right, on the 28th ultimo, enabled the enemy on the following day to concentrate his right upon his center.

I regret to find from the report of Brigadier-General Thayer some one regiment skulked. This I did not observe, nor is it mentioned by General Blair, though his were the troops which occupied that portion of the field. As far as my observation extended the troops bore themselves nobly; but the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry was peerless on the field, as it ever has been in the camp or on the march. Lieutenant-Colonel Kershner, commanding, was wounded and taken prisoner. He is an officer of rare merit and deserves to command a brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Dister, commanding the Fifty-eighth Ohio, was killed within the enemy's works, and Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, Twenty-second Kentucky, was struck down at the head of his regiment.

I again express my profound acknowledgments to Brigadier-Generals Blair and Thayer, and Colonels De Courcy, Lindsey, and Sheldon, brigade commanders; also to Maj. M. C. Garber, assistant quartermaster; Capt. S. S. Lyon, acting topographical engineer; Lieutenant Burdick, acting ordnance officer; Lieutenant Hutchins, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieuts. H. G. Fisher and Smith, of the Signal Corps; Lieut. E. D. Saunders, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants English and Montgomery, acting aides-de-camp, for the efficient services rendered me. Nor can I close this report without speaking in terms of high praise of the meritorious and gallant services of Captains Foster and Lanphere. Their batteries silenced several of the enemy's works and throughout the operations rendered good service. My sincere acknowledgments are also due to Captain Griffiths, commanding First Iowa Battery, and Captain Hoffmann, commanding Fourth Ohio Battery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. J. H. HAMMOND, *Chief of Staff.*

SIR: Anxious to comply with your repeated orders, written and verbal, on December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, that my report, however, brief, should be at once made out, as the commanding general desired to forward his reports, I gave a general outline of the events of December 28 and 29, so far as they occurred within my command; and in connection with Colonel Lindsey's report I have now to add that, at 2 p. m. of the 29th ultimo, Captain Patterson, engineer, placed in the water and floored six boats; but they did not extend two-thirds of the way across the bayou. In all there were eight boats provided, but two of them were so leaky they immediately filled and sank.

At 3.30 p. m. of that day, convinced that to renew the assault from the center would be but to doom the charging column to certain destruction, I directed Colonel Lindsey to cease his attempts to build a bridge until further orders. In obedience to orders from General Sherman I caused all of the boats to be withdrawn during the night, that they might be sent to the troops on my right, and by whom the bayou was, as I understood, to be crossed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. Charles H. Lanphere, Battery G, First Michigan Light Artillery, of operations December 26-30, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS LANPHERE'S BATTERY,
Yazoo River, Miss., January 1, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report:

My battery was disembarked on the evening of Friday, the 26th ultimo, on the south bank of the Yazoo River, some 20 miles from the mouth.

On Saturday, the 27th ultimo, moved forward in a southeasterly direction with the Second Brigade at 1 p. m. The column, moving very slowly, had only marched about 2½ miles at sunset, at which time hearing sharp skirmishing in the front the column halted. The firing continuing brisk I moved the battery into a field 100 yards to the right of the road and put my guns into position commanding the opposite side of the lagoon upon the left of the road, from which point the enemy's fire seemed most severe. Skirmishing ceasing at dark I was ordered by General Morgan to bivouac for the night where we were.

Sunday, 28th.—Received orders from General Morgan at daylight to report in person to Colonel De Courcy, commanding Third Brigade. I did so at once, and was ordered to bring the battery forward immediately. We advanced about 500 yards and took a position on the right of but near the road, and not over 400 yards from heavy timber in front, from which the enemy commenced a brisk fire of musketry upon us.

Immediately upon our getting into position the battery commenced firing, and from this point kept up a rapid fire for nearly two hours. Our fire from this position was less effective than it would have been had it not been for a lagoon at the edge of the woods, upon the opposite bank of which there was a low levee which prevented the depressing of our guns as much as was desired. I was now ordered to fire slower

At 9 a. m. I sent three caissons to the rear for ammunition. At this point I had 5 men wounded and 4 or 5 horses disabled. About 10 o'clock, the enemy having evidently retired a little, I received orders from Colonel De Courcy to limber up and advance. After moving down into the road (which at this point was very narrow) I advanced my right piece into the woods under a most galling fire, a little to the left and some 500 yards to the front of our old position. The gun was worked here nearly an hour in the very face of the enemy and with great effect. At the same time one of the enemy's batteries having been discovered on a hill well off to the left I put my left gun in position and made an effort to reach it, but, the distance being too great, after firing a few shots the gun was ordered to cease firing.

I was now ordered (11 a. m.) to advance the battery again, which I did as rapidly as possible not only under a terrible fire of musketry, but of artillery, the enemy's batteries having now opened upon us. I now secured a good position, one not only commanding the enemy's rifle-pits but all of their batteries, except two on our extreme left. In this position the battery was worked until night, silencing several of their batteries.

It was with great difficulty that my ammunition could be brought forward fast enough to supply the limbers, and at night it was ascertained that I had only some 40 rounds of shell to the gun left. Three men wounded this afternoon and 2 horses killed. My men were completely exhausted, not having had time to refresh themselves with food or rest during the day.

Monday, 29th.—It was discovered this morning that the enemy had planted several new batteries during the night, one of them directly in our front in which we could see two brass pieces. Their fire was drawn early this morning and replied to with moderation, as I had been ordered to make my ammunition go as far as possible. The new battery alluded to above we silenced early in the morning by exploding their caisson or limber-chest, disabling both guns. At 12 o'clock my last round of ammunition was expended; and having expended 335 rounds to each gun since Sunday morning I was ordered to retire from the field.

I had 3 men wounded this day, 1 of them it is supposed mortally; also 2 or 3 horses disabled. It gives me much pleasure to be able to say that my men behaved themselves with great bravery, never faltering when under the most galling fire, and many of them actually standing at their posts until they fell from sheer exhaustion, and several that were wounded (not severely) wished to return to their posts after their wounds were dressed.

I cannot mention individual cases of bravery without seeming injustice to others. I cannot speak too highly of Lieutenants Wilder, Stillman, and Conkling for their promptness in carrying into execution every command received and their entire disregard of all personal danger.

On Sunday a large limb (cut by a cannon shot) fell, striking Lieutenant Stillman across the breast and carrying him instantly to the ground. I was standing near him at the time, and supposed from the size of the limb that it must have crushed his breast. The bruise was a severe one, but within twenty minutes I again saw him at his post.

Non-commissioned officers (both sergeants and corporals) behaved themselves with the greatest gallantry. Sergeant Lewis was taken sick early on Sunday, and was obliged to retire to the rear. With the exception of one (J. W. McDonald), who has a piece of a shell in one of

his lungs, and it is thought cannot recover, my wounded are doing well, and three or four of them will be able to do duty again in a few days.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. LANPHERE,
Captain, Commanding Lanphere's Battery, Michigan Artillery.

Lieut. E. D. SAUNDERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,
Third Division, Right Wing, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Jacob T. Foster, First Wisconsin Battery, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

HDQRS. FOSTER'S FIRST WISCONSIN BATTERY,
December 31, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the following report of our march from the Yazoo River, at a point about 20 miles from its mouth, where it enters the Mississippi River:

On the morning of the 26th we disembarked and put ourselves in condition for any emergency. Our ammunition was carefully packed and examined. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, hearing a heavy fire in our front, we drew up in battery and remained there during the night, every man at his post.

December 27.—This morning we were ordered to report to Colonel De Courcy and immediately received orders from him to advance. We then marched in column through the woods into the field southwest of the point of disembarkation and formed in line at double intervals, advancing through the scattered trees, between logs, and through bayous until arriving near the house of Mrs. Lake, where we halted and formed in battery, expecting the enemy on our left. We remained at this point nearly two hours, after which we formed into column and moved forward and to the left on the bank of a bayou, known as Chickasaw Bayou, passing Mrs. Lake's house on our right, where we formed in battery, and before we had completed the movement were fired upon by sharpshooters from behind a levee thrown up on the opposite side of a bayou to our left and front. This occurred at 4.30 p. m. The firing now increased and became galling, as it was directed almost entirely on the battery, the enemy being completely sheltered by trees and the levee in their front. Here we fired in almost all directions except to the rear, until the enemy, emboldened by the little injury they sustained, showed their heads above the levee and showered their bullets upon us like rain. Having learned of their position, we opened the whole battery upon them with short-time fuse, which seemed to somewhat distract them; but in a few minutes they were shooting at us as rapidly as ever and with much effect. We then opened with canister at short range, and in a very few minutes swept the ground clean and caused them to cease firing and retreat.

In this engagement we had 3 men wounded, 1 mortally, who died on the 29th, and 4 horses shot and rendered unfit for service. We remained there until dark, when we moved to the right and rear about 400 yards and bivouacked for the night, the men remaining actually at their posts, equipments in hand, and ready at any moment.

December 28.—This morning we moved into a work which had been thrown up during the night by the Forty-second Ohio on the ground which we occupied the evening previous, and where we remained until 10 a. m., when we were ordered forward in front of the levee and lagoon before mentioned and where there was not sufficient room to work our pieces. Lieutenant Webster then went forward and to the right about 400 yards, sheltered by the woods, while Lieutenants Nutting and Hackett and myself remained with the four pieces, intending to silence a battery which was playing upon us severely at that time and seemed to have the range perfectly. Here the bursting of shells, the crashing of trees, the thunder of our own guns, and the showering of bullets seemed enough almost to drive us back, but bravely did our men stand their ground, and although many of them were knocked down, strange to say none were hurt, but several were severely shocked for a moment. Lieutenant Nutting had a shell to burst in the ground about 2 feet under him, raising him several feet into the air and completely stunning him for several minutes without otherwise injuring him. We continued firing at the battery until we silenced it, or at least it ceased firing. The remainder of the battery then moved forward and formed in battery on the left of Lieutenant Webster, who commanded the right section. At this point we fired several rounds, when, night coming on, the noise of the battle ceased and all was silent but an occasional musket-shot.

December 29.—The cannonading was opened at 7.30 a. m. and was truly terrific to us. Shell after shell burst among us and in the air just in front, sending in our midst a hail-storm of bursting shell. At this moment it seemed as if all of their artillery fire was concentrated upon my battery, and continued until about 10 a. m., at which time, not having silenced us, they turned their guns on different parts of the field. During this part of the firing one of the enemy's caissons was blown up, the rear chests of another shot off, and the hind wheel of a third shot from its axle, and such a hot fire was directed upon the latter caisson that they could or did not remove it until after night of the same day. At the time of the charge upon the enemy we discovered that on our right there seemed to come from some canebrakes a galling fire upon our men, when I directed one piece to fire with short-time fuse upon the clump of brakes, which had good effect, seeming to drive them out by the hundred. We continued firing until none came out, and ceased at the time of the repulse.

Too high praise cannot be said of the conduct of my command, of their coolness and bravery. The gunners were particularly self-possessed, always running in front of their guns to see the result of their shot, the smoke obscuring the enemy after each discharge.

I omitted to mention that early in the engagement of the second day the vent of one of my pieces burned and partially blew out, rendering it unsafe to use only by firing very slowly. During the three days we were engaged we used 2,380 rounds of ammunition.

The condition of my men is such that they will soon be ready to enter the field, but are at present much exhausted. This could not be otherwise expected, as the guns were handled as rapidly as light artillery, whereas they are in fact siege pieces, and should have at least 175 men to maneuver them.

Trusting hereafter we may have better success, I am, most respectfully, yours,

JACOB T. FOSTER,
Captain First Wisconsin Battery.

Lieut. E. D. SAUNDERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Lionel A. Sheldon, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations December 27–30, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
December 31, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to make the following report as to the operations of my brigade since leaving the boats:

About 2 p. m. of the 27th instant two of my regiments, to wit, the Sixty-ninth Indiana and One hundred and twentieth Ohio (the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois having been detached to guard the boats), moved from the point of debarkation in rear of Lindsey's brigade to the corn field on Mrs. Lake's plantation. At about 10 o'clock the next day I moved the Sixty-ninth to the white house and the One hundred and twentieth to the bayou about 1 mile below. About noon I was ordered to bring up the One hundred and twentieth and take position in rear of Lindsey. I immediately moved forward and came up with Lindsey a little in advance of and to the right of the point where a section of Foster's battery was engaged with a battery of the enemy. There I remained some twenty minutes under a storm of shells, but received no injury.

Pursuant to orders I then moved the One hundred and twentieth across the bayou to the left of De Courcy's position to support the Forty-ninth Indiana; the Sixty-ninth I moved to a position on De Courcy's left, on the right of the bayou. The enemy at this point very soon opened on us with infantry, and I advanced two companies of the Sixty-ninth about 150 yards and returned the fire. In the skirmishing which then ensued the Sixty-ninth lost 1 killed and 2 wounded. In the mean time I was ordered to cross the bayou to take command of the Forty-ninth Indiana and One hundred and twentieth Ohio and make a vigorous demonstration on the left to attract attention while De Courcy would make a charge in front. I threw forward a line of skirmishers, presenting a concave front to the enemy's works, over which he had his colors hoisted, and opened on him a brisk fire. Then I moved forward the Forty-ninth on the right of my position near to the line of skirmishers with its left well advanced and opened a splendid line of fire at pretty close distance. I did not intend to move forward the One hundred and twentieth until I had well established the Forty-ninth, but being separated from my staff before crossing the bayou I was compelled to give personal attention to everything, and Colonel French, of the One hundred and twentieth, having been previously ordered by some one on General Morgan's staff to advance on the left of the Forty-ninth, which fact I did not know, moved up unexpectedly to me and opened fire, which disconcerted me in my plans. In advancing amid obstacles in line of battle the One hundred and twentieth became crowded together in the center, and receiving a sharp fire from the enemy for the first time (it being a new regiment) some confusion occurred; but through the aid of the faithful and well-directed efforts of Colonel French and Lieutenant-Colonel Spiegel order was soon restored and the regiment put into position. The contest was very sharp for about thirty minutes, both regiments putting a well-directed fire into the enemy's intrenchments. His flag-staff was shot off and the advanced work cleared of its occupants. I continued to advance until reaching the edge of the bayou, when the enemy opened on us with shell and grape, to which we could not reply with any effect. De

Courcy did not charge, as I was informed he would, and I did not deem it advisable to do so unsupported. After a contest of some forty-five minutes I retired, having sustained a loss of 1 captain and 8 privates killed and 53 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded.

At sunset I was relieved by General Blair, when I took position with my brigade on the right of Lindsey and remained for the night. As the Forty-ninth has been under my command only at this time I take occasion to say here that Colonel Keigwin and his officers and men behaved with great skill and gallantry.

On the morning of the 29th instant I advanced the Sixty-ninth to the front at the point where Captain Patterson was to construct a pontoon bridge, where it remained until noon, when I moved my brigade in a position to support Lindsey. The skirmishers of the Sixty-ninth were sharply engaged all the forenoon and met with a loss of 1 killed and 5 wounded. During the forenoon my brigade was subjected to a continuous storm of shells, but escaped damage altogether. At 2 p. m. the One hundred and twentieth was moved to the right of De Courcy and advanced to the bayou, where it skirmished all the afternoon and sustained a loss of 7 wounded. At 9 p. m. it was moved back, leaving a heavy line of skirmishers on the bayou. My brigade was shelled all night, wounding 2 of the One hundred and twentieth at one explosion. I was compelled to change position twice in the night and once during the day.

On the 30th I occupied the front on the right of De Courcy. Little occurred during the day except slight skirmishing. The night was quiet.

My two regiments in the field are new and inexperienced. Colonel Bennett, of the Sixty-ninth, and Colonel French, of the One hundred and twentieth, have conducted themselves with attentiveness, skill, and courage, and officers and men of both have behaved like veterans.

L. A. SHELDON,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Lieut. E. D. SAUNDERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Report of Capt. Louis Hoffmann, Fourth Ohio Battery, of operations December 26–31, 1862.

CAMP AT LAKE'S, MISS.,
December 31, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to introduce the detailed account of the actions of the Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, under my command, during the engagement near the fortifications of Vicksburg, Miss., on December 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31:

December 26 at about 3 p. m. the battery landed at Johnson's farm, on the bank of the Yazoo River, and by order directly marched with the brigade eastwardly about 2 miles, when the first pickets of the enemy, in strong force, were met and driven back.

After a rest during the night on the gained ground, at 7 a. m. on December 27 the battery, accompanied by the other forces of the brigade, marched about 4 miles in a northeasterly direction. Having arrived at the edge of the woods, about 1½ miles west of Fort Morgan, we met the enemy's artillery and were attacked by it. Immediately, by order of General Blair commanding the brigade, one section of the battery

with two howitzers, and soon afterward the whole battery, was put in front of the brigade and fired at the enemy with such good effect that his forces were compelled to retire into their fortifications after 80 shots thrown at the enemy by my battery, which then encamped on said gained battle ground during the following night.

On the morning of the 28th the battery, by order, commenced moving forward with the brigade, but soon afterward it was ordered to leave the brigade by General Blair for the support of General Morgan's division, and consequently was detailed to Captain Foster's artillery battalion of said division, with which it remained until 3 p. m. on December 31, and then, by order, rejoined your brigade for a secret expedition.

The narrative of the actions of the battery during the engagement, when detached to General Morgan's division, forwarded to Brigadier-General Morgan, is as follows:

About 3 p. m. on December 28 the battery was stationed opposite Fort Morgan and ordered to shell the same. It continued its firing during the afternoon until dark and remained in its position during the night.

December 29, at 7 a. m., the battery, by order, reopened its firing at the fort and continued so, with small interruptions, until 2 p. m. About an hour afterward the battery was ordered by Colonel Lindsey to support him at the right flank of General Morgan's division. There it was exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry. In spite, however, of that heavy firing the battery could not be compelled to retreat, but on the contrary it gained ground yard by yard, the cannoneers pulling the pieces forward and firing continually until the battery reached the bank of the bayou surrounding the fort, and in that position the battery remained until 3 p. m. on December 31, when it was ordered to rejoin its brigade for the embarkment with General Steele's division.

In the above engagement, near the bayou, 2 cannoneers and 1 horse of the battery were slightly wounded.

The number of projectiles thrown by the battery on said occasion has not been ascertained yet.

In closing this statement I have to add that the officers as well as the men under my command by their gallant conduct during the engagement have again, as on previous occasions, gained for themselves the name of brave soldiers.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. HOFFMANN,
Captain, Commanding Fourth Ohio Volunteer Battery.

Brig. Gen. F. P. BLAIR,
Comdg. 1st Brig., 3d Div., Right Wing, 13th Army Corps.

No. 15.

Report of Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations December 26–30, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, January 1, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through you, the following report of the action of my brigade from the 26th to the 30th ultimo:

As ordered, I landed my command on the 26th ultimo at the upper

end of Johnson's plantation on Yazoo River, and bivouacked for the night upon the bank.

Agreeably to Orders, No. —, on Saturday morning, the 27th, at 5 o'clock, I was in readiness to march with two days' cooked rations in haversacks, the same order directing me to follow De Courcy's brigade thirty minutes after his rear left the ground. I did so, and kept within supporting distance of him throughout the day, and at night again bivouacked, the men resting upon their arms.

Early on the next morning, the 28th, the firing becoming heavy in front, I at once advanced my command to within easy supporting distance of the advance brigade and remained in position ready for action at a moment's notice, keeping at the same time a strong line of skirmishers on my right flank. At 10 a. m., receiving orders to that effect, I advanced the Third Kentucky Regiment and placed it on the right of De Courcy's line, then engaged with the enemy. Soon after this I received orders to send three companies of skirmishers into the woods across the bayou, upon the left of De Courcy. I immediately sent three companies from the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment as skirmishers, supported by two companies from the same regiment. Hearing them hotly engaged soon after entering the woods, and asking permission and obtaining it, I sent the remaining five companies of the regiment to their support.

This regiment passing entirely from under my personal observation during the remainder of this day, I refer to the reports of Col. James Keigwin, commanding Forty-ninth Indiana, and Colonel Sheldon, who, with one of his own regiments, had gone to the support of Colonel Keigwin, and both of whom speak of the action of officers and men in the highest terms of praise.

With the remaining two regiments of my brigade I was ordered to follow De Courcy, who was charging the woods immediately in front. I did so and came under a raking fire from the enemy's batteries, to avoid which I deployed my command to the right of the dike, over which we were then marching in column. Finding De Courcy harassed from the enemy's skirmishers on the right I immediately waded the lagoon intervening between the ground occupied by him and myself, and with the Third Kentucky Regiment cleared the woods to the bayou at the foot of the enemy's works on our right, and there rested on our arms for the night.

The following morning, the 29th, Captain Patterson's corps of engineers, assisted by a detachment from the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Regiment, attempted to place a pontoon bridge across the bayou in my front, but were driven from the undertaking by a hot fire of musketry and shell from the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries, two of the latter having been erected during the previous night. Receiving notice at this time that there would be a general advance along the whole line and hearing the signal for the same, I moved forward with my whole command (the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment having reported back to me during the previous night) and with the Fourth Ohio Battery, which proved to be short of shell, I opened a heavy fire upon the enemy, under which Captain Patterson, again assisted by a company from the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Regiment, reattempted to construct the pontoon bridge over the bayou; but, notwithstanding our fire was incessant and well directed, the enemy, with a battery and rifle-pit (until then not discovered), succeeded in frustrating the attempt, but not until six boats were properly placed and floored.

Learning at this time the charge of De Courcy upon the enemy's

works was repulsed, and receiving orders to make no further attempt to cross the bayou for the present, I withdrew my command and so disposed them as to screen them from the enemy's fire and again rested upon our arms for the night.

For list of casualties during these two days' engagements I respectfully refer you to memoranda of regimental commanders, herewith inclosed, at present not having time to make detailed reports.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that both officers and men of my command, so far as my observation extended, conducted themselves with becoming gallantry; and to my staff I am under especial obligations, who, by their unceasing exertions and undaunted courage, rendered me great assistance during these two days' engagements.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. LINDSEY,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Lieut. E. D. SAUNDERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 16.

Reports of Col. John F. De Courcy, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

BIVOUAC, *December* 27, 1862.

In accordance with orders received on the 26th I moved my brigade (composed of the Sixteenth [Ohio], Twenty-second [Kentucky], Forty-second [Ohio], Fifty-fourth [Indiana], and Foster's battery) from the boat (left bank of the Yazoo River) and advanced toward the Chickasaw Bayou. In crossing the large open fields, which are known as Lake's farm, the enemy was found in the woods, on the other side of a deep bayou, parallel to my left. I changed front toward this woods with the Twenty-second Kentucky, Fifty-fourth Indiana, and a part of the Forty-second [Ohio]; opened fire with these regiments and the battery. After an engagement of two hours the enemy was driven from the woods on the left, and as by this time night had set in I bivouacked on the ground and ordered the brigade to sleep by their arms. During the night an epaulement was thrown by the Forty-second Regiment, for the protection of Foster's 20-pounder battery.

In this affair the following were the casualties: The Twenty-second Kentucky, 1 killed and 8 wounded; Forty-second Ohio, 2 men wounded; Fifty-fourth Indiana, 1 man killed; Foster's battery, 3 men wounded, 1 mortally, and 4 horses wounded.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Lieutenant SAUNDERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 28, 1862.

SIR: This morning I resumed operations against the enemy, who had taken position in the woods on my front and toward my right. Lan-

phere's Michigan battery came to my assistance and enabled me, with the fire from the infantry, to drive the enemy back several hundred yards, but this only after he had offered stout resistance of about four hours' duration. As soon as I deemed it practicable to do so I advanced the brigade into the woods, and ordering a charge through it the enemy was immediately driven out of it, and I placed the brigade in position in the woods and near the abatis, facing the works on the Chickasaw Bluffs.

The casualties this day were as follows: The Sixteenth Ohio, 30 killed and wounded; Twenty-second Kentucky, 2 men wounded; Forty-second Ohio, 31 killed and wounded; Fifty-fourth Indiana, 30 killed and wounded; Lanphere's battery, 2 men wounded, 2 horses killed and 3 wounded. Lieutenant Stein, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Thomas, acting aide-de-camp, on my staff, had their horses wounded.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Lieutenant SAUNDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 29, 1862.

SIR: At about 11 o'clock this day I received the order to prepare to advance with my brigade and attack the works on the Chickasaw Bluffs on my front. I formed the brigade in the following order: The Twenty-second Kentucky and Fifty-fourth Indiana deployed in line of battle (the former on the right), the Sixteenth Ohio and Forty-second Ohio in rear in double column; the Sixteenth Ohio supported the Fifty-fourth Indiana and the Forty-second Ohio supported the Twenty-second Kentucky.

At ten minutes before 12 o'clock the order to advance was given and the Twenty-second and Forty-second Regiments found themselves immediately engaged under a hot fire in the toils of a nearly impassable abatis of heavy timber. But the gallant labor of these regiments was of no avail for the object in view, as I found that a deep and wide bayou separated the abatis from the open ground which we had yet to traverse before reaching the base of the enemy's works. By this time the Sixteenth Ohio, Fifty-fourth Indiana, and a part of the Twenty-second Kentucky, having a much easier and less encumbered ground to march over, had dashed across the bayou on their front, and by a road had marched up to and deployed on the open ground which sloped up to the works which they were to attack. This attack they began immediately, in splendid style, and nearly accomplished their object, notwithstanding the immense and fearfully-destructive fire which poured in from front, left, right, and even rear, for as soon as these regiments had advanced a few hundred yards toward the works the enemy opened with a battery in rear of the left of their advance.

Seeing that I could not cross the bayou at the point which the Twenty-second Kentucky and Forty-second Ohio had reached I ordered a flank movement by the left through the abatis, and as fast as it was possible and with hearty cheers these regiments moved to the support of the Sixteenth and Fifty-fourth which were just beginning their charge. In a short time the abatis was recrossed, the bayou passed over, and the head of the column emerged on the open ground; too late, however, to afford support or assist in the desperate charge. Notwith-

standing the destructive fire from all sides, which kept mowing down the ranks of the Sixteenth Ohio, Twenty-second Kentucky, and Fifty-fourth Indiana, the brave men composing these corps had nearly crossed the large open space of more than half a mile which lay stretched out before them glacis fashion, when the enemy increased his fire of small-arms and grape to such a degree as to render a farther advance impossible. Finding the retreat begun, and deeming it but the natural result of an advance over such an extent of open ground and under such an amount of concentric fire, I resolved not to expose the Forty-second Ohio to useless destruction. I therefore halted this regiment at the bottom of the road under the bank of the bayou and deployed it to cover the retreat of the repulsed regiments. The Forty-second Ohio, under the command of Lieut. Col. Don A. Pardee, performed this duty with great steadiness, and re-entered our lines in perfect order under the directions of that able and gallant officer.

In this affair the Sixteenth Ohio was commanded by Lieut. Col. P. Kershner, who fell while heading the charge of the regiment. This excellent officer is supposed to be wounded and made prisoner.

The Twenty-second Kentucky was under the orders of Lieut. Col. G. W. Monroe, who was wounded early in the charge. His wound not being a serious one I hope the valuable services of this officer will soon be available. The regiment was brought out of action by Maj. W. J. Worthington.

The Fifty-fourth Indiana was led by Col. F. Mansfield, who handled his young corps and showed his men so good an example as to make them behave with like bravery and constancy of the old regiments at their side.

All these regiments brought back their colors. The praises for the heroic bravery displayed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiments in my brigade this day in the attack on the Chickasaw Bluffs is out of my province in this official report, but I must be allowed to say that no troops of any army could have done better, and perhaps few would or could have done so well.

Lieutenant Stein, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Thomas and Risdon, of my staff, showed their usual cheerful alacrity in seeing all my orders carried out regardless of all or any kind of risks. These officers have been for nearly three days constantly under fire.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Lieutenant SAUNDERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 17.

Report of Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of my division from our base on the Yazoo:

My command debarked at Johnson's plantation on the afternoon of

December 26. Pursuant to instructions Blair's brigade moved forward on the Johnson road, drove in the enemy's pickets, and bivouacked for the night about 2 miles from the landing.

On the morning of the 27th Blair's brigade was detached and I embarked with the other two brigades, with orders to land above the mouth of the Chickasaw Bayou and advance between Chickasaw Bayou and Thompson's Lake. While we were cutting the roads through the timber to the levee Admiral Porter called for troops to cross the river and disperse about 400 sharpshooters that were concealed on the west side of the river and impeding the progress of the gunboats toward Haines' Bluff. I sent the Seventeenth Missouri Infantry.

After having accomplished the work they returned and I proceeded with the whole command, directed by the negro guide whom the general sent to conduct me, to the bluffs. Our progress was considerably retarded by the timber felled across the levee, on either side of which the ground was impracticable for artillery. We soon came to deep water on the right side of the levee, which turned out to be Thompson's Lake instead of Chickasaw Bayou. About sunset General Hovey, whose brigade was on the advance, came upon an outpost of the enemy. After a short engagement the enemy retired. It was now dark and we bivouacked for the night without camp-fires.

The march had scarcely been resumed early next morning when our skirmishers became engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters, concealed in rifle-pits behind the levee. At this point the levee turned to the left and continued in a curve for about 800 yards, the Chickasaw Creek on our right and a timbered marsh on the left. The pioneers were sent forward to clear some obstructions on the levee, covered by Landgraeber's battery. They were immediately fired upon by a battery of the enemy established on the bluff about 800 yards distant, our skirmishers being at the same time hotly engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters. Both the battery and the pioneers were subjected to a murderous fire and the pioneers either killed or wounded, as also were some men of the battery. The axle of one of the pieces was broken; still Captain Landgraeber, nothing daunted in his exposed position, continued to reply to the heavier guns of the enemy. At the same time Colonel Hassendeubel, of the Seventeenth Missouri, was trying to drive the sharpshooters from the rifle-pits to clear the way for our advance. General Hovey exposed himself with our advance in reconnoitering the enemy's position, which was so well chosen that it soon became apparent that we could neither dislodge them nor force our way along the levee without a frightful destruction of life and a probability that no considerable portion could reach the opposite end untouched.

The First Iowa Battery, Captain Griffiths, was brought forward and also opened upon the enemy's battery. After a severe cannonading from our two batteries the enemy deserted theirs. It was then discovered that there was another battery to our left which enfiladed the farther end of the causeway and had a cross-fire on the end toward us. The first battery had a cross-fire on the farther end of the causeway. These batteries were supported by sharpshooters in rifle-pits.

At 4 p. m. I received the general's orders to send him a regiment of infantry if I could not reach the bluffs and follow with the rest with dispatch. My command was occupied all night in re-embarking for Johnson's farm and getting supplies.

Early on the morning of the 29th I moved forward with Thayer's brigade, leaving orders for Hovey to come up as soon as possible. At the white house I met General Morgan, who told me that he was building

a bridge across the bayou, which would occupy two hours; that within thirty minutes thereafter he would have possession of the heights, to a moral certainty.

I received orders from the general commanding to halt the brigade, and, subsequently, to render General Morgan any assistance that he might ask for. General Morgan finally told me that he was going to storm the heights without waiting for the bridge to be completed. He requested me to support the storming party with what force I had. On being informed that Thayer's brigade was at hand and that Hovey's would soon be up, he gave some orders to Thayer in regard to the route which his brigade should take and sent a guide to lead him. After Thayer had passed with the Fourth Iowa Infantry, Colonel Williamson, General Morgan asked me how many troops I had. I told him Thayer's brigade; one of his regiments, however, the Twenty-sixth Iowa, was detached to cut a road, but that I did not know whether any of Hovey's had arrived or not. He then asked me to turn part of the troops a little farther to the right. I therefore directed Col. Charles H. Abbott, of the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, a little to the right, supposing the object of this was to facilitate the crossing of the troops over the bayou by preventing them from all huddling into the same place. At the time I did not know that there was any dry crossing and I presume General Morgan was not aware of the fact. The troops that I directed to the right it seems did not get across the bayou, but General Thayer went gallantly on with the Fourth Iowa, and, instead of being a support to the storming party, was soon in the advance, and entered the enemy's second line of rifle-pits nearly as soon as any. I gave no orders on the field that day except at the suggestion of General Morgan, save that I followed up the movement, encouraging the men while they were advancing and endeavoring to check them when they fell back.

General Hovey's brigade did not get up to the front in time to take part in the assault, but was up very soon after it was over and took position to the left of the bayou, which had been occupied by Blair's brigade previous to the assault, awaiting orders to storm the enemy's position, which his whole command, I am told, was anxious to do.

Although Blair was detached from my command, it would perhaps not be improper for me to report in regard to the part taken by his brigade in the assault. Two of his regiments, Manter's and Schadt's, Thirty-second and Thirtieth Missouri, were detached to support Morgan's batteries. His line was formed in the woods between Thompson's Lake and Chickasaw Bayou, a short distance behind the bayou that connects these two. Between his line and this bayou was an entanglement formed by cutting down small cotton trees, leaving the trees entwined among the stumps. The bed of the bayou was about 100 yards wide, quicksand, and about 15 feet wide water 3 feet deep. The bank on the opposite side was steep and obstructed by abatis, crowned by a line of rifle-pits. On the slope above this was still another line of rifle-pits, and above this on the plateau was the county road, the earth being thrown on the lower side, forming a parapet which covered batteries and sharpshooters. Batteries were also placed on the heights to the right and left, which enfiladed the rifle-pits and the road.

General Blair led his brigade with intrepidity in the face of all these obstacles; leaving his horse floundering in the quicksands of the bayou, and passing over the two lines of rifle-pits, nearly reached the foot of the parapet. Here he turned and saw the storming party from the center of General Morgan's division coming over the first line of rifle-pits. His troops fell fast around him, and among others was Lieut. Col. P.

Dister, of the Fifty-eighth Ohio, whose gallantry had been conspicuous. Col. T. C. Fletcher, of the Thirty-first Missouri, was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Major Jaensch, of the Thirty-first Missouri, was killed.* Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson, of the same regiment, was wounded. Colonel Cavender, of the Twenty-ninth Missouri, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gorgas, of the Thirteenth Illinois, are also mentioned for conspicuous daring in the assault. Col. J. B. Wyman, of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, was killed the day before while bravely leading his men against the enemy.

Perhaps it would not be inappropriate for me to remark that I saw a part of the assaulting party turn their flank to the enemy in front of the second line of rifle-pits and move off to the left behind the bank over which Blair's brigade had passed, and there remain until our troops commenced retreating.

For further particulars I refer you to the subordinate reports. I will also inclose herewith a list of casualties.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED'K STEELE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

Maj. J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I should have mentioned that the officers of my staff—First Lieuts. G. O. Sokalski, W. D. Green, and C. T. Scammon—were on the field and rendered efficient services.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. Frank P. Blair, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou and assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION;
RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December 30, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my brigade on the 28th and 29th instant while attached to the command and under the orders of Brig. Gen. G. W. Morgan, in command of the Third Division, right wing, Thirteenth Army Corps:

On the evening of December 26th the Thirteenth Army Corps, under Major-General Sherman, landed at the plantation of General A. S. Johnston, [?] on the Yazoo River. My brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth Illinois, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Missouri, and Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry Regiments, Captain Hoffmann's Fourth Ohio Battery, and one company of the Tenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, was ordered to march out to reconnoiter and to bivouac 2 or 3 miles from the landing. After marching a short distance our advance skirmishers from the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry drove in the enemy's pickets and captured two horses. We encamped for the night, after pushing the reconnaissance somewhat farther, about the distance designated in our orders.

On the 27th we resumed our march and drove in the enemy's pickets

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*A mistake.

† Imperfect; but see revised statement, p. 625.

in greater numbers than on the preceding day, and upon emerging from the timber at a place known as Mrs. Lake's plantation, where we were ordered to open communication with General Morgan's division, our skirmishers were fired upon by a battery of two guns, planted near the white house on Chickasaw Bayou. A section of Hoffmann's battery was placed in position on our front and silenced the enemy's battery, which was quickly retired from the field. Lieutenant Ballou, commanding Company C, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, was then ordered to make a reconnaissance to our right, to discover the force and position of the enemy. About one hour after the battery was silenced by our fire we found that General Morgan had reached the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou and was disembarking his troops. Lieutenant Ballou returned soon after and reported the enemy beyond the bayou in force. The division of General Morgan L. Smith, which had been ordered to advance on my right, came up about the time the enemy opened on us with his battery, and as all the cavalry under my command had been thrown out on my right to reconnoiter, when we subsequently observed the arrival and landing of the command of General Morgan at or near the mouth of the bayou, General M. L. Smith sent forward his cavalry escort to open communication with him. At the suggestion of General M. L. Smith and by his orders one regiment of my brigade, the Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and one regiment of General Stuart's brigade of the Second Division were sent on our right to skirmish and feel the enemy, reported to be in force beyond the bayou on our right.

The report * of Lieutenant-Colonel Dister, commanding Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry of my brigade, which I herewith transmit, gives an account of the operations of the regiment under this order.

The heavy skirmishing by these two regiments on our right and by the advance of General Morgan's command at the white house showed the enemy in force and strongly intrenched beyond the bayou. My brigade bivouacked for the night on the ground upon which Hoffmann's battery was put in position and silenced the battery at the white house and forced it to retire.

The orders of the day of the 28th placed my brigade in reserve, while General Morgan advanced from the white house and drove the enemy from this position beyond that point, and the division of General M. L. Smith engaged the enemy on the right. At an early hour of the day General M. L. Smith was severely wounded, and at 10 or 11 a. m. I was ordered with my brigade to advance, with my right upon his left. Not being able to cross the bayou at that point with my artillery I ordered Captain Hoffmann, under instructions from General Sherman, to cross his battery over the pontoon bridge then being put up by the advance of General Morgan. I pushed forward as fast as the nature of the ground would permit to the left of General M. L. Smith and engaged the enemy, with my entire brigade, in his rifle-pits and intrenchments in my front, beyond the bayou, and a sharp and brisk encounter silenced his sharpshooters.

In this action Colonel Wyman, of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a gallant and most meritorious officer, whose regiment was first engaged, lost his life; and several others were killed and wounded in this and other regiments of my command while thus engaged in aiding to silence the fire of the enemy's batteries and rifle-pits on the other side of the bayou.

I received an order from General Sherman to withdraw my brigade for the purpose of re-enforcing General Morgan, who was hotly engaged

* Not found.

with the enemy in front of the white house. I immediately withdrew, and was ordered to report to General Morgan by General Sherman, who ordered me to advance my brigade to a position on the right of his center. I proceeded to execute the order, and led up the Thirteenth Illinois in the direction indicated, but soon found that I was exposing my men to the fire of our own batteries as well as those of the enemy, and was ordered by General Morgan to retire the regiment and take position on the left, across the bayou, in the heavy timber facing the right of the enemy. My instructions were to reconnoiter the position of the enemy on this side and prepare to assist in storming his works. The day was so far spent that I was unable to make any reconnaissance. My troops rested upon their arms without fires, and with a very imperfect knowledge of my position I felt it proper to double my pickets.

On the morning of the 29th, when about to make a thorough reconnaissance, I received orders from General Morgan to bring my entire force across the bayou and in rear of his center to aid in resisting an attempt of the enemy to assault his right. This was, however, frustrated before the movement was completed, and I again resumed my position on the left, and in obedience to orders made a personal reconnaissance of the enemy's position in my front, and afterward threw out skirmishers (one battalion of the Thirteenth Illinois) to feel the enemy and observe the ground over which we were directed to charge. It was exceedingly difficult. The works of the enemy on their right were more formidable than from any other approach. Almost every gun and rifle-pit bore upon us and many enfiladed our line of battle. The natural obstructions were certainly as great as from any other direction, and we had not the advantage of as thorough and complete a reconnaissance of the ground, nor had we the facilities of a pontoon bridge to cross the bayou in our front, which was deep and the bottom of it nothing but a treacherous quicksand. The enemy had improved their naturally strong position with consummate skill. The bed of the bayou was perhaps 100 yards in width, covered with water for a distance of 15 feet. On the side of the bayou held by my troops (after emerging from the heavy timber and descending a bank of 8 or 10 feet in height) there was a growth of young cottonwoods, thickly set, which had been cut down by the enemy at the height or 3 or 4 feet and the tops of these saplings thrown down among these stumps so as to form a perfect net to entangle the feet of the assaulting party. Passing through this and coming to that part of the bayou containing water, it was deep and miry, and when this was crossed we encountered a steep bank on the side of the enemy at least 10 feet high, covered with a strong abatis and crowned with rifle-pits from end to end. Above them was still another range of rifle-pits, and still above a circle of batteries of heavy guns which afforded a direct and enfilading fire upon every part of the plateau, which rose gently from the first range of rifle-pits to the base of the embankment which formed the batteries. These formidable works, defended by a strong force of desperate men such as held them on the 29th, would seem to require almost superhuman efforts to effect their capture.

The force under my command in this assault consisted of four regiments of infantry—the Thirteenth Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gorgas; the Twenty-ninth Missouri, Col. John S. Cavender; the Thirty-first Missouri, Col. T. C. Fletcher, and the Fifty-eighth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Dister. Two regiments which formed part of my brigade, to wit, the Thirty-second Missouri, commanded by Col. F. H. Manter, and the Thirtieth Missouri, Lieut. Col. Otto Schadt, had been

detached from my command by the order of the day for the 29th and placed under the immediate command of General Morgan, in the center.

The regiments under my command were drawn up in two lines of battle, about 150 feet apart, the Thirteenth Illinois holding the right front and the Fifty-eighth Ohio in the rear. The Thirty-first Missouri occupied the left front, with the Twenty-ninth in rear. The right company of the Twenty-ninth Missouri and the left company of the Fifty-eighth Ohio formed the rear guard. When the signal of attack was given the brigade rushed with impetuosity to the attack and pressed over every obstacle and through a storm of shell and rifle-bullets, and carried the first and second ranges of rifle-pits with an irresistible charge.

At this point I observed the rapidly-thinning ranks of that portion of my brigade which made the assault under my command, and turned and saw the column from the center of General Morgan coming up over the first range of rifle-pits. Encouraged by this support my gallant troops pushed still farther and to within a short distance of the enemy's last intrenchments. Some reached the foot of these formidable works only to pour out their lives at their base, and among them I must not omit to mention the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Dister, of the Fifty-eighth Ohio, who is said to have fallen dead upon their breastworks. This gallant officer was conspicuous for his efforts to urge forward and encourage his men through the entire charge. Colonel Fletcher, of the Thirty-first Missouri, it is ascertained, was so badly wounded that he fell into the hands of the enemy. It is useless to apply words to eulogize the heroism of those who thus shed their blood for their country.

Major Jaensch, of the Thirty-first, was also killed in the assault, and Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson, of the same regiment, whose report* of the transaction is herewith transmitted, has omitted (from motives of modesty, which only add to the luster of his courage) to allude to a slight wound received in his head. Colonel Cavender, of the Twenty-ninth Missouri, proved himself worthy of the soldier's reputation gained by the scars of Wilson's Creek and Shiloh, and retired from the bloody field only when further efforts were unavailing. Lieutenant-Colonel Gorgas, of the Thirteenth Illinois, displayed admirable coolness and courage, and showed himself well worthy to lead the regiment of the lamented Wyman, who fell on the day previous. It is impossible for me to allude to other instances of individual courage.

The list of casualties in the regiments under my command, embracing nearly one-third of the entire number who went into the field, attests the courage and obstinacy with which they struggled for victory, and which natural obstacles alone placed beyond our grasp.

I only feel it necessary to state that in retiring from the field I passed out of the enemy's works at a point opposite to the left of General Morgan's center, and found the banks on which the rifle-pits of the enemy were situated were approached by a broad and easy road, and that the bayou was bridged precisely at this point, and from thence out to the position of General Morgan was a broad and unobstructed road. It was unfortunate that our reconnaissance had not disclosed this fact before the assault, as it is possible that, by taking advantage of it in time and pressing the assault at a point comparatively so accessible with greater numbers, a different result might have been attained.

Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brig., Fourth Div.

Captain MONTGOMERY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* Not found.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
January 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to state that the broad and easy road spoken of by Brigadier-General Blair is the same road over which the brigade of De Courcy advanced to the charge, and the same road over which he retired after the repulse of our troops. That road remained in our possession from the afternoon of the 28th ultimo until the night of the 1st instant, when our forces retired to the boats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. H. HAMMOND, *Chief of Staff.*

The road referred to by General Blair was known to me and was the line of Morgan's attack. It was reconnoitered by me in person the day before and on the morning of the 29th, the day of the final assault.

The pontoon bridge ordered to be constructed was placed about 700 yards to the right, or south, of the road, and was designed as auxiliary, to enable his division to pass over the bayou at two points at the same instant of time. Blair crossed, in making his attack, about 300 yards to the left, or north, of the same road. The enemy, in leaving this road partially unobstructed, did so to enable his pickets and advance to fall back in his fortified position, trusting with full and well-founded confidence in his batteries and rifle-pits to prevent our using it.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

*Recapitulation of the loss in killed and wounded of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.**

	Officers killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men killed and wounded.
13th Illinois	4	8	151
29th Missouri	3	5	178
31st Missouri	1	9	207
58th Ohio	4	7	100
Total	12	29	636

Among the killed and wounded are counted those men who are now in the hospitals of the enemy.

The haste required to present this report makes it impossible to present it with greater accuracy. About 1,800 men were marched into action.

JAMES PECKHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General BLAIR,
Commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, &c.

* But see revised statement, p. 625.

*Loss sustained by the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, in the assault upon Chickasaw Bluffs, December 29, 1862.**

	Officers killed.	Officers wounded and missing.	Privates killed, wounded, and missing.
13th Illinois	1	9	153
29th Missouri	3	7	178
31st Missouri	1	9	207
58th Ohio	1	10	100
Total	6	35	638

In the above only those are numbered among the killed who are known to be so. The killed, wounded, and missing include all not accounted for.

JAMES PECKHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 19.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, December 31, 1862.

Brief report of the action of my brigade, being the Third, of Steele's division, in conjunction with General Morgan's division, on the 29th instant:

About 2 p. m. on the 29th I received an order from General Steele to move my brigade, composed of five Iowa regiments and the First Iowa Battery, forward to the support of General Morgan. On reaching General Morgan he requested me to take my infantry and cross the bayou, enter the enemy's works, and take the hill. By advice of General Morgan I dismounted and directed all officers mounted to do the same, as we would be sure to draw the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters if mounted. The Fourth Iowa, Col. J. A. Williamson, was on the right. I took my place at the head of the column and moved forward by the right flank. We crossed the bayou and went over the enemy's outside works. I then directed Colonel Williamson to deploy his regiment to the right and extend them as skirmishers. We were still advancing in front of the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries and crossed over a high rail fence. On seeing the ground I at once formed my plan to move up the hill, when, looking back for my other regiments, to my amazement none were to be seen and none coming, for I could then see back to the point from which I had started. I could not account for it. I had supposed that five regiments were following me. I found myself within the enemy's works with but one regiment. I then went back to the intrenchments, where I had seen, as we went over, a regiment of our troops lying in the ditch, entirely protected from the rebel fire. I ordered and begged them, but without effect, to come forward and support my regiment, which was now warmly engaged. I do not know what regiment it was.

* But see revised statement, p. 625.

On returning to Colonel Williamson I observed our forces, which had entered the works away to my left, retiring, which of course added to our extreme peril. The Fourth Iowa was then drawing the concentrated fire of all the enemy's batteries and rifle-pits. I directed Colonel Williamson to hold the position, if possible, till I could get up re-enforcements, but if he could not, to retire. Being on foot and completely exhausted, and the distance back so great, before regiments could be moved forward Colonel Williamson was compelled to bring off his regiment, which he did in good order. It was nothing but slaughter for it to remain. During the half hour it was there 7 men were killed and 104 wounded.

On inquiring of Colonel Abbott, of the Thirtieth Iowa, which was next in line to the Fourth Iowa, why he did not follow the Fourth, I found that after I had started he had been ordered by General Steele in person to turn off to the right to take another position. I had directed the commander of each regiment to follow the preceding one. The second regiment of my column being turned aside it broke my line, cutting off four regiments without my knowledge, leaving the Fourth Iowa going ahead alone.

The conduct of Colonel Williamson, his officers, and men through this trying ordeal is worthy of the highest praise.

Before I left I had placed my battery, the First Iowa, at the disposal of General Morgan, where it was actively engaged the rest of the day.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General MORGAN,
Comdg. Third Div., Right Wing, Thirteenth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
January 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

Thayer had only five regiments, one having been detached to make a road.

FRED'K STEELE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 20.

Report of Col. James A. Williamson, Fourth Iowa Infantry, of skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou and assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Battle-field near Vicksburg, Miss., December 30, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the battle before Vicksburg on the 28th and 29th instant by the Fourth Iowa Infantry.

Early on the morning of the 28th I took the position assigned me on the right of the brigade. In obedience to the orders of the general commanding the brigade I detailed 30 men from my regiment, under command of First Lieut. E. C. Miller, of Company G, to act as pioneers and skirmishers. Of these 30 men 1 was killed and 5 wounded during

the day. The regiment remained in position on the right of the brigade all day, at intervals under the fire of the enemy's artillery, without becoming generally engaged. Late in the evening the regiment fell back with the brigade to the transports and re-embarked during the night and moved down the river 2 or 3 miles.

At daylight on the 29th the regiment again debarked and took the advance of the brigade, marching about 2 miles, to a point near where General Morgan's division was engaging the enemy. At this point the regiment was commanded to halt, where it remained until about 3.30 o'clock, when I received orders from the general commanding the brigade to charge the enemy's intrenchments, about one-half mile distant, near the base of the hill. There is near the base of the hill a slough, or, more properly, a swamp, which could only be crossed at one place (a narrow causeway which had been constructed), and at that only by the flank of the regiment. As the head of the column emerged from the crossing it became exposed to a terrific fire of musketry from the intrenchments in front and also to a fire from the enemy's batteries on the right and left flanks. These batteries were so situated as to perfectly command this point. After effecting the crossing the head of the column filed right, the left coming forward into line, the right resting on and inside (the side next the enemy) of a strong abatis, which had been formed by the enemy for his own protection. Here I was informed by the general commanding the brigade that contrary to his orders the regiment was not supported by others, and that I should hold the position I then had until he could ascertain if support was coming, providing I could do so, leaving me to judge of that matter for myself. I held the position about thirty minutes under a fire which cannot be described. At the end of this time, seeing that I had no support and that none was coming; that my regiment was the only one on the field; that my officers and men were suffering dreadfully from a fire which could not be returned effectively, I gave the order to fall back, which was accomplished in good order though with great loss.

The regiment went into this action with 480 men and officers, of whom 112 were killed and wounded.

Among the killed was Lieut. E. C. Miller, of Company G, who had command of the 30 men on the 28th. No braver officer has fallen in his country's cause. Under any circumstances the loss of so many brave men is a matter to be deeply deplored, but in this instance it is doubly painful, as no advantage commensurate with the loss was obtained.

The officers and men of the regiment join me in tendering the general commanding the brigade our earnest, heartfelt thanks, both for the part he took in the charge, going as he did at the head of the column, and for the manner in which he spoke of the action of the regiment in the field.

It would be invidious to speak of individual acts of bravery, as all did well. Every officer and man did his whole duty and regretted that he could do no more.

Hereto attached you will find a list of the killed and wounded.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Iowa Infantry.

Captain BLACKER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Fourth Div.,
Thirteenth Army Corps, Right Wing.

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 625.

No. 21.

Report of Col. Charles H. Abbott, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, of skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou and assault on Chickasaw Bluffs.

HDQRS. 30TH IOWA INFTY., 3D BRIG., 4TH DIV., 13TH A. C.,
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

GENERAL: Agreeably to your order of the 9th inst. I have the honor to submit my report of the part my regiment took in the action of the 28th and 29th of December, 1862, at Haines' Bluff, near Vicksburg, Miss.:

On the morning of the 28th ultimo, by your order, I moved my regiment forward toward the point of attack and took position immediately in the rear of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, supporting the battery in our front, where we remained until about 4 o'clock p. m., when we were by your order remanded to the river, with orders to embark on transport Stephen Decatur and drop down to Johnson's plantation.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo we were ordered to disembark and by you placed in position in rear of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, with orders to keep close up and follow them. When we had advanced to within range of the enemy's guns and they, having discovered our position, commenced shelling us we were ordered by your aide, Captain Richardson, to lie down and make ourselves as secure as possible under the levee, the Fourth Iowa Infantry being in a like position in our front on the opposite side of the levee, in which position we remained until ordered by your aide-de-camp to fix bayonets and advance, following the Fourth Iowa Infantry, which had got 10 or 12 rods in advance.

I immediately put my regiment under a double-quick, and had advanced but a few rods when I was met by Brigadier-General Steele, who checked us and ordered me to leave my horse, cross the next bayou in any way we could get across, and take my regiment to the right into the woods and deploy as skirmishers. I put my regiment again under a double-quick and advanced to the extreme right of the Fourth Division. I then advanced my regiment in line of battle to within a few rods of the fallen timber, in which was heavy firing of musketry. I then ordered them to lie down; ordered the right and left flanking companies forward as skirmishers into the fallen timber. They went in and soon reported that the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry already occupied the ground and were engaged with the enemy, who were posted in rifle-pits. I then ordered those companies back to their position in the regiment. The Third [First?] Wisconsin Battery, immediately upon our right, was supported by a part of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, while the skirmishers of the Thirteenth Infantry on our front were unsupported. I sent my orderly to General Steele for further orders, who returned with orders to remain where we were. While my orderly was absent to see General Steele a captain, representing himself as the aide-de-camp of General Smith, came to us and inquired what regiment we were and told me the position of my regiment was all right, lying upon the ground in front of the enemy. We had 3 men severely and 1 slightly wounded.

We remained under fire from about noon until 4 o'clock p. m., when we were ordered to return. I accordingly marched my regiment near the position occupied by General Steele and reported to him and then to you, who came up soon after. I was ordered by you into camp to the rear.

With sentiments of high regard, I remain, general, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES H. ABBOTT,
Colonel Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER, *3d Brig. 4th Div., 13th A. C.*

No. 22.

*Report of Acting Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. Navy, commanding Mississippi Squadron, of operations of the Ram Fleet.**

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
Mississippi River, January 5, 1863.

SIR: In my different communications relating to the operations on the Yazoo River I omitted to mention the services of the ram fleet. I intended to have made a separate report, but have been unable to do so sooner.

From his first connection with this squadron Col. Charles Rivers Ellet, the immediate commander of the ram fleet, has displayed great zeal in carrying out my orders; and when we have been threatened at different points, and having no vessel to send from Cairo, he has on two occasions furnished vessels at an hour's notice. When the expedition started down the river the ram fleet was with us, and our main dependence in case we should encounter other rams. We had none of the navy proper. Although, like ourselves, half-manned, the ram fleet was ready to do anything required of it.

In ascending the Yazoo River (the Queen of the West) Capt. E. W. Sutherland and Master T. O'Reilly were very efficient in repelling the sharpshooters, their construction enabling them to fire over the banks, which our iron-clads could not do. Captain Sutherland kept unceasing watch in advance of the fleet while our boats were at work and won golden opinions by his assiduity.

On the night of December 31, when it was intended to assault the batteries by land and water, Colonel Ellet took upon himself the perilous duty of running up in the Lioness in face of the batteries to clear out the torpedoes or break the wires and to plant torpedoes on the raft, which had a battery at each end of it. No doubt he would have performed it or lost his life or his vessel.

I have great confidence in the commander of the rams and those under him, and take this opportunity to state to the Department how highly I appreciate the commander and his associates.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, Comdg. Mississippi Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 23.

Report of Col. Charles R. Ellet, U. S. Army, of operations of the Ram Fleet.

U. S. STEAM-RAM MONARCH, *January 3, 1863.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that on December 30, 1862, Admiral Porter accepted a plan which I proposed to him for clearing the Yazoo River of torpedoes and thus enable the gunboats to get within close range of the enemy's batteries on the bluffs.

My plan was to attach to the bow of a swift and powerful steamboat

* See Porter to Sherman, February 3, 1863, and inclosures. Appendix, Part II, pp. 882–889.

a strong frame-work, consisting of two heavy spars 65 feet in length, firmly secured by transverse and diagonal braces and extending 50 feet forward of the steamer's bow. A cross-piece 35 feet in length was to be bolted to the forward extremities of these spars. Through each end of this cross-piece and through the center a heavy iron rod, 1½ inches in diameter and 10 feet long, descended into the river, terminating in a hook. An intermediate hook was attached to each bar 3 feet from the bottom. The three bars were strengthened by a light piece of timber half-way down, through which they were passed and bolted.

I proposed to secure this rake to the bow of the steam-ram Lioness and run her at full speed up the river. The torpedoes are sunk in the water, but the cords by which they are fired are attached to buoys floating on the surface. My belief was that the curved hooks of the rake would catch these cords, and, driven by the powerful boat, would either explode the torpedoes or tear them to pieces and break the ropes, thus rendering them harmless to succeeding vessels. As there would be at least 45 feet of water between the point of explosion and the bow of my vessel I anticipated no damage would be done the boat. If the rake was destroyed a new one could be easily constructed. The design was to obviate the necessity of sending men out in small boats to fish for the torpedoes under a tremendous fire from regiments of rebel sharp-shooters stationed in rifle-pits along either shore. This had been the plan hitherto pursued and found impracticable. The Cairo was blown up by a torpedo while protecting the men who were searching for them.

By Admiral Porter's order I commenced the construction of a rake on the night of December 30. It was finished on the following day. Great credit is due Mr. George W. Andrews, carpenter of the Monarch, for his exertions in getting it ready. He worked upon it all night, and the next day in the water, and its speedy completion was mainly due to his efforts. We experienced great difficulty in procuring material, and were compelled to cut and haul the green timber on the bank at night. The wood was very heavy and sunk in the water. I was compelled to sustain the frame by the strongest chimney-guys I could find, bolting them through the bulwarks of the Lioness. When finished it worked to the greatest satisfaction, and the Lioness was in her place at the head of the fleet on the night of the intended attack, awaiting orders to move. She carried alongside in an open barge fifteen barrels of gun-powder, which I was instructed by Admiral Porter to place on the raft and ignite after reaching it. During her whole passage up and at the raft itself the Lioness would have been under the fire of the enemy's batteries. The plans of the commanding officer were changed and the attack did not take place. I returned and destroyed, by Admiral Porter's order, such portions of the raft as could not be retained.

I think it is only just, however, to the 35 brave men who volunteered to accompany me on this expedition to send you their names. I hope, notwithstanding the probability that the Lioness would have been destroyed, that you will approve of my having proffered her and my men for the purpose required. The removal of the torpedoes was essential to the advance of the iron-clads and consequently to that of our army.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES RIVERS ELLET,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED W. ELLET,
Commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. Edwin W. Sutherland, commanding the Queen of the West, of operations December 23–27, 1862.

U. S. RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST,
Mississippi River, January 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this boat in the late expedition up the Yazoo River:

On the morning of December 23 I got under way, in obedience to orders of Flag-Officer Capt. Henry Walke. This boat was preceded in order by a tug and the gunboat Signal, with the gunboat Baron de Kalb bringing up the rear, the object of the expedition being to clear the river of torpedoes and other obstructions and secure a landing for the army.

Upon arriving at Johnson's plantation I commenced shelling the woods to protect the tug. Proceeding half a mile farther the tug suddenly received a volley of musketry, followed by successive discharges at this and the other boat. I immediately advanced with this boat, covering the tug with the rifled gun and throwing canister from the port batteries. The enemy appearing on both sides of the river the firing was brisk until 3 o'clock in the evening, when, a large part of the fleet coming up, the action was discontinued. Captain Gwin, of the Benton, now assumed command, and by the courtesy of that gallant officer this boat was permitted to lead the advance, for which favor I am the more indebted, inasmuch as he took upon himself the responsibility of deviating from the instructions of Admiral Porter, the purport of which were that the rams should remain in the rear.

Early on the morning of the 24th I reconnoitered with this boat up to the wreck of the Cairo and found the river clear. The fleet moved up and this boat crossed the line of a torpedo before I discovered it. I reported it to Captain Gwin, when we sent out several boats to remove it. While so doing the enemy fired into them such a volley as to plainly indicate the impracticability of ever destroying the torpedoes by that means. The enemy now opened a galling and severe fire on all the boats and especially on this. My men gave three hearty cheers and returned their fire with such spirit and accuracy as to elicit repeated cheers from the flag-ship. I remained at this point to engage the enemy, and the firing was heavy and incessant on both sides during the entire day. The other boats, at some distance in the rear, confined their efforts to the earthworks at the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou and below.

The events of the 24th clearly foreshadowed the danger, in fact demonstrated the imposibility, of removing the torpedoes by sending out men for that purpose in open boats. The enemy were effectually sheltered in rifle-pits, which extended in almost unbroken continuity to the fort at the bluffs.

The morning of the 25th I patrolled the river from 12 o'clock until daylight with this boat, and then took the position I had the day before and continued the fire up to the morning of the 27th, but could not succeed in driving the rebels from their works.

On the 27th the command of General Steele moved up to enfilade the levees. I then advanced with this boat, the iron-clad vessels, two abreast, following at a distance of 400 yards and other boats of the fleet bringing up the rear. My instructions were to cover the small boats engaged in taking up the torpedoes and to unmask a battery supposed

to be on the left bank of the river. I labored under the greatest disadvantage for the want of a glass. Advancing too far the officer commanding signaled my recall. I could not distinguish the signals, and moved up to encounter the enemy, who appeared in heavy force on the right with several batteries of field artillery. Observing that the fleet did not support I turned and saw the signal of recall. I found then that my pilot, Mr. McKay, had allowed the boat to drift into shore, and was detained half an hour in getting afloat again. I rejoined the fleet and made the necessary explanation to the officer commanding.

About 12 o'clock I again advanced, the other vessels following as before, until drawing the fire from the rebel fleet I withdrew out of range of the enemy's guns, and thus terminated the active part taken by this boat in the expedition. For several days subsequent to this I lay at anchor near the plantation of Benson Blake, an officer of some note in the rebel army.

As most of the danger we incurred from torpedoes and the rebel fire was met with at this plantation I considered it proper to destroy some of the buildings, especially a valuable piece of machinery, which, from its commanding position on Gascon Bayou, could have been used to annoy us by the rebels. I directed a torpedo to be removed from the river to this building and had it exploded with a port-fire, which utterly demolished the building.

You will perceive that from December 23 to 27, inclusive, this vessel was under an almost constant fire, and from the nature of the enterprise and necessity of constant vigilance night and day the nerve and endurance of my men were tried severely, and their bravery and perseverance deserve the highest commendation.

The officers under my command (with few exceptions) rendered me much assistance, being obedient to orders and attentive to their duties. Mr. Townsend, engineer-in-chief, deserves particular mention for skillfully managing the engines, and at a critical moment, when the ventfield was blown out of the rifled gun, he replaced it with a new one in time for the piece to render most efficient service.

During the five days engaged I fired from all the batteries 78 boxes of ammunition, and I would fain believe that we inflicted a heavy loss upon the enemy; but I cannot lay the unction to my soul, as they were too well protected by their rifle-pits.

The loss on this boat was none killed and one slightly wounded.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

EDWIN W. SUTHERLAND,
Captain Commanding U. S. Ram Queen of the West.

Col. CHARLES RIVERS ELLET,
Commanding Ram Fleet.

No. 25.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, of operations December 21, 1862–January 2, 1863.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, Miss., February —, 1863.

GENERAL: On December 21, [1862], while at Grenada awaiting the approach of the enemy in that direction, information was received that

his large fleet of gunboats and transports was moving down the Mississippi River for the supposed purpose of attacking Vicksburg. Brig. Gen. [J. C.] Vaughn's brigade of East Tennesseeans was at once ordered to that point.

On the 24th definite and reliable information reached me that the enemy's gunboats had arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo River, 6 miles above Vicksburg, and that his transports were not far in their rear. Thereupon Brig. Gen. [John] Gregg with his brigade was immediately sent forward.

On the 25th [I] left Grenada and reached Vicksburg at 12 m. on the 26th. While on the route the Fortieth Alabama Regiment, Col. [A. A.] Coleman, was ordered from Columbus to Vicksburg. On my arrival I found the enemy's gunboats were engaged in shelling the banks of the Yazoo River up to the vicinity of the first bluffs at Snyder's Mill, and under their cover he was disembarking his troops from his transports.

Snyder's Mill is situated 13 miles north of Vicksburg, on a bluff which overlooks the Yazoo River. At this point a strong battery had been planted and the river blockaded by a raft. Swamps, lakes, and bayous running parallel with the river intervene between the bank and the hills, and leave but four practicable approaches to the high ground from Snyder's Mill to the Mississippi River, but all outside of the fortifications erected for the defense of Vicksburg: one in Blake's field, running along his levee nearly at right angles with the river; the next about a mile below, along the Chickasaw Bayou; the third passing through a dry part of the lake opposite to an Indian mound, and the fourth by a road leading from Johnson's by the race track. Before my arrival Major-General Smith had arranged his guns and disposed of his troops so as to guard these several approaches, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. [S. D.] Lee.

On this day skirmishing began soon after the disembarkation of the enemy's troops, which resulted in driving his advanced parties from Mrs. Lake's plantation into the swamps bordering the river.

On the 27th, at an early hour, demonstrations in force were made at the Indian mound, Chickasaw Bayou, Blake's Levee, and Snyder's Mill, thus showing on the part of the enemy accurate knowledge of all the approaches.

About 2 o'clock three of the enemy's gunboats moved up to attack our battery at Snyder's Mill, and continued a heavy firing for three hours, when they returned down the river. Our guns were handled with spirit and precision, and the officers and men deserve the highest praise for their gallant conduct during the engagement.

About the time of the attack at Snyder's Mill another was made along the Chickasaw Bayou with great violence and in heavy force. This was gallantly and successfully met by the Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment, two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, and a section of Capt. [Jeff. L.] Wofford's battery, all under command of Col. [W. T.] Withers, First Mississippi Artillery.

During the evening and night of this day Brigadier-Generals Vaughn and Gregg, with their brigades, arrived from Grenada, and also Brig. Gen. [Seth M.] Barton and his brigade, of Maj. Gen. [Carter L.] Stevenson's division. Before daylight they were moved to the front and Brigadier-General Vaughn assigned to the command of the left, at the race course; Brigadier-General Barton to the center, fronting on the Indian mound, and Brigadier-General Lee to the right, reaching to Snyder's Mill. Brigadier-General Gregg at first was held in reserve

with his troops, but was subsequently placed in position between Generals Vaughn and Barton.

On the 28th, at 4.30 a. m., the enemy opened fire with his sharpshooters and six pieces of artillery on the rifle-pits in front of the Indian mound and the section of artillery upon it. The Thirty-first Louisiana Regiment, under Col. [Charles H.] Morrison, occupied the trenches, and during the day was re-enforced by five companies of the Fortieth Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson. The enemy's fire was kept up with great vigor and without intermission throughout the day. In the evening it was so severe that our men were unable to stand to their guns on the mound, when two sections of Maj. [M. S.] Ward's artillery were ordered up to aid in preventing the enemy from planting a battery in close range, which was successfully effected.

On the previous night the command of Colonel Withers was removed from Chickasaw Bayou to Blake's Levee, and the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana Regiment, Col. [Allen] Thomas, of Lee's brigade, was sent to occupy Withers' position of the previous day.

About daylight the enemy, with six pieces of artillery, supported by at least a brigade of infantry, opened a heavy fire upon this gallant regiment, which held him in check until 12 m., when it retired in good order. The enemy, elated with his success, followed rapidly, but his progress was soon checked by a well-timed volley from the Twenty-sixth Louisiana Regiment, commanded by Col. [Winchester] Hall, which occupied the rifle-pits hurriedly thrown up opposite the dry part of the lake.

On the same morning another strong column advanced upon the position held by the Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment, Forty-sixth Mississippi, Lieut. Col. [W. K.] Easterling, and [Capt. Robert] Bowman's battery, all under command of Colonel Withers, on Blake's Levee, which was resisted in gallant style and the enemy finally driven back with heavy loss, the Forty-sixth Mississippi and two Napoleons, under Lieut. [Frank] Johnston, doing admirable service.

On the conclusion of this day's fighting it seemed highly probable that on the next the enemy would make the attempt to carry our position by assault. The dispositions were made accordingly. The works were repaired and strengthened, some additional trenches dug, and just before daylight it was deemed advisable, owing to its isolated position, to withdraw the Twenty-sixth Louisiana Regiment.

On the 29th, about 9 o'clock, the enemy was discovered in his attempt to throw a pontoon bridge across the lake. In this he was foiled by a few well-directed shots from a section each of Wofford's and Ward's batteries, that of the latter commanded by Lieutenant Tarleton.

About 10 o'clock a furious cannonade was opened on General Lee's lines. This ceased about 11 o'clock, when a whole brigade—about 6,000 strong, understood to have been Brig. Gen. [F. P.] Blair's, though not led by him in person—emerged from the woods in good order and moved gallantly forward under a heavy fire of our artillery. They advanced to within 150 yards of the pits when they broke and retreated, but soon rallied, and dividing their forces sent a portion to their right, which was gallantly driven back by the Twenty-eighth Louisiana and Forty-second Georgia Regiments with heavy loss. Their attack in front was repulsed with still greater disasters. By a handsome movement on the enemy's flank the Twenty-sixth and part of the Seventeenth Louisiana threw the enemy into inextricable confusion, and were so fortunate as to capture 4 stands of regimental colors, 21 commissioned officers, 311 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 500 stand of

arms. The Third, Thirtieth, and Eightieth Tennessee Regiments occupied the rifle-pits in front and behaved with distinguished coolness and courage.

During this assault upon the right the enemy in force was endeavoring to carry our center, commanded by General Barton, by storm. Five resolute efforts were made to carry our breastworks and were as often repulsed with heavy loss. Three times he succeeded in mounting the parapet and once made a lodgment and attempted to mine. The Fifty-second Georgia, Col. [C. D.] Phillips, re-enforced Colonel Morrison's and Col. Abda Johnson's regiments early in the day. These troops and the line of skirmishers, formed of companies from the Fortieth and Forty-second Georgia, behaved with distinguished courage and steadiness throughout. At this point the enemy did not give up his attack until night-fall.

On the left, commanded by Brigadier-General Vaughn, the heavy abatis prevented the approach of the enemy except with sharpshooters, who advanced continuously, but were met firmly by his East Tennesseeans.

Our sharpshooters everywhere, by their coolness, vigilance, and accuracy of aim, rendered the most valuable service and contributed greatly to the general result.

On the evening of the 29th Major-General Stevenson arrived at Vicksburg, and by reason of seniority was assigned to the command of the troops in front of the enemy.

On the 30th, although the enemy still occupied his position in front of our lines, the firing was confined to the sharpshooters on either side.

Maj. Gen. [Dabney H.] Maury arrived during this day from Grenada with a portion of his division and was assigned to the command of the right wing, reaching from the signal station to Snyder's Mill.

On the 31st the enemy sent in flag of truce, asking permission to bury his dead and care for his wounded, which was granted.

On January 1 it became evident that some new movement was on hand, and on the 2d it was ascertained that the enemy was re-embarking. General Lee was sent with five regiments to harass him in this operation. The noble Second Texas, whose fortune it was to be in advance of the assaulting column, charged and routed the enemy, formed on the bank of the river, and continued (although under the incessant fire of twelve gunboats) their attack on the crowded transports until they passed beyond range.

It is deeply to be regretted, however, that Lieut. Col. [W. C.] Timmins of this regiment, a brave and gallant soldier, who had just recovered from the effects of a wound received at Corinth, was in this action mortally wounded at the head of his regiment.

During these several engagements our entire loss was 63 killed, 134 wounded, and 10 missing. I have reason to believe the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was not less than 2,000.

For a more detailed statement of the military operations along our lines, running through a period of several days and resulting in the signal repulse of the enemy at all points, I must refer you to the reports of the different commanders engaged, which I have the honor to inclose herewith.

During the attack our officers and men behaved most admirably. Without exception they have merited the highest encomiums. They endured fatigue and exposure with patience and cheerfulness. They met the enemy—greatly outnumbering them—with resolution and unflinching courage. Those to whom I would call your particular attention

as entitled to the highest distinction are the Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-first Louisiana Regiments; Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiment and First Mississippi Artillery and Ward's Battalion of Light Artillery; Fortieth, Forty-second, [and] Fifty-second Georgia Regiments, and Third, Thirtieth, and Eightieth Tennessee Regiments.

The commanding officers of their respective regiments deserve the highest praise for their good conduct, and I do not consider that I detract from the merits of others by calling your particular attention to Col. Edward Higgins, who commanded our batteries at Snyder's Mill; to Colonel Withers, who first commanded the force at Chickasaw Bayou and afterward at Blake's Levee; to Colonel Thomas, who so gallantly checked the advance of the enemy along the Chickasaw Bayou; and to Colonel Hall, who arrested his progress after Colonel Thomas was forced to retire; and to Colonel Morrison, who occupied the trenches in front of the Indian mound from first to last. They deserve well of their country.

To Major-General Smith the defenses of Vicksburg have been intrusted, and he is entitled to the highest credit for the disposition of his troops and for his arrangements for defense, which rendered the place almost impregnable.

To Brigadier-General Lee, to whom was confided at first the immediate command of all the troops from the race course to Snyder's Mill, great praise is due for his energy, courage, and ability, which showed him fully equal to the responsibility devolved upon him. His conduct throughout deserves your especial consideration.

Brigadier-General Barton, intrusted with a most important command, behaved with distinguished coolness, energy, and gallantry.

Brigadier-Generals Vaughn and Gregg, though not so prominently involved in the several actions with the enemy, yet performed their respective duties in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Major-Generals Stevenson and Maury, arriving too late to participate in the more active parts of the engagement, displayed the utmost zeal and increased the general confidence of our soldiers in their ability to hold our advanced positions against any numbers the enemy might bring against them.

To those members of the staff who were with me—Maj. J. Thompson, inspector-general of department, and Lieut. J. H. Morrison, aide-de-camp—I am especially indebted for the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged every duty devolved upon them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

VICKSBURG, *January* 2, 1863.

The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon our position here, has re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of intrenching tools and other property, and apparently has relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

VICKSBURG, *January* 2, 1863.

The enemy has re-embarked and gone down the Yazoo, leaving a large quantity of intrenching tools and some other property. Some of his gunboats are up the Yazoo River. He has been shelling the woods.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Jackson, Miss.

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VICKSBURG, *January* 3, 1863.

The enemy is reported as re-embarking. There is no doubt he is doing so in part.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Jackson, Miss.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Vicksburg, January* 8, 1863.

The lieutenant-general commanding this department desires to express to the troops of this command his high appreciation of their gallant defense of this important position. All praise is due them, not alone for so bravely repulsing the renewed assaults of an enemy vastly superior in numbers, but equally for the cheerful and patient endurance with which they have submitted to the hardships and exposure incident to ten successive days and nights of watchfulness in the trenches, rendered imperatively necessary by the close proximity of the opposing armies.

While all have performed their duties with benefit to their country and honor to themselves, still, as must ever be the case in war, fortune has bestowed her opportunities unequally. To those who by her favor held the post of honor, and by their resolute courage availed of their opportunities, special thanks are due; and it will be the pride and agreeable duty of the lieutenant-general commanding to claim for them from their country the distinction and honor they have so justly deserved.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

No. 26.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces at Chickasaw Bayou and Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 26–29, 1862.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
STEVENSON'S COMMAND.								
Barton's brigade:								
40th Georgia	....	4	4	3	14	17	....	21
42d Georgia	2	8	10	1	17	18	....	28
43d Georgia	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
52d Georgia	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	4
Total	2	13	15	5	34	39	....	54
Vaughn's brigade:								
79th [60th] Tennessee	....	5	5	....	1	1	....	6
80th [62d] Tennessee	1	1	2	2	4	6	....	8
81st Tennessee	....	1	1	1	2	3	....	4
Total	1	7	8	3	7	10	....	18
LEE'S COMMAND.								
Staff	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
17th Louisiana	....	1	1	1	9	10	1	12
22d Louisiana	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	3
26th Louisiana	1	7	8	....	2	2	....	10
28th Louisiana	1	8	9	....	25	25	9	43
31st Louisiana	1	8	9	1	15	16	....	25
4th Mississippi	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	4
46th Mississippi	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1
3d Tennessee	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	2
30th Tennessee	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	2
Hill's company (cavalry)	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1
Johnson's company (cavalry)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bowman's battery	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1
Drew's battery	....	2	2	....	3	3	....	5
Wofford's battery	....	1	1	....	4	4	....	5
Total	5	29	34	3	68	71	10	115
Grand total	8	49	57	11	109	120	10	187

No. 27.

Report of Maj. Gen. Martin L. Smith, C. S. Army, commanding forces in front of Vicksburg, of operations December 25–30, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January —, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward a report of the operations during the recent assaults upon our line by the Federal Army under Maj. Gen. [W. T.] Sherman, together with the reports of the brigadier-generals under my command:

A brief description of the position of the troops and the reasons controlling their disposition are first given.

The broken ridge of hills touching the Mississippi at Vicksburg extends into the interior in nearly a direct line and has a direction at about right angles with the general course of the river. The Yazoo in its

course touches the base of these hills at a point 12 miles in the interior known as Snyder's Mill; thence, diverging from them, empties into the Mississippi some 6 miles above the city. There is thus between the hills and the Yazoo a triangular-shaped area of bottom land, densely wooded, with the exception of one or two plantations on it, and intersected with bayous and low, swampy ground. Skirting the hills from Snyder's Mill down to near the Mississippi is first a swamp and then an old bed of the Yazoo, containing considerable water, and only to be crossed without bridging at three points, where torrents from the hills have borne along sufficient matter to fill up the bed. From the termination of this old bed to the Mississippi a belt of timber is felled, forming a heavy abatis. There was thus a continuous obstacle 12 miles long, formed of abatis and water, skirting the base of the hills and but a short distance from them, terminated at one end by our fixed batteries and fortified position at the mill; at the other end by the heavy batteries and field-works above Vicksburg. Through this obstacle there are but three natural passages.

It is to be borne in mind that the fortifications proper encircling this city are disconnected and entirely independent of the line described and the one selected on which to meet the enemy. The inquiry naturally arises, Why meet the enemy outside of our fortifications and on a line so extended? The reasons determining were as follows: The Yazoo drains a section of country of great wealth and fertility, has its source in the heart of the State, is navigable at an ordinary stage of water to the Mississippi Central, and has accumulated in its waters a large amount of property in steamboats. All this wealth of products and boats it was important to protect, but still more important to prevent the enemy from getting control of the river, which, once possessed, would give him a base for operations most dangerous to our success. So long as the works at Snyder's Mill were held the whole Yazoo Valley was defended. It was believed those works could be held provided the enemy was forced to make a direct assault upon them from the river and not permitted to disengage himself from the bottom described, break through our line, and, establishing himself in the open country between the mill and Vicksburg, be able to take those works in rear. Another object was also accomplished: The enemy, without gaining the hills, could make no attempt to cut the line of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad.

The base of the hills being determined upon as the proper line, preparations were made in advance to guard the three natural approaches to it by throwing up earthworks, felling timber, &c. It was further strengthened during the progress of the attack as the enemy's plans developed themselves.

Certain information regarding the proximity of the enemy's fleet was first received on the morning of December 23, and by 10 o'clock that night seventy-four transports were known to be in the vicinity of the mouth of the Yazoo, together with some twelve gunboats that had previously arrived. This number was increased during the succeeding two or three days to about one hundred and twenty.

At daylight on the morning of the 25th the troops of the command were ordered in the trenches, which they did not leave again until the attack was abandoned, except to re-enforce different portions of the line as circumstances required.

The 25th and part of the 26th were occupied by the enemy in debarking and making demonstrations of attack at Snyder's Mill, where one of their most formidable iron-clads was very severely handled and driven out of range by the open batteries, under the command of the gallant

Colonel Higgins, Twenty-second Louisiana Artillery. The gunboats did not afterward venture another attack, their iron armor being rather readily penetrated.

About noon on the 26th it began to be apparent that the main attack would be against the center of our line, in the endeavors to gain the high ground by the crossing-points mentioned. The available infantry force under Brigadier-General Lee was accordingly placed at these exposed points, with directions to hold the enemy in the bottom to the last and give time for re-enforcements to arrive. This was handsomely done, and they were completely held in check during the remainder of the day at the two points where their columns appeared.

The arrival of three brigades, under Brigadier-Generals Barton, Gregg, and Vaughn during the afternoon and night of the 26th added greatly to our strength and confidence. These troops were moved promptly forward and by daylight were in position, thus enabling the exposed points to be held in force and the whole front to be watched by skirmishers.

The line was now immediately commanded as follows: General Lee was on the right, General Barton in the center, General Vaughn on the left, General Gregg, with brigade, being held in reserve, though subsequently placed in position between Generals Barton and Vaughn. The order was for each brigade to draw re-enforcements from the one immediately on its left, the left itself to be re-enforced by fresh arrivals from the interior or from the reserve.

The 27th was apparently occupied by the enemy in getting their batteries in position and preparing extensive rifle-pits.

Early on the morning of the 28th the enemy opened with a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry along the entire line, which increased with intensity as the day advanced and only ceased with night.

The night of the 28th was spent by both parties in placing new batteries in position, strengthening the works, and preparing for the morrow.

At daylight on the 29th the attack commenced with renewed fury and soon the appearance of a largely-increased force in front indicated an intention to assault, which was attempted almost simultaneously along the whole line. In front of General Lee the attack was the most formidable, as, owing to the ground, they could deploy on a greater front, thus taking advantage of their superiority of numbers. The assaulting force—estimated at 6,000—moved from their concealed position in the woods, advanced rapidly on an open space of say 400 yards, and made a determined attack upon his intrenched position. Taken in flank by the artillery and met in front by a withering sheet of musketry fire, the enemy struggled up to within a short distance of our line, when he wavered, stopped, and soon fled in irretrievable panic and confusion, strewing the ground with his dead and wounded, leaving in our possession 4 regimental colors, over 300 prisoners, and 500 stands of arms.

In front of General Barton the assault, although not made in such numbers, was persisted in with a tenacity indicating a determined purpose to succeed. Five different times did they attempt to storm his most advanced work, each time repulsed with loss, and from daylight until sunset the troops were under as severe a fire of musketry and artillery as it was practicable for an enemy almost enveloping them to pour into the work.

The formidable abatis in front of General Vaughn, together with the batteries in position in the line to his rear, seemed to have disheartened the enemy there from the first, rendering his attack uncertain, feeble,

and easily repulsed. His skirmishers, as they advanced in the fallen timber, were boldly met by our sharpshooters and their progress arrested. A few well-directed shots from some 12 and 24 pounders drove them back into the woods and their masses disappeared.

On the 30th the enemy's fire sensibly slackened, and permission to bury their dead and care for their wounded being granted on the 31st it was not afterward renewed to any great extent.

Our loss from first to last was 63 killed, 134 wounded, and 10 missing. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners was estimated at 2,000. It is now understood that they admit a loss of 2,200.

On the 30th Major-General Stevenson having arrived, relieved me, by virtue of seniority, from the command of the troops in front of the enemy.

The manner in which the troops, one and all, bore themselves during the six days and nights of continuous service in the field and trenches cannot be too much admired. Under General Lee they met the enemy in superior numbers and hurled him back with heavy loss. Under General Barton they endured unflinchingly a fire from which veteran troops might well have shrunk and gave a bloody reception to his repeated assaults. Those under Generals Gregg and Vaughn showed perfect steadiness throughout and gave evidence of reliability should they be more particularly called upon to show it. That the gallant officers and men who had withstood the bombardment of last summer should show such brilliant qualities as soldiers I had expected, and most faithfully did they fulfill my expectations; that those who came to re-enforce would do the same their officers knew. In no case was there disappointment.

As but one of the regiments from among those originally with me here (and that among the most promising) was necessarily absent from the field, it is but justice to say that both officers and men earnestly desired orders to be sent forward to the line. This regiment was the Twenty-seventh Louisiana.

In concluding I take pleasure in reiterating the terms of commendation in which the officers of different regiments are spoken of. They are intelligent, devoted, gallant soldiers, and deserve well of their country.

To the intelligent activity of my chief quartermaster and commissary much praise is due. Cooked rations were furnished the troops during the whole operations, and transportation provided promptly and to the extent that resources, both public and private, admitted of. I acknowledge, also, the valuable services of my immediate staff.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WADDY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Miss. and East La., Jackson, Miss.

[Addenda.]

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, Miss., April 27, 1863.

Maj. R. W. MEMMINGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication from Brig. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding Third Brigade, regarding an inscrip-

tion on the banners of regiments engaged in December last on the Yazoo line near Vicksburg.

As the line of battle really extended from Snyder's Mill to the Mississippi River, Chickasaw Bayou being but one of the three points where the engagement was severe and long continued, and as it was Vicksburg that was being defended, a city already distinguished and the name of which will always be a proud one and universally known, my wish is rather that the regiments engaged, especially those belonging to my division, have "Vicksburg" inscribed upon their standards, and this name is respectfully recommended.

By reference to the reports forwarded to your office it will be seen that other regiments besides those under General Lee behaved with great gallantry and have an equal claim to distinction. The following were the regiments and batteries under Generals Barton and Lee respectively during the main part of the actions:

With General Lee at Chickasaw Bayou: Seventeenth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments Louisiana Volunteers; Third, Thirtieth, and Eightieth (now Sixty-second) Regiments Tennessee Volunteers; Forty-second Regiment Georgia Volunteers; Companies A and D, First Mississippi Light Artillery (Colonel Withers); Company A, Ward's Battalion Light Artillery.

Under General Lee at Snyder's Mill: Twenty-second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Third Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

With General Barton at Indian Mound, on Fishing Lake: Fortieth, Forty-third, and Fifty-second Regiments Georgia Volunteers; Thirty-first Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 12, [1863].

Major Memminger, assistant adjutant-general, will issue an order directing that the word "Vicksburg" be inscribed on the banners of the within-named regiments, as Chickasaw Bayou is only a part of Vicksburg.

By order of Lieutenant-General Pemberton:

F. M. STAFFORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

VICKSBURG, MISS., *April* 25, 1863.

Major MEMMINGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. Miss. and East La., Jackson, Miss.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that the following regiments and batteries be authorized to inscribe on their colors "Chickasaw Bayou," they having borne a conspicuous part in that important action, viz: Seventeenth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments Louisiana Volunteeers; Third, Thirtieth, and Eightieth Regiments of Tennessee Volunteers; Companies A and D, First Regiment Mississippi Light Artillery (Colonel Withers); Company A, Ward's Battalion Light Artillery, and Forty-second Regiment Georgia Volunteers. The

above regiments and batteries were engaged in the action, and I think it due to them that they should be permitted to bear the name on their colors.

Yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army.

No. 28.

Report of Maj. Gen. Carter L. Stevenson, C. S. Army, commanding forces in front of Vicksburg, of operations December 30, 1862–*January* 2, 1863.

HDQRS. FORCES IN FRONT OF VICKSBURG, MISS.,
January 7, 1863.

COLONEL: For the information of the lieutenant-general commanding I have the honor to submit the following report:

I arrived here on the evening of the 29th ultimo and was placed in command of all the forces then in front of the enemy.

At an early hour the following morning I repaired to the field of action of the previous day and assumed command of the whole line, and especially of the left, composed of the brigades of Generals Barton, Vaughn, and Gregg. The right—extending from Rock Springs to Snyder's Mill, and composed of part of Maury's division and Lee's brigade—was under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury.

All remained quiet during the day in front of General Maury; saw occasional picket firing, although it was evident that the enemy was still confronting him and in line of battle.

At daylight the attack on General Barton's command was renewed, but with less vigor. The firing, however, continued at intervals all day, and the enemy was foiled in various attempts to erect batteries at different points. There was also heavy skirmishing during the day in front of General Vaughn.

On the morning of the 31st it was apparent that the enemy during the night had intrenched the front of his entire line. Still, there was no renewal of the engagement.

About 11 o'clock a flag of truce was sent to our lines by Brig. Gen. [G. W.] Morgan, U. S. Army, asking a suspension of hostilities for four hours to enable him to bury his dead. The request was granted, and about 200 dead bodies were removed from the front of that portion of our line commanded by Brigadier-General Lee, between 100 and 200 from General Barton's front, and there is reason to believe that the enemy removed many of his dead during the two nights just previous to the suspension of hostilities. From a close examination of the ground occupied by the enemy I think that his loss during the several days' engagement could not have been less than 1,200 men—probably many more.

On the night of the 1st there were indications that the enemy was landing troops at Snyder's Mill, but early on the morning of the 2d it was clear that there was no intention of attacking that point and that he was actually embarking his troops. Five regiments, under the command of General Lee and Colonel Withers, were sent to harass him during this operation. One of these regiments (the Second Texas) pursued the retreating foe to the very bank of the river, and, notwithstand

ing an incessant and heavy fire from twelve of his gunboats, poured volley after volley into his ranks while he hurriedly embarked upon his transports and steamed rapidly beyond rifle range.

For our casualties and the names of those officers whose gallant conduct won the commendation of their superiors I would respectfully refer the commanding general to the accompanying reports of Major-General Maury and Brigadier-Generals Lee and Barton.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. STEVENSON,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. J. R. WADDY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

No. 29.

Report of Brig. Gen. Seth M. Barton, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, of operations December 27–30, 1862.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SMITH'S CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 5, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with directions from your office I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command on the 28th, 29th, and 30th ultimo:

Soon after my arrival here on the 27th I was ordered by Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith to take post with a part of my brigade on the road in rear of the rifle-pits on the lake, some 3 miles north of the city, and take charge of the operations there. I found the post occupied by Colonel Morrison, with his regiment (Thirty-first Louisiana), a section of artillery, posted on an Indian mound in rear, all supported by [Col. John A.] Rowan's Tennessee regiment on the road. The line of skirmishers to the right and left was strengthened and troops placed in position.

At 4.30 a. m. on the 28th the enemy opened with six pieces and sharpshooters on the works and road, and with few intermissions kept up his fire with increased force and vigor until night-fall. Rowan's regiment was sent early in the day to General Lee on his call for re-enforcements, and its place supplied by the Fortieth Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson. The rifle-pits, sustaining a heavy fire and being threatened with assault, were re-enforced by five companies of this regiment, and two others strengthened the line of skirmishers. General Lee still needing troops, the Forty-second Georgia, Col. [R. J.] Henderson, was sent him, drawing the Third Tennessee from General Gregg, on my left, to replace it.

During the afternoon the enemy having silenced the section on the mound, under fire of his artillery and infantry concentrated upon the breastworks, attempted to erect a battery at breaching distance. Major Ward, with two sections, was ordered to engage the enemy's guns to create a diversion in favor of my skirmishers and enable them to prevent this work. This was handsomely and successfully done and continued until darkness terminated the conflict. The night was passed strengthening the parapet and enlarging the work and rearranging and relieving the troops.

At daylight on the 29th the attack recommenced in heavy force, slackened in vigor about 7 a. m., but renewed about 11 a. m. and lasted until after dark. The enemy made five efforts to take the breastworks

by storm—three times gained the crest of the parapet, once made a lodgment and attempted to mine, but on every occasion was repulsed with heavy loss. The Fifty-second Georgia, Col. [C. D.] Phillips, reenforced the work early in the day. The line of skirmishers, formed by companies of the Fortieth and Forty-second Georgia, was earnestly engaged all day, and held their position steadily and gallantly. The night was spent as before—in repairing the works and relieving the troops.

At daylight on the 30th the attack was renewed, but with less vigor, only three regiments and eight pieces of the enemy engaging the riflepits and skirmishers, and a desultory fire was continued during the day. The enemy endeavored to erect batteries at various points, but was driven off.

I beg leave to call attention to the steadiness and intelligence of the troops under fire and their cheerfulness under the fatigues of three days and nights of incessant labor, watchfulness, and action.

My casualties amount to 15 killed and 39 wounded, exclusive of that of the Thirty-first Louisiana of which no report has yet been received. The loss of the enemy can only be surmised, but was evidently heavy. Near by, nine large grave-trenches, of capacity of 75 men each, were left filled. Hundreds were permitted to be carried off, and the ground for 150 yards in front of the breastworks gave frightful evidence of the great slaughter committed there. I estimate their killed, from these facts, at 650.

Great praise is due Col. [C. H.] Morrison, Thirty-first Louisiana, and the officers and men of his regiment for their good conduct throughout. I also make mention of Colonels Abda Johnson (wounded), Fortieth Georgia; Henderson, Forty-second Georgia, and Phillips, Fifty-second Georgia; Lieut. Col. [Hiram P.] Bell (wounded), commanding Forty-third Georgia, and Maj. [Henry C.] Kellogg, same regiment; Capts. [T. B.] Lyons and ——— Patterson, of my staff, as officers whose meritorious conduct came under my personal observation, and respectfully refer to subordinate reports for accounts of others whom their commanders commend for special merit.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. BARTON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS EAST TENNESSEE BRIGADE,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., January 10, 1863.

SIR: I herewith report the operations of my brigade during the late battle before Vicksburg:

The position assigned me was the extreme left of the line in front of the trenches and covering the abatis on the lake road. I deployed one regiment as skirmishers on the line of woods in front of the abatis, extending from the river bank to the left of the line of skirmishers thrown out by General Barton, holding the regiments of Cols. [John H.] Crawford and Rowan in reserve during the progress of the first day's fight,

I was ordered to re-enforce General Lee, and on reception of the order immediately sent the Eightieth [Sixty-second] Tennessee, Col. [John A.] Rowan, to his support.

On the evening of the third day I was ordered to re-enforce General Barton, whose left was threatened. I ordered the Seventy-ninth [Sixtieth] Tennessee, Colonel Crawford, to his support, which left me but one regiment on the extreme left. The enemy were in strong force in front of my line of pickets and made several attempts to drive my forces from the line of abatis and woods, but failed.

The troops of my command, being new and undisciplined, held their position with great steadiness and nerve under a heavy fire at intervals for two days, the officers and men both showing a willingness and zeal to defend their ground to the last extremity.

The loss in my brigade was 9 killed and 9 wounded.* The larger portion of the wounded have since died.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Forces in Front.

No. 31.

Report of Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding Division, of operations December 30, 1862–*January* 2, 1863.

HDQRS. MAURY'S DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Near Vicksburg, Miss., January 5, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding that I arrived here with a small portion of my division about 4 p. m. on December 30, [1862], and took command of the forces occupying the lines from the signal station to Snyder's Mill. During the entire day the enemy was in line of battle in our front. Besides occasional picket firing there was no demonstration of attack.

On the morning of the 31st I discovered that the enemy had intrenched the whole front of the line occupied by him the previous day. About 11 a. m. he sent in a flag of truce requesting a suspension of hostilities for four hours to enable him to collect and bury his dead. This was granted him, and he removed from the field of General Lee's action on the 29th about 200 dead bodies.

On the morning of the 1st there was unusual quiet along the lines occupied by the enemy, and it soon became evident that some change had been made in his positions. During the evening it was reported that he was landing near Snyder's Mill, and I therefore re-enforced that point.

Before daylight the report of his landing a heavy force to attack our position at Snyder's was reiterated, so that General Lee went up with several regiments, which with the brigade of General [Louis] Hébert just arrived from Yazoo City were sufficient to hold the position until I could re-enforce it.

Before 9 a. m. it became evident that there was no intention of attempting an attack upon Snyder's Mill, and that the enemy had abandoned his attack upon Vicksburg in this direction and was re-embark-

* Nominal list shows 8 killed and 10 wounded.

ing his troops. Colonel Withers was at once sent with three regiments, and immediately afterward General Lee with two additional regiments, to harass the enemy while embarking. The gunboats prevented this force from making any heavy attack, though they could not prevent the Second Texas Sharpshooters from pressing close up to the transports and firing into the troops crowded on their decks until they steamed beyond rifle range.

I regret to report that this gallant regiment has again lost its commander. Lieutenant-Colonel Timmins, just recovered from a severe wound received at Corinth, was again very seriously wounded in this attack upon the transports. His gallantry and the fine conduct of his regiment are much spoken of by those who observed them.

It is probable that many of the enemy were killed and wounded in this affair. Nine prisoners were captured and a small amount of stores.

I believe that their abandonment of this great military enterprise is justly attributable to the severe defeat of the enemy by Brig. Gen. S. D. Lee on the 29th instant, and I desire here to express my thanks to that officer for the manner in which he has enabled me to discharge the duties of this command. Throughout the operations herein reported I have relied upon General Lee's knowledge of the ground and of the troops and upon his admirable military judgment. He is one of the most energetic, prompt, and efficient soldiers it has ever been my good fortune to serve with, and I hope the distinguished services he has rendered the country here may be acknowledged by his advancement in rank and command.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS MAURY'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following as the list of wounded in the Second Regiment Texas Infantry in the reconnaissance under General Lee on the 3d [2d?] instant: Lieut. Col. W. C. Timmins, commanding the regiment, severely wounded; Private D. Morse, Company H, slightly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. J. J. REEVE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 32.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division, of operations December 25, 1862–*January* 2, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S BRIGADE,
Vicksburg, Miss., January —, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the troops under my command during the recent conflict with

the enemy, resulting in his abandoning his attack upon the city of Vicksburg:

The enemy's transports commenced making their appearance near the mouth of the Yazoo on Christmas day, when, in compliance with orders from Maj. Gen. [M. L.] Smith, I took charge in person of the defense of the swamp from the city to Snyder's Mill. Between that point and city runs the swamp road at the foot of the bluffs, the average distance of the road from the Yazoo being about 2½ miles. The country between the road and the Yazoo is heavy bottom and intersected by sloughs and bayous, containing the plantations of Capt. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Lake, and Colonel Blake, the first two being below Chickasaw Bayou, which bayou separated Mrs. Lake's plantation from Colonel Blake's. The bayou runs back from the Yazoo and makes the half-way point between the city and Snyder's Mill. A lake and swamp run almost parallel to the road from the city to Snyder's Mill, and at an average distance from it of about a third of a mile, giving but five points through which the enemy could reach the river road from the Yazoo, except by throwing a pontoon bridge across the lake. These points, commencing next to the city, are: First, at the race course, 2 miles from the city, by a road leading to Johnson's; next at the Indian mound, 4 miles from the city, where the lake is dry for 200 yards; next at the Chickasaw Bayou, on Mrs. Lake's plantation (a good road running along the bayou from the Yazoo); next at Colonel Blake's house, running back from the Yazoo almost to the road, 1 mile beyond Chickasaw Bayou, and at Snyder's Mill, 13 miles from the city, where we have extensive fortifications, commencing about 2 miles short of Snyder's Mill in an impenetrable swamp. The abatis of fallen timber at the race course was an almost impassable barrier to the enemy. My arrangements were as follows: One regiment (the First Louisiana, Col. [S. R.] Harrison) and two guns at the mound; four regiments and a battery at Chickasaw Bayou, and a regiment between the mound and the bayou. Rifle-pits were hurriedly thrown up at the mound and at the bayou, and timber felled across the lake for an abatis. The enemy's gunboats had possession of the Yazoo for about a week before the arrival of the transports on Christmas day.

On the 26th they landed in force at Johnson's and at a point 2 miles above (1 mile below Chickasaw Bayou), driving in our pickets. Col. [W. T.] Withers, with the Seventeenth Louisiana, two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi, and a section of Wofford's battery, was directed to hold them in check near Mrs. Lake's plantation. This he did in good style, driving them from the open field into the woods.

Early on the morning of the 27th the enemy appeared in force and attacked Colonel Withers with violence. The colonel retired for a short distance up the bayou to a piece of woods and held his ground against a largely superior force. The enemy also appeared in force in the woods in front of the Indian mound, driving in our skirmishers across the lake. They also appeared on Blake's Levee, at the same time attacking our batteries at Snyder's Mill. They evidently had excellent guides, attacking us at every point where it was possible to reach the road.

On the morning of the 28th the enemy again attacked the woods held the previous day by Colonel Withers, but now by the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana Volunteers, Col. Allen Thomas, being at least a brigade and a battery of six guns. Colonel Thomas held his ground against this greatly superior force from about daylight until 12 m., when he retired in good order. The enemy were highly elated by their success and followed rapidly, but a volley from the Twenty-sixth

Louisiana, Col. [Winchester] Hall, near the edge of the lake and in temporary rifle-pits, brought them to their usual prudence and allowed the gallant Twenty-eighth to move in safety. Colonel Hall held his pits in his advanced position against a vastly superior force with great coolness and effect. The enemy also attacked Colonel Morrison at the mound in heavy force, and placed several batteries in position opposite to him, which kept up a continuous fire.

The enemy on the evening of the 26th had appeared in considerable force at the levee, and gave me much uneasiness. During the night of the 27th I increased my force at that point and placed Colonel Withers, First Mississippi Artillery Regiment, in charge of its defense, he having at his disposal the Forty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, Seventeenth Louisiana, and Bowman's battery. This arrangement was made none too soon. Early on the morning of the 28th the enemy appeared in force on the levee with artillery, but was handsomely held in check and driven back by Colonel Withers' command, the Forty-sixth Mississippi, and two Napoleon guns under Lieutenant Johnston, doing admirable service.

On the 28th the enemy, who had landed a small infantry force in front of Snyder's Mill, disappeared from that point, only two gunboats amusing themselves by firing at long range on our works. Their force in front of my position at Chickasaw Bayou had greatly increased on the evening of the 28th, and it was evident my position would be attacked next morning. During the night my command was re-enforced by two regiments and my line of battle fixed.

Before daylight on the 29th Colonel Hall's regiment was withdrawn from its advanced pits and the dry crossing left open to the enemy, as it was desired he should attack my position in front.

Early on the morning of the 29th the enemy cautiously examined the advanced pits (vacated), not understanding apparently why they had been abandoned. He was exceedingly cautious. About 9 a. m. he attempted to throw a pontoon bridge over the lake to my left. This was soon thwarted by a few well-directed shot from the section of Wofford's battery and a section of guns commanded by Lieut. J. A. Tarleton, of Maj. [M. S.] Ward's artillery battalion, [Fourteenth Mississippi]. As soon as the attempt to pontoon the lake was discovered my line of battle was pushed to the left by two regiments to throw them in front of the threatened point; the two regiments were the Forty-second Georgia and Twenty-eighth Louisiana; at the same time Col. [Pierre S.] Layton's Fourth Mississippi was ordered to join me from Snyder's Mill, as no enemy was at that point. About 10 a. m. a furious cannonade was opened on my position by the enemy, he at the same time arranging his infantry to storm my position. At 11 a. m. his artillery fire ceased and his infantry, 6,000 strong, moved gallantly up under our artillery fire (eight guns), crossing the dry lake at two points, one being in front of the vacated pits and the other about 200 yards from my line. Here our fire was so terrible that they broke, but in a few moments they rallied again, sending a force to my left flank. This force was soon met by the Twenty-eighth Louisiana, Col. Allen Thomas, and the Forty-second Georgia, Col. [R. J.] Henderson (sent to the left in the morning), and handsomely repulsed. Our fire was so severe that the enemy lay down to avoid it. Seeing their confusion the Twenty-sixth Louisiana and a part of the Seventeenth Louisiana were marched on the battle-field, and under their cover 21 commissioned officers and 311 non-commissioned officers and privates were taken prisoners, and 4 stand of colors and 500 stand of arms captured.

The enemy left in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. About 80 of their wounded were treated in our hospital. Their dead on the field numbered 200. Many of their wounded were allowed to be carried off by their infirmary corps immediately after the fight. In this day's fight their casualties could not have fallen short of 1,000. Immediately after the battle the fire of their sharpshooters was redoubled. They would not allow my command to care for their wounded.

The troops under my command behaved with great gallantry—officers and men. It will be impossible to notice the conduct of all deserving mention. Besides the regiments already mentioned for gallantry I would mention the Third, Thirtieth, and Eightieth [Sixty-second] Tennessee Regiments, occupying the pits where the enemy made their most formidable attack. They displayed coolness and gallantry and their fire was terrific.

No reports having been received from the colonels, no names can be given as deserving of especial notice, but every one did well. Col. [Edward] Higgins, commanding the important post at Snyder's Mill, deserves great credit. He commanded only as an old soldier could. Though often threatened he was always cool and self-possessed and exhibited in his dispositions great judgment.

I would particularly mention Colonel Withers, who exhibited high soldierly qualities and great gallantry, first in holding the enemy in check after landing, and in repulsing him when my right flank was threatened. His dispositions were excellent.

Col. Allen Thomas, Twenty-eighth Louisiana, exhibited great gallantry and with his regiment did splendid service. Col. Hall, Twenty-sixth Louisiana, showed great coolness and gallantry. Colonel Henderson, Forty-second Georgia; Cols. [C. J.] Clack and [James J.] Turner, Third and Thirtieth Tennessee; Col. [J. A.] Rowan, Eightieth Tennessee; Colonel Easterling, Forty-sixth Mississippi, and Col. [Robert] Richardson deserve favorable notice.

Of the artillery, I would particularly mention Maj. [B. R.] Holmes.

Captain Wofford exhibited great gallantry and coolness, and to him is due more credit than to any one else for such defenses as were at Chickasaw Bayou, he having planned and executed most of them. Lieutenants Johnston, Duncan, Tarleton, and Weems behaved well.

Of my personal staff I am pained to announce the death of Capt. Paul Hamilton, assistant adjutant-general, who was killed on the 29th, by the explosion of a caisson by a shell from the enemy, while executing an order. He was the most promising young officer it has been my fortune to meet. He was but twenty-one years of age, but had been in thirty battles. He was brave to a fault, always present in danger in the path of duty. His gallantry was only excelled by his modesty and strict performance of every trust confided to him.

Maj. Donald C. Stith, brigade inspector, behaved with gallantry and coolness under fire and did good service. Lieut. Henry B. Lee, aide-de-camp, showed great bravery; he was wounded in the hand bearing an order. Maj. [W. O.] Watts, Capt. W. H. Johnson, and Lieut. [S. S.] Champion, volunteer aides-de-camp, acted gallantly and were of great service.

I would also mention Corporal Champion, of Captain Johnson's company, in charge of couriers, for his bravery. He carried several important orders under heavy fire. Dr. Smith (a civilian seventy years of age) acted as aide-de-camp and did good service.

Inclosed is a list of casualties: Thirty-six killed, 78 wounded, and 3 deserted. Total, 124.

Major-General Maury arrived on the morning of the 30th and assumed command. The report of my future operations will be sent through him.

Please find inclosed reports of Colonels Withers, Higgins, Thomas, and Morrison.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN D. LEE,

Major-General, C. S. Army, Commanding on Yazoo.

Maj. J. G. DEVEREUX,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Dist., Dept. Miss. and East La.

HEADQUARTERS,

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., January 6, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of Major-General Maury:

Up to his arrival on the morning of the 30th ultimo my command extended from General Barton's right, at Rock Springs, to Snyder's Mill, including the command at that point—8 miles. The general on his arrival informed me what troops he had brought and placed them at my disposal, directing me to put them in position, stating that he would be responsible, but that I should continue to command the troops as he knew little of the ground. I felt highly flattered at such an evidence of his confidence and beg leave to thank him for his generous conduct.

During the 30th the enemy were remarkably quiet along the whole line. There was no artillery fire on their part, but their line of battle was plainly visible.

On the morning of the 31st it was discovered that the enemy had thrown up a strong line of intrenchments in front of his line of battle, with embrasures for his artillery. There was, however, a remarkable stillness on his part, and about 11 a. m. Brigadier-General Morgan, commanding in my front, sent in a flag of truce, asking four hours to bury his dead. It was granted, and there was no firing during the rest of the day.

On the 1st the unusual silence of the enemy and the number of his boats visible at the mouth of the Chickasaw Bayou led me to believe that the enemy was concentrating his force for an attack at some point either above or below Chickasaw Bayou, and Colonel Higgins, at Snyder's Mill, was warned.

During the night of the 1st and 2d frequent reports reached my headquarters to the effect that the enemy were landing in heavy force to attack our works at Snyder's Mill, and by direction I moved to that point with four regiments, arriving there before daylight. So soon as it was dawn it was evident that the enemy intended no attack, but was reembarking. I immediately returned to Chickasaw Bayou, and by permission of the major-general pursued the enemy to the river with the Second Texas, Third and Thirtieth Tennessee, and the Twenty-third Alabama Regiments; the Second Texas being in front, the entire regiment being deployed as skirmishers. The enemy were found drawn up in line of battle (two regiments) on the river bank under cover of their gunboats, about twelve in number, and the river bank being lined with their transports. The Second Texas advanced to 100 yards of the boats

without opening fire. Neither did the enemy open on them. I ordered the fire to open. This most gallant regiment with a dash rushed almost up to the boats, delivering their fire with terrible effect on their crowded transports. Never have I seen so sudden a disappearance from crowded vessels nor vessels move off so hurriedly. The gunboats at once opened on the skirmishers with about twenty boat-howitzers from their upper decks and with rifles from their plated decks. The Texans remained until their troops had disappeared, and as nothing was to be gained by firing on their iron-clads they withdrew.

I regret to state that the gallant Colonel Timmins, commanding the regiment, was wounded. I would also mention that Captain Brown, of General Maury's staff, had his horse killed during the action.

The enemy having all re-embarked I returned from the Yazoo. There is nothing further worthy reporting.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, MAURY'S DIVISION,
Vicksburg, Miss.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Jackson [Miss.], January 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE,
Commanding Brigade, at Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, commanding this department, to say to you that owing to the gallantry shown by yourself and the troops under your command you are authorized to designate a suitable officer of your staff to carry to Richmond, Va., the "standards" captured in the engagement on the Chickasaw Bayou near Vicksburg, Miss., on December 29, 1862.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

J. R. WADDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Addenda.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Vicksburg, January 27, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: I have the honor to forward to you for preservation four stands of colors captured from the enemy on the 29th ultimo in the attack upon Vicksburg. I send these colors by the hands of Maj. D. C. Stith, of Brigadier-General Lee's staff and inspector-general of his brigade. Major Stith was selected for this service with my approval by General Lee on account of the leading and distinguished part which his brigade bore in the action of that day, which resulted in the decided discomfiture of the enemy and the capture of these colors.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

No. 33.

Reports of Col. William T. Withers, First Mississippi Light Artillery, of operations December 26, 1862–January 2, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Chickasaw Bayou, January 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the troops you did me the honor to place under my command:

On Friday morning, the 26th ultimo, I received orders from you to assume command of the defenses at Chickasaw Bayou. I immediately proceeded to that point in company with you, and shortly after our arrival notice was given that the enemy had effected a landing below, and that three regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were in Mrs. Lake's field in front of our position. The entire force at my disposal at that time was the Seventeenth Louisiana, Col. [Robert] Richardson commanding; the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, Col. [Winchester] Hall commanding; two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi, under Capt. [J. B.] Hart, [Company E], and Capt. [Jeff. L.] Wofford's company of my light artillery regiment. The Twenty-sixth Louisiana and the two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi were immediately thrown forward and deployed as skirmishers across Mrs. Lake's field along the road leading from her residence to the swamp. The enemy kept up a continual fire from their artillery aboard of their boats, and their sharpshooters also fired rapidly. The Abolitionists hesitating to advance on our position, and their guns being of longer range than ours, a 12-pounder howitzer, under charge of Captain Wofford, was advanced, and by a few well-directed shots caused the infantry to retire to the cover of the woods. This gave us possession of Mrs. Lake's corn-cribs, which had been completely commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters, and they were fired by Captain Wofford to prevent the corn falling into possession of the enemy. The enemy having retired from the field, the Twenty-sixth Louisiana was withdrawn to the cover of the levee and sheltered as much as possible from the fire of the gunboats. Late in the evening they were relieved by the Seventeenth Louisiana, which passed the night at and near Mrs. Lake's residence.

On the morning of the 27th, about 10 o'clock, the pickets brought information that the enemy were advancing on our positions in two directions. A portion of the Seventeenth Louisiana, with a howitzer of Wofford's battery, were advanced to Mrs. Lake's gin-house to hold in check the force in that direction. Soon afterward the two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi, stationed as pickets in rear of Mrs. Lake's residence, were driven in and the enemy appeared in the edge of the field in considerable force, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. One of Captain Wofford's howitzers, under command of Lieut. [W. A.] Lockhart, immediately opened on them. The enemy replied with spirit from their battery, when a brisk artillery duel occurred, under cover of which the howitzer and part of the Seventeenth Louisiana at the gin-house were withdrawn and our forces concentrated to resist the attack now threatened both in our front and on our right flank. A strong position was selected in a narrow skirt of timber bordering the field, our line of battle formed, and skirmishers thrown out. The ground being difficult to retire over under fire, after consultation with Capt. [Paul] Hamilton of your staff, the artillery was ordered to retire to our regular line, and as you had instructed me to hold the enemy

in check I determined to hold the position selected to the last extremity with the infantry. While the enemy were feeling their way slowly, two companies of the Twenty-sixth Louisiana were ordered to cross Chickasaw Bayou and take position in the timber on the bank, in order to fire on the flank of the enemy's column as it advanced to attack our position. Under cover of a heavy fire of artillery the Abolitionists advanced to the attack between 3 and 4 o'clock. Their column of attack consisted (as I subsequently ascertained from prisoners) of the Twenty-second Kentucky, Sixteenth and Forty-Second Ohio, with an adequate support. They made repeated efforts to dislodge our forces but were as often driven back, and night found us not only in possession of our position but of considerable ground in front. The Abolition general ([M. L.] Smith) was wounded in this skirmish and the enemy severely punished.

I cannot close the account of this day's operations without paying a deserved tribute to the memory of the lamented and gallant Paul Hamilton, your late assistant adjutant-general. Without his assistance I do not believe we could have held our position against the overwhelming odds brought against us. He was ever at the point of danger, cheering, animating, and directing our officers and men; his appearance seemed to have an electric effect upon all who saw him, and he inspired all around him with a portion of his own gallant spirit.

About dark the wearied troops under my command were relieved by the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, Col. [Allen] Thomas commanding. After being relieved you were kind enough to place me in command of the right wing of your line of defense.

Early on the morning of the 28th ultimo it became evident the enemy intended making a demonstration on Blake Levee, which was in the line assigned me, and I received instructions from you to hold it at all hazards. The position was one well calculated to be successfully held by a small force against large odds. The levee followed the bank of Thompson's Lake until it approached Chickasaw Bayou, when it turned almost at right angles from the lake (the bed of which just at this point happened to be dry at this place and time) and followed the bank of Chickasaw Bayou. Just within the angle where the levee made the turn was a slash, or pond of water, from knee to waist deep. In the dry bed of this lake near the turn of the levee the timber had been cut down, forming an abatis difficult, but not impossible, to pass. The levee was defended in the morning by one company of the Twenty-sixth Louisiana (which was subsequently withdrawn) and seven companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi, under Lieut. Col. [W. K.] Easterling. A portion of them were deployed as skirmishers at the bend of the levee and along the branch of it that ran along the Chickasaw Bayou. The skirmishers of the enemy occupied that part of the levee that was on the bank of Thompson's Lake, and also all the dry ground in the angle of the levee. Heavy skirmishing continued from early in the morning until about 8 a. m. A section of Napoleon guns from Company A, my light artillery regiment, under Lieut. Frank Johnston, was in position so as to command the turn of the levee and that portion of its slope next to Thompson's Lake, and also the narrow strip of timber land between the levee and the lake. Three guns of Capt. [Robert] Bowman's battery were so posted as to play on the enemy in case they should dislodge our skirmishers and turn the angle of the levee.

About 9 a. m. the enemy opened on our troops with a battery which they had brought from the Yazoo along the levee, and soon afterward I discovered a column of attack formed in the timber consisting of three

regiments. The space between the lake and levee being narrow, the column had only a front of one section, which gave us a decided advantage. They threw forward their skirmishers, covering the entire space between the lake and the levee, and attempted to advance, but time and again were repulsed by the well-directed spherical-case shot from Lieutenant Johnston's Napoleons and the vigilance and determination of the Forty-sixth Mississippi. Once the column of attack advanced, but was soon checked and forced to retire by the fire of our artillery. While Lieutenant Johnston's section was holding this column in check they were exposed not only to the fire from the battery on the levee but also to the cross-fire from the Parrott guns in the point of the woods opposite our center. The enemy were held in check all day at this point, evidently fearing to make the assault. The reserve of infantry and artillery on the right had no opportunity during the day to take part in the action, but were annoyed occasionally by shots from the enemy's artillery. A section of Capt. [J. L.] Wofford's battery, under Lieut. [J. W.] Weems, posted in the main road on the extreme left of my command, was after 11 a. m. under heavy fire from the enemy's Parrott guns and sharpshooters in the point and behaved with great gallantry.

Before daylight on the 29th ultimo the troops with which you reenforced the right went into position, expecting an assault on Blake's Levee; but by 9 o'clock I became satisfied that the enemy had shifted their position and were massing their forces on our center, and also notified you. A little after noon heavy firing on your center indicated that the enemy were about to storm your position. The Seventeenth and Twenty-sixth Louisiana and one gun from Company E, under Lieut. [W. J.] Duncan, was promptly ordered to the center. Soon after a section of Company I, under Captain Bowman, was also sent you from the right. The enemy now made a formidable assault upon your center and were played upon from the right by Lieutenant Johnston's Napoleons and a 6-pounder of Company I, under Lieut. [John F.] Tye, with marked effect. The assault was unsuccessful and the enemy was driven back with terrible slaughter. As they retreated in wild confusion across the bed of the dry lake one of the Parrott guns of Company E opened upon them from the right, taking them in their flank and adding greatly to their confusion. After their retreat I noticed a column of the enemy again advancing on you, which was soon put to flight by a few well-directed shots from Lieutenant Duncan's gun and you from the right.

On the 30th and 31st [ultimo] and 1st instant all was quiet on the right. Early in the morning of the 2d, anticipating that our position at Blake's Levee would again be attacked, you sent me re-enforcements. The Thirty-seventh Alabama was relieved by the Thirty-fifth Mississippi, and the Twenty-eighth Louisiana, under Lieut. Col. [J. O.] Landry, was sent to Chickasaw Bayou Bridge, as a reserve to support the right wing, or go to Snyder's Bluff in case of attack there. While you were absent at Snyder's Bluff my position was further re-enforced by the Twenty-third Alabama, Col. [F. K.] Beck commanding, and I was ordered by General [Dabney H.] Maury to go to your assistance, in case you were attacked at Snyder's Bluff and needed re-enforcements, with the entire disposable force on the right.

Learning that the enemy were probably re-embarking, I was ordered by General Maury to follow them to their transports and feel them, if practicable. Just at this time I met you on your return from Snyder's Bluff. Immediately the Thirtieth Mississippi, Twenty-eighth Louisiana, and Twenty-third Alabama Regiments were put in motion, and cross-

ing Chickasaw Bayou were advanced as rapidly as possible, throwing out a line of skirmishers in front through the woods where the enemy had been encamped. Finding the camps all deserted and the ground strewn with the *débris* of a retreating and panic-stricken army, the column passed on toward Yazoo River, capturing 9 prisoners and a quantity of army stores. I intended dividing the force and recrossing Chickasaw Bayou into Mrs. Lake's field with two of the regiments, but finding you were moving down that side of the bayou with a considerable force, by your order the Twenty-third Alabama was sent over to you and the other two regiments pushed rapidly to the vicinity of the transports and gunboats. Hoping that the enemy would advance to attack your force I formed a line of battle as quickly as possible on the bank of the bayou, intending to take their column of attack in the flank if it advanced on you; but our expectations were not realized, as the Abolitionists declined the battle, though offered them on an open field and within a few hundred yards of their boats, and contented themselves with shelling the ground previously occupied by our forces. The forces under my command remained in line of battle until I received orders from you in person to return to camp.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the officers and men placed by you under my command. A list of casualties will doubtless be furnished you by the different regimental commanders. I shall make a separate report of the part taken in the different actions by all the batteries of my light artillery regiment that were on the ground.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WITHERS,

Colonel First Mississippi Light Artillery.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE, *Commanding Brigade.*

VICKSBURG, MISS., *January* 6, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the five batteries of my light artillery regiment which were on the line of the Yazoo during the recent demonstration of the enemy in that direction:

Having been placed in command of a mixed force of infantry and artillery at Chickasaw Bayou I was unable to devote myself exclusively to my own batteries, but took advantage of every spare moment at my command to look after their interest and notice the manner in which they were served. A detailed report has already been made of the operations of the infantry and artillery under my immediate command, but it will be necessary to allude to the movements of our infantry in order to explain satisfactorily the part taken in the different actions by the light artillery.

The enemy effected a landing at Capt. [W. H.] Johnson's plantation on Friday morning, the 26th ultimo, and by 12 o'clock a considerable force had advanced into Mrs. Lake's field, in front of our position at Chickasaw Bayou. Our force there at that time consisted of the Seventeenth Louisiana, Col. Robert Richardson; the Twenty-sixth Louisiana, Lieut. Col. [Winchester] Hall; two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi, under Capt. [J. B.] Hart, and Capt. [J. L.] Wofford's battery. The Twenty-sixth Louisiana, the two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi, and a 12-pounder howitzer under Captain Wofford, we

immediately advanced from our lines to hold the enemy in check until adequate arrangements could be made to resist them. The infantry were formed along the road leading from Mrs. Lake's residence to the swamp, awaiting the approach of the enemy. They preferred, however, to keep at a distance, and their guns being of greater range than ours Captain Wofford was ordered forward with his howitzer, and by a few well-directed spherical-case shot caused them to retire in some confusion to the cover of the timber. This movement gave us possession of Mrs. Lake's corn-cribs, which had been commanded by the enemy's sharpshooters, and they were fired by Captain Wofford, in obedience to orders, to prevent the corn falling into the hands of the enemy. During the execution of these movements the gunboats kept up an incessant fire on our troops. Our forces held possession of Mrs. Lake's residence, gin, and quarters during the night, the Twenty-sixth Louisiana being relieved by the Seventeenth Louisiana.

On the morning of the 27th a section of Captain Wofford's battery was advanced from our lines and one gun posted so as to command the road leading from Mrs. Lake's residence back to the swamp and the other at the gin-house.

About 10 a. m. the enemy advanced on our position in two directions. Discovering that the force advancing along the road in rear of Mrs. Lake's residence consisted of infantry, artillery, and cavalry and largely outnumbered ours, and learning from a reliable source that a considerable force was advancing on our right flank, the howitzer posted at Mrs. Lake's residence was ordered to open on the enemy, which it did with effect, checking their advance. The enemy soon placed a section of guns in battery and a brisk artillery duel took place, under cover of which our infantry and howitzer at the gin were withdrawn and our force concentrated near Mrs. Lake's residence. As soon as this object was accomplished the howitzer under Lieut. [W. A.] Lockhart was withdrawn, as we had no ammunition to expend in artillery duels. As the ground was difficult to retire over with artillery under fire Captain Wofford was ordered with his howitzer across the lake to our regular line of defense and the infantry posted to hold the enemy in check, which was successfully done, though the enemy made several attempts in strong force to drive us from our position. Night found us masters of the ground and the enemy severely punished. The Abolition general (Smith) was wounded during the evening's skirmish.

During the evening the enemy attempted to carry Blake's Levee, on our right, but were repulsed by a section of Napoleon guns, under Lieut. Frank Johnston, of Company A.

Early on the morning of the 28th the Abolitionists made another demonstration against Blake's Levee. This levee was a very important position, for once in the possession of the enemy it enabled them to flank us and gain a footing in the hills. I received orders from Brigadier-General Lee to hold it to the last extremity. The levee was defended by seven companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi (afterward increased to nine companies), Lieut. Col. W. K. Easterling commanding; one company of the Twenty-sixth Louisiana (afterward withdrawn); Captain Bowman's battery, and Lieutenant Johnston's section of Napoleons. The position was naturally very strong. The levee was some 12 to 15 feet high and wide enough on top for a good wagon road. It ran along the bank of a deep lake until it approached Chickasaw Bayou, when it turned almost at right angles and followed the bank at Chickasaw Bayou until it reached the high ground. The lake gave out a short distance from where the levee made the turn. Its old bed and

bank were covered with timber, which had been felled, making a formidable obstruction to the advance of a column. Part of the land inside the levee at and near the turn was covered with water from knee to waist deep. A portion of our troops were deployed as skirmishers at the bend of the levee and on that portion of it that ran along the bayou. The enemy occupied that part of the levee that ran along the lake and all the dry ground inside the bend of the levee. Heavy skirmishing continued until about 9 a. m., when the enemy opened on our troops with a battery which they had brought from their boats along the levee. Finding they could not damage our skirmishers, protected as they were by the high levee, they turned their fire on Lieutenant Johnston's section of Napoleons and kept it up as rapidly as possible for several hours. Lieutenant Johnston was ordered not to return their fire, but to shelter his men as well as possible and await the advance of the enemy. Several times the enemy attempted to advance their skirmishers, but were driven back by Lieutenant Johnston's guns.

Between 9 and 10 a. m. I discovered a heavy column of attack, consisting of three regiments, formed in the timber between the levee and the lake. They threw forward their skirmishers and endeavored to advance, but the well-directed spherical-case from the Napoleons soon threw them into confusion and they retired out of range. This column threatened our position for five or six hours, but the difficulties of the ground and the terrible fire of artillery, which had accurately acquired their range, seemed to deter them. It was subsequently ascertained from Col. [Thomas C.] Fletcher, of the Thirty-first Missouri, who was taken prisoner, that his regiment formed the head of the column, and that the main force of the enemy in front of our position were concentrated behind this levee. They were held in check all day long by the Forty-sixth Mississippi, Lieutenant Johnston's section, and Captain Bowman's battery.

About 11 a. m. the Twenty-eighth [Twenty-ninth] Louisiana, under Col. [Allen] Thomas, which had relieved the Seventeenth Louisiana the evening before, after gallantly holding the position across the lake near Mrs. Lake's field against great odds, was forced to retire to our regular lines. The enemy soon advanced their artillery to the timber skirting McNutt's Lake, and the firing became general along the center and left of our line. Two of Captain Wofford's guns, under Lieutenant Weems, were posted in the road near the right of our center, and two howitzers, under Captain Wofford, just to the left of our center. About 250 yards farther to the left was posted a section of Company E, under Capt. [N. J.] Drew, and the other section of Company E was posted at the Indian mound, about three-quarters of a mile farther to the left. The enemy concentrated on these batteries a terrible fire of artillery and rained a perfect shower of Minie balls on them from the woods on the opposite bank of McNutt's Lake. Our batteries were not idle, but slowly and deliberately returned the fire. They were instructed not to waste a single round of ammunition. The heaviest fire seemed to be concentrated on Captain Wofford's four guns, and nobly did he and his gallant officers and men sustain themselves. One wheel of one of his pieces was destroyed by a Parrott shell and another was seriously damaged, and his loss of men was very heavy, yet they never faltered. Night found the survivors at their posts.

I regret that I cannot report as favorably of the section under Captain Drew. With as gallant a body of men as ever lived, and who had often been under fire before, he without orders moved one of his pieces from its position and left the field himself. His other piece was dis-

abled by a shot from one of the enemy's guns and rendered unserviceable. Captain Drew did not return to the field until late next morning, when he was placed in arrest and ordered to the rear. The battery afterward, under Lieutenant Duncan, acted with great gallantry and did good service. While Lieutenant Johnston's section was under fire from the battery of four guns on and near Blake's Levee it was also subjected to a cross-fire from the 20-pounder Parrott guns posted in the woods beyond McNutt's Lake. Night put an end to the contest.

It is proper here to state that Captain Wofford, having more men than were necessary to man his guns, had armed them with muskets, and they took position with the infantry in the rifle-trenches and did good service.

Before daylight on the morning of the 29th, in anticipation of an attempt to carry the levee, re-enforcements were sent me and the artillery was increased by three guns of Company E, under Lieutenant Duncan. All remained quiet on the right, and by 9 o'clock it became evident that the main force of the enemy had been removed from the levee and were being massed in front of the center, where General Lee commanded in person. Early in the morning a 6-pounder gun of Company I, under Lieutenant Tye, was placed in position near Johnston's section of Napoleons, and so located as not only to sweep Blake's Levee but also the ground in front of our center.

About noon it became evident that the enemy intended to attempt to carry our center by storm, and the Seventeenth and Twenty-sixth Louisiana and a 6-pounder gun of Company E, under Lieutenant Duncan, were hurried from the right to aid in repelling the attack. The enemy crossed the dry bed of the lake at two points and made a formidable attack on the center, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Captain Wofford's four guns, Lieutenant Johnston's section, and the 6-pounder under Lieutenant Tye kept up a rapid and well-directed fire on the advancing columns from the moment they emerged from the wood until they were scattered and once more regained the friendly cover of the timber. Lieutenant Duncan arrived with his gun from the right while the enemy were in the open field in front of our works. He brought his gun into action on the open ground directly in front of the advancing columns, and under a heavy fire of artillery and infantry opened on them with marked effect. Just at this time a section of Company I, under Captain Bowman, was ordered up from the right, but arrived too late to take part in the action. They were, however, exposed to a heavy fire and had 1 man killed as they came on the ground. As the broken masses of the enemy retired across the bed of the lake a rifle piece of Company E opened on them from the right and added greatly to their confusion. In this brilliant engagement the firing of the artillery was rapid and at the same time quite accurate. Some of the pieces fired 120 rounds each during the action. After being repulsed the enemy attempted to advance again across the dry bed of the lake, but a few shots from Lieutenant Duncan's gun threw them into confusion and they scampered off like a frightened flock of sheep.

During the evening the enemy attempted to throw a pontoon bridge across McNutt's Lake, but Lieutenant Duncan's gun and Captain Wofford's howitzers soon drove them from their work. Anticipating that they would attempt to finish the bridge during the night, General Lee ordered Lieutenant Duncan and Captain Wofford to fire on them at intervals during the night. One of the Napoleon guns of Lieutenant Johnston was also placed in position during the night to command the

bridge. In the morning it was ascertained that the enemy had given up the effort to bridge the lake and had withdrawn their boats.

During the 30th and 31st ultimo and 1st instant the artillery kept its position, but the enemy kept out of range. On the 2d instant it was thought another effort would be made against Blake's Levee, but later in the day it was ascertained that probably the enemy were re-embarking their troops, when a portion of our troops were advanced across the lake and Chickasaw Bayou, capturing some prisoners and pursuing the enemy to their transports. Lieutenant Johnston and a section of Captain Wofford's battery engaged in this expedition.

The enemy were offered battle within a few hundred yards of their boats but declined, and took shelter as rapidly as possible under cover of their gunboats. Our troops in the mean time were exposed to a heavy artillery fire from the boats, but remained on the field until it was certainly ascertained that the enemy were moving their transports toward the Mississippi River. One gun of Lieutenant Johnston's section was left as a picket near the Yazoo, and our wearied troops returned to their encampments.

Too much praise cannot be accorded our brave soldiers, who were out seven days and nights without tents or shelter of any kind, and who were for some time not even permitted to build fires to warm themselves. I bear testimony with pride and pleasure that my command endured their hardships not only uncomplainingly but cheerfully.

Six guns of Company A, Capt. [S. J.] Ridley, and Capt. [J. J.] Cowan's battery were posted at Snyder's Bluff. The enemy were constantly threatening this position, but never attacked our land defenses; consequently these fine batteries had no opportunity of engaging the enemy. Though they were not actually engaged yet they were out, exposed to the weather for nearly two weeks, and suffered almost as much from exposure as those who were in the actions at Chickasaw Bayou. Every officer connected with my regiment behaved with great gallantry except Captain Drew, of Company E.

I beg leave to call especial attention to Capt. J. L. Wofford, who distinguished himself for his gallantry and good conduct. He fired the first gun at the enemy, and a section of his battery followed them to their transports as they embarked. Lieutenants Lockhart and Weems of his battery also acted with great coolness and gallantry. Lieut. Frank Johnston, of Company A, though a youth in years showed himself to be a man in experience, and called forth the admiration of all who saw him for the cool and efficient manner in which he handled his section. Captain Bowman, of Company I, though only a short time under fire, behaved with great gallantry, and gave favorable promise of good work whenever his gallant company have an opportunity. Lieutenant Tye of his company handled his 6-pounder gun on the 29th ultimo with spirit and did admirable work.

My especial thanks are due Lieutenant Duncan, who assumed command of Company E after the arrest of Captain Drew, for the gallant and effective manner in which he managed his command. Their conduct was such on the 29th as to merit and obtain the approbation of the brigadier-general commanding. Lieuts. [William J.] Cottingham and [J. A.] Guest, of Company E, both conducted themselves with gallantry and spirit. I take great pleasure in stating that the non-commissioned officers and men of all the batteries conducted themselves in a soldierly manner and are entitled to the thanks of their officers and of the country.

Captain Wofford's company lost 1 corporal (killed), 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 6 privates (wounded). Company E, Lieutenant Duncan com-

manding, had 1 sergeant and 1 private killed and 3 privates wounded. This company had 5 horses killed and 2 wounded. Captain Bowman's company had 1 man killed. Lieutenant Johnston's section had 1 man slightly wounded.

My thanks are due to my staff for the gallant and efficient manner in which they discharged their respective duties. My adjutant (J. L. Powers) acquitted himself with much credit, as did also my sergeant-major, W. D. Elder. Quartermaster-Sergeant J. C. Henley rendered invaluable service in attending to the distribution of ammunition and made himself generally useful. Lieut. S. S. Champion, of Capt. [W. H.] Johnson's cavalry company, who was assigned to duty with me by Brigadier-General Lee, acted with great gallantry and entitled himself to my thanks, as did also Captain Gaines, volunteer aide-de-camp.

Maj. B. R. Holmes, of my regiment, took a general oversight of all the batteries on the field. He acquitted himself to my entire satisfaction and rendered most valuable service. He richly deserves, and doubtless will receive, the thanks of all the batteries which took part in the different engagements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. WITHERS,
Colonel, Comdg. First Mississippi Light Artillery.

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH,
Commanding Artillerg, &c.

No. 34.

Report of Col. Edward Higgins, Twenty-second Louisiana Infantry, of affair at Snyder's Mill.

HEADQUARTERS,
Snyder's Mill, December 30, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at 2 p. m. December 27 the enemy's gunboats were seen coming up the river. In a short time a launch and several boats came around the point immediately below the batteries. Two shots were fired at them, which caused them to retire. In a few minutes a steamer (an immense iron-clad, between 300 and 400 feet in length) rounded the point and made fast to the other shore and engaged our batteries. Her fire was returned with spirit and precision. The sound of our shot was distinctly heard to strike the iron-clad, and it is believed several penetrated her hull. About 3 p. m. two Federal gunboats stationed behind the point opened with shell upon our batteries. A launch belonging to the enemy was struck and turned over by one of our shot. About 5 p. m. the enemy being repulsed returned down the river.

The batteries and works were not injured. The casualties were 1 killed and 2 wounded, all of the Twenty-second Louisiana Regiment.

Much praise is due Maj. George Purves, Twenty-second [Twenty-first?] Louisiana, who commanded the batteries, and the men and officers under his command, for their gallant conduct during the engagement.

I am, general, very respectfully,

EDWARD HIGGINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 35.

Reports of Col. Allen Thomas, Twenty-eighth Louisiana Infantry, of skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, January 2, 1863.

GENERAL: Having received orders from you on the morning of the 27th ultimo to move my regiment to your left to prevent the completion of a pontoon about to be thrown across the bayou by the enemy, I advanced my regiment to that point under a very galling fire from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. I immediately placed two companies of the Twenty-eighth Louisiana and four companies of the Forty-second Georgia on a mound opposite to and commanding the pontoon. The enemy had here massed a considerable force, whose incessant fire caused us considerable loss. Our forces succeeded, however, in holding them in check, preventing the completion of the bridge.

At about 11.30 a. m. I observed the enemy crossing the bayou in large force and forming line of battle with the evident intention of storming our works. At the same time he threw out a force across a fence to your left, opposite my extreme right, for the purpose of turning your flank. I immediately advanced the remaining companies of the Twenty-eighth Louisiana and Forty-second Georgia to my right, compelling the enemy to retire with considerable slaughter.

About this [time] you had completely routed his columns, which had attacked your center. The line which I had been placed in command of was incessantly annoyed by sharpshooters, who were in very easy range, as it was near the woods which he occupied. This caused the loss on our side of a number of brave men, compelling me to keep the men covered by day. At night, however, I succeeded in throwing up temporary breastworks.

The brigade which I had the honor to command, consisting of the Second Texas, Twenty-eighth Louisiana, Fourth Mississippi, Forty-second [Georgia], and Thirty-first Alabama, behaved well, evincing a strong desire to meet the enemy.

My thanks are due to Lieut. J. G. Clark, who had been ordered to report to me, for efficient service.

All of which, general, I have the honor to submit.

ALLEN THOMAS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, January 2, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders I took position on the evening of the 27th ultimo in the advance on Mrs. Lake's place, across Chickasaw Bayou, relieving Colonel Richardson's command, which had been hotly engaged with the enemy.

Early on Sunday morning the enemy opened on my advance, which I had placed in a shallow ravine, the nature of the ground being such as to afford the best protection to the command. My advance succeeded in holding in check for some time a very large force of the enemy, but were finally dislodged and driven in, when I advanced my reserve and drove the enemy back. Having received large re-enforcements, the enemy renewed the attack, and after several hours hard fighting, my ammunition being nearly exhausted and the men wearied,

I ordered them to fall back. As I was retreating I met a messenger from you with promise of re-enforcements. I again rallied my men and reoccupied the ground, dislodging the enemy from the woods, which they occupied in large force. The enemy, soon after being largely re-enforced, renewed the fight with great vigor, and having thrown a force much larger than my own on my right flank, while he threatened my left with his cavalry, he again compelled me, before the promised re-enforcements had arrived, to fall back, when at 12.30 p. m. I succeeded in withdrawing my command with but little loss.

The position was held for six and a half hours from the first attack against largely superior numbers.

My loss was 9 killed, 25 wounded, 6 missing, and 3 deserters. The prisoners captured the following day stated that we had engaged Blair's brigade, said to number 7,000 or 8,000 men, and had killed and wounded upward of 400 of the enemy.

All the officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry, it being invidious to particularize.

Among the killed I deeply regret the loss of First Lieut. N. Robin, commanding Company K, a gallant and accomplished soldier, who died on the field.

All of which, general, I have the honor to submit.

Very respectfully,

ALLEN THOMAS,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-eighth Louisiana.

No. 36.

Report of Col. C. H. Morrison, Thirty-first Louisiana Infantry, of operations December 26–29, 1862.

JANUARY 4, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the recent engagement with the enemy on the lines near the Yazoo River on December 27, 28, and 29, 1862, with the casualties:

On the 26th I occupied the ground in front of the Indian mound with my command, 320 strong; put out pickets and bivouacked for the night.

Early on the 27th I threw forward some 400 or 500 yards three companies as skirmishers to protect a party of laborers employed in throwing up some intrenchments and felling an abatis in our front under the direction of Capt. [David] Wintter, of the Engineer Corps. About 3 o'clock in the evening these skirmishers were driven in by a superior force of the enemy. Hidden from view by the dense woods and fallen timber in our front, the enemy's sharpshooters opened upon us a brisk fire, which they continued until night. During the night our works were extended and strengthened. Two guns of [Capt. Newit J.] Drew's artillery, under command of Lieut. [W. J.] Duncan, were placed in battery on the mound in our rear the same night.

On Sunday morning, the 28th, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the fire was opened in front of our position by the enemy with two batteries, which they had planted the night previous. Our little battery on the mound reopened in gallant style until after daylight, when the sharpshooters rendered it impossible to man the guns except at occasional intervals.

At the dawn of day the fire from the sharpshooters and musketry was opened upon our lines, and applied so well from their cover that it was almost impossible for a man to show himself above the works without being instantly killed. The fire from their artillery and small-arms was continued until after dark without our being able to reply with any effect. During the day I was re-enforced by about 100 men from the Fortieth Georgia Regiment, to whom I was much indebted for their coolness and cheerful obedience.

On Sunday night our works were strengthened and improved.

On Monday morning, the 29th, before daylight, the attack was renewed by the enemy with more force and determination than on the day previous. Early in the day I began to reply to his fire at short intervals. About noon the fire became general on both sides, terminating only when it became too dark to fire except at random.

About 1 o'clock an attempt was made in force to storm our works on the extreme left, occupied by Company B, Capt. R. D. Bridger, which was gallantly repulsed, only one of the enemy being able to reach the work, when he fell instantly. The effort to storm the works was renewed about 2 o'clock, but with less determination than before. Repeated attempts were subsequently made to effect a breach in our fortifications with intrenching tools under cover of their attacking columns and the perpendicular banks of [—— ———]. These attempts were all successfully resisted, and those of the enemy who reached the desired position were generally driven off. By night we had driven the enemy back under cover of the woods and fallen timber.

During the hottest part of the engagement I was re-enforced on the left by the Fifty-second Georgia Regiment, Colonel Phillips, to whom we were much indebted for the final repulse of the enemy.

The total casualties in my regiment were 8 killed and 17 wounded, 1 of whom has since died. I have no report of the casualties in the Fortieth and Fifty-second Georgia Regiments, though they each suffered to some extent.

I have no means of knowing with any correctness the loss of the enemy, though I am persuaded it was very considerable from the evidences on the field, which was hastily scanned as far as could be seen by Col. [C. D.] Phillips, of the Fifty-second Georgia Regiment, and Lieut. Col. [S. H.] Griffin, of my regiment, during the truce on the 30th. The enemy gathered up 9 dead bodies very near our breastworks, the rest having been removed under cover of the woods since night. About 20 were counted on other parts of the field during the engagement.

The attack was principally on our left wing, owing to the position of our works and the ground occupied by the enemy.

I might state many instances of individual gallantry, but as it is impracticable to mention them all I refrain from mentioning any. I take great pleasure, however, in bringing to your attention Mr. William Pasco, of the Whig office, who took a dispatch from me to one of General Barton's couriers and volunteered to bring it to me through the thickest of the fight on Sunday, the 28th, at the imminent risk of his life.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

C. H. MORRISON,
Colonel Thirty-first Louisiana Regiment, Lee's Brigade.

Maj. D. C. STITH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 2, 1863.—Skirmish near Fort Donelson, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army.

JANUARY 3, 1863.

Colonel Lowe reports that a train going from Fort Donelson to Fort Henry was attacked by Spaulding's band of guerrillas. A fight ensued. Spaulding was killed and several others, with some prisoners, and routing the remainder. Our loss, 3 killed and 3 taken prisoners.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS.

JANUARY 4–17, 1863.—Expedition against Arkansas Post, or Fort Hindman, Ark., and operations in that vicinity.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Jan. 4, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Army of the Mississippi.
4–8, 1863.—Transfer of the Army of the Mississippi from Milliken's Bend, La., to mouth of White River, Ark.
10, 1863.—Reconnaissance near Arkansas Post.
10–11, 1863.—Engagement at Arkansas Post.
13, 1863.—Reconnaissance toward White River and Saint Charles, Ark.
14–15, 1863.—Expedition to South Bend, Arkansas River.
17, 1863.—The Army of the Mississippi re-embarks for Milliken's Bend.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army, commanding Expedition, of operations January 4–17, with congratulatory orders.
No. 2.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.
No. 3.—Col. Warren Stewart, Chief of Cavalry, of reconnaissances January 10 and 13 and expedition January 14–15.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 6.—Capt. Charles G. Cooley, Chicago Mercantile Battery.
No. 7.—Capt. Ambrose A. Blount, Seventeenth Ohio Battery.
No. 8.—Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 9.—Col. Thomas J. Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry.
No. 10.—Col. Richard Owen, Sixtieth Indiana Infantry.
No. 11.—Col. Frank Emerson, Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 12.—Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 13.—Col. Joseph W. Vance, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 14.—Col. Joshua J. Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 15.—Col. William J. Landram, Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 16.—Col. David P. Grier, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry.

* Of the capture of Arkansas Post when not otherwise indicated.

No. 17.—Col. Friend S. Rutherford, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry.
No. 18.—Col. John Warner, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry.
No. 19.—Lieut. Col. John Cowan, Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 20.—Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 21.—Capt. Jacob T. Foster, First Wisconsin Battery.
No. 22.—Col. Lionel A. Sheldon, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 23.—Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 24.—Lieut. Frank C. Wilson, Chicago Mercantile Battery.
No. 25.—Col. John F. De Courcy, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 26.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, with Itinerary of the Corps December 20, 1862–January 11, 1863.
No. 27.—Brig. Gen. Frank P. Blair, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division.
No. 28.—Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 29.—Col. George A. Stone, Twenty fifth Iowa Infantry.
No. 30.—Col. Charles R. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 31.—Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 32.—Lieut. Col. W. M. G. Torrence, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.
No. 33.—Brig. Gen. David Stuart, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 34.—Capt. Peter P. Wood, Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery.
No. 35.—Col. Giles A. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 36.—Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 37.—Lieut. Col. Oscar Malmborg, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry.
No. 38.—Col. Charles R. Ellet, commanding U. S. Ram Fleet.
No. 39.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Churchill, C. S. Army, commanding Lower Arkansas and White Rivers.
No. 40.—Col. Robert R. Garland, Sixth Texas Infantry, with application for a Court of Inquiry.
No. 41.—Col. James Deshler, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army, commanding Expedition, of operations January 4–17, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Post of Arkansas, January 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the forces under my command attacked the Post of Arkansas to-day at 1 o'clock p. m., and at 4.30 o'clock, having stormed the enemy's works, took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, together with all his stores, animals, and munitions of war.

Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, efficiently and brilliantly co-operated in accomplishing this complete success.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Steamer Tigress, Arkansas Post, Ark., January 16, 1863.

COLONEL: On the 14th instant I sent up W. Turrell, with 100 men of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, on transport Luzerne and a barge, with instructions to take on board a large lot of corn (4,800 bushels) at the port of South Bend, with orders if it could not be got on the boats to fire it. It was found necessary to burn it, and just as it was fired the boat was attacked by guerrillas that had followed the boat for some distance. The lines were cut and the boat dropped out and started for this place, followed by these outlaws for several miles, firing into the boat at several points. A few men were slightly wounded; none killed.

On the 15th I sent up Colonel Stewart to retaliate and destroy the corn in that vicinity that had been collected for the use of the rebel army. How well he executed his orders you will see from his report, herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Steamer Tigress, Mississippi River, January 20, 1863.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the forces of which, in pursuance of the order of Major-General Grant commanding Department of the Tennessee, I assumed command on the 4th instant, at Milliken's Bend, La., resulting in the reduction of Fort Hindman, more generally known as Post Arkansas:

These forces, styled by me for convenience and propriety of description the Army of the Mississippi, consisted of parts of two *corps d'armée*, viz, the Thirteenth, my own, and the Fifteenth, Major-General Sherman's. Desiring to give my undivided attention to matters affecting the general command, I immediately assigned Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, a tried and meritorious officer, to the command of the Thirteenth *Corps d'Armée*, in which he was the senior division commander.

The Fifteenth Corps, temporarily constituted by me the right wing, was composed of the following troops:

First Division—Brig. Gen. F. Steele commanding.

First Brigade—Brig. Gen. Frank P. Blair commanding.

The Thirteenth Illinois, Twenty-ninth Missouri, Thirty-first Missouri, Thirty-second Missouri, Fifty-eighth Ohio, and Thirtieth Missouri.

Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. C. E. Hovey commanding.

The Seventeenth Missouri, Twenty-fifth Iowa, Third Missouri, Seventy-sixth Ohio, Thirty-first Iowa, and Twelfth Missouri.

Third Brigade—Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer commanding.

The Fourth Iowa, Thirty-fourth Iowa, Thirtieth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Iowa, and Ninth Iowa Infantry.

Artillery—The First Iowa, Captain Griffiths; Fourth Ohio, Captain Hoffmann, and First Missouri Horse Artillery.

Cavalry—The Third Illinois and Company —, Fifteenth Illinois.

Second Division—Brig. Gen. D. Stuart commanding.

First Brigade—Col. G. A. Smith commanding.

The Eighth Missouri, Sixth Missouri, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, and Thirteenth United States.

Second Brigade—Col. T. Kilby Smith commanding.

The Fifty-fifth Illinois, One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, Fifty-fourth Ohio, Eighty-third Indiana, and Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

Artillery—Companies A and B, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Eighth Ohio Battery.

Cavalry—Two companies of Thielemann's Illinois Battalion and Company C, Tenth Missouri.

The Thirteenth Corps, forming the left wing, was composed of the following forces:

First Division—Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding.

First Brigade—Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge commanding.

The Sixtieth Indiana, Sixteenth Indiana, Twenty-third Wisconsin, Eighty-third Ohio, Sixty-seventh Indiana, and Ninety-sixth Ohio.

Second Brigade—Col. W. J. Landram commanding.

The Nineteenth Kentucky, Seventy-seventh Illinois, Forty-eighth Ohio, Ninety-seventh Illinois, One hundred and eighth Illinois, One hundred and thirty-first Illinois, and Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

Artillery—The Seventeenth Ohio Battery, Captain Blount, and Illinois Mercantile Battery, Captain Cooley.

Cavalry—Company —, Fourth Indiana.

Second Division—Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus commanding.

First Brigade—Col. L. A. Sheldon commanding.

The Sixty-ninth Indiana, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois, and One hundred and twentieth Ohio.

Second Brigade—Col. D. W. Lindsey commanding.

The Third Kentucky, Forty-ninth Indiana, and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio.

Third Brigade—Col. J. F. De Courcy commanding.

The Sixteenth Ohio, Twenty-second Kentucky, Forty-second Ohio, and Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

Artillery—The First Wisconsin, Captain Foster, and Seventh Michigan, Captain Lanphere.

Having, as already mentioned, assumed command of these forces on the 4th instant after they had retired from the neighborhood of Vicksburg, I sailed with them the same day in execution of a purpose, the importance of which I had suggested to General Gorman at Helena, December 30, on my way down the river. That purpose was the reduction of Fort Hindman, which had been laboriously and skillfully enlarged and strengthened since the commencement of the rebellion, which formed the key to Little Rock, the capital of the State of Arkansas, and the extensive and valuable country drained by the Arkansas River, and from which hostile detachments were constantly sent forth to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi River and thereby our communications.

A Government transport, the Blue Wing, laden with valuable military stores, only a few days before fell prey to one of these detachments, and ammunition taken from her was used against us in the engagement

of which I am giving an account. Without turning my arms in this direction my forces must have continued comparatively idle at Milliken's Bend until you should have altered your plan for the reduction of Vicksburg or recalled them.

Landing at intervals to supply my transports with fuel cut from the forest, or already cut and found upon the bank, the army safely arrived at the mouth of the White River on the 8th instant. Henceforth its operations were controlled by and but fulfilled the following instructions previously communicated by me to army corps commanders:

1st. Having arrived at the mouth of the White River, the commanders of army corps of the Army of the Mississippi will lose no time in moving their commands upon their transports up that river to the cut-off, and through it into and up the Arkansas River to a suitable point on the left bank of the river near and below Post Arkansas, for disembarkation.

2d. The army will move from the mouth of the White River in the following order: The Fifteenth Corps, Major-General Sherman commanding, forming the right wing, right in front, first, and the Thirteenth Corps, Brigadier-General Morgan commanding, forming the left wing in the same order, next.

3d. Arrived at the proposed point for debarkation the two corps will immediately disembark, being careful to preserve their distinction and to protect their landing by skirmishers and advanced detachments, * * * and rapidly march as follows: The Fifteenth Corps, Major-General Sherman commanding, by the rear of the Post until the right of the corps has reached the river above the Post, * * * being careful to guard against the surprise of rear attack, and to keep his command clear of the range of our gunboats' fire. The Thirteenth Corps, Brigadier-General Morgan commanding, will follow the Fifteenth and form * * * on its left.

4th. Each corps should extend its lines so as to complete the investment of the enemy's works; and if, in order to do so, the left wing has to move so far to the right as to leave too great a space between its left and the river, the same will be secured by a detachment of infantry and artillery from the Thirteenth Corps, posted in a commanding position for that purpose.

5th. Notwithstanding what precedes, the commander of the Thirteenth Corps will debark two regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, and three pieces of artillery at a suitable point on the right bank of the river and near and below the Post, under instructions to ascend the right bank, beyond the reach of the enemy's guns on the opposite shore to a point on the river above the Post giving control of the river.

6th. Skirmishers should in all instances precede the movements herein ordered. Cavalry detachments should be sent out in different directions to reconnoiter the country. Reserves should be kept to the rear of the investing lines ready to be moved to any point in case the enemy should venture to make a sortie; and to every battery of light artillery a company of infantry should be detailed, for the purpose of protecting it and assisting its advance.

7th. Having completed the investment according to the plan indicated the enemy will be equally cut off from re-enforcements and escape, and must, together with his works and all his munitions, become a capture to our arms.

Ascending to Notrib's farm, 3 miles from the fort, by way of White River, the cut-off, and the Arkansas, my object was to deceive the enemy to the latest moment as to my destination and the point upon which the suspended blow would fall; and I have reason to believe that I succeeded in so doing until I had approached within 30 miles of the fort.

Landing on the left bank of the river, at Notrib's farm, at 5 p. m. on the 9th, the work of disembarking was busily continued until noon next day, when it was completed.

In the mean time, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz, of my staff, by 8 a. m. on the 10th instant, I had reconnoitered the river road and a portion of the levee extending at right angles from it, within 1½ miles of the fort, and discovered that the enemy was abandoning a line of rifle-pits, about half a mile above the levee, under stress of the fire of one of the gunboats. Communicating with General Sherman, I suggested to him the eligibility of the river road, from which he might diverge at or near the levee, in making a detour for the purpose of in-

vesting the upper side of the fort. His column was put in motion at 11 a. m., but diverging below that point the head of it, consisting of General Hovey's brigade of General Steele's division, after meeting and dispersing a strong picket of the enemy, soon encountered a swamp, about one-fourth of a mile wide. Passing this swamp with much difficulty the brigade rested upon an open space called Little Prairie.

Riding up to the point where the brigade had entered the swamp and witnessing its embarrassment, I sent Colonel Stewart, of my staff and chief of cavalry, with my escort, to the left and front to ascertain whether the embrasures, now discovered in that portion of the levee farthest from the river, were occupied by cannon, and to verify the practicability of the river road. He soon reported that there was no cannon in the embrasures; that the levee had been held the night before as a line of defense by infantry, which had retired upon the fort; that he had discovered one brass piece beyond the next line of defense limbered up for removal, and that the river road was not only practicable but good.

Accordingly I directed General Sherman to move the Second Division of his corps, commanded by General Stuart, by that road, which was rapidly and successfully done. After the rear of General Steele's division, consisting of General Blair's brigade, had crossed the swamp, Major Hammond, assistant adjutant-general of General Sherman's corps, brought information from him that he had learned from a farmer that the upper side of the fort could not be gained by any practicable route on that side of the swamp short of 7 miles in length, and without crossing a bayou on a narrow bridge.

I immediately crossed the swamp; informed myself of the situation by personal interrogation of the farmer and by personal observation. Seeing at once that for General Steele's division to go forward on a line so extended and remote from the enemy's works would be virtually to retire it from the pending fight, to separate it by a wide and miry swamp from the rest of my command, to expose it to rear attack by any hostile re-enforcement that might be approaching, to weaken my assaulting columns on the left and center and the cover afforded by them to my transports, and to leave it no other way to rejoin the advanced forces except by crossing the bayou on a narrow bridge, in the power of the enemy to destroy or obstruct by force, I instantly decided that the division ought to return, and so ordered.

Recrossing the swamp with me, General Sherman, in pursuance of my instructions, hastened up the river to General Stuart's division of his corps, the head of which he found resting within half a mile of the fort. I also hastened to the same spot, and finding General Morgan already there learned that his corps, guided by a member of my staff, was advancing in the same direction, and within a few minutes the head of General A. J. Smith's division appeared to the right and rear of General Stuart's.

Indicating to General Morgan the ground I wished his corps to occupy, I ordered General Sherman to move General Stuart's division to the right, and General Steele's, when it should come up, still farther to the right—across a bayou on the upper side of the enemy's works—to the river, in order to let in General Smith's and General Osterhaus' divisions of General Morgan's corps, on the left and next to the river, so as to complete the investment of the enemy, according to my original plan.

Dispatching Colonel Stewart, chief of cavalry, with my escort, to explore the ground to the bayou on the right, I hastened back and re-

quested Rear-Admiral Porter, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, to advance the gunboats and open fire on the enemy's works for the purpose of diverting his attention while the land forces should gain the positions assigned to them. Promptly complying, the admiral advanced his boats and opened a terrific cannonade upon the fort, which was continued an hour or more and until after night-fall.

At 10 p. m. Colonel Stewart, chief of cavalry, rejoined me and reported that he had pushed his reconnaissance westerly quite to the enemy's cantonment of log huts and even beyond to the bayou, and that there was nothing in the way of an advance to that point, or, so far as he could judge, beyond. He also brought with him about 100 prisoners, whom, still lingering about the cantonment, he had captured. As General Sherman had not yet advanced to the bayou I hastened Colonel Stewart back to communicate the information he had brought and with an order to General Sherman to lose no time in gaining the bayou. Meanwhile General Steele's division had recrossed the swamp, except a detachment of it left under General Sherman's order to make a feint in the direction of the bridge mentioned.

During the night General Osterhaus bivouacked his division near the landing in a position commanding the neighboring approaches across the swamp and covering our transports against possible attack from the opposite side of the river.

On the night of the 9th Colonel Lindsey's brigade had disembarked 9 miles below Notrib's farm, at Fletcher's Landing, on the right bank of the river, in pursuance of General Morgan's order, and marching across a bight of the river had taken position and planted a battery on the bank above the fort, equally cutting off the escape or re-enforcement of the enemy by water. This was accomplished early on the 10th instant and formed an important part of my original plan, for the prompt and skillful execution of which I accord Colonel Lindsey great credit.

Passing a cold night without fires and tents, our chilled but faithful men were greeted by a bright and genial sun on the morning of the 11th.

By 10.30 a. m. the two corps were in position and were ready to commence the attack. General Steele's division formed the extreme right of the line of battle, reaching near the bayou. General Stuart's and A. J. Smith's divisions were formed on its left. One brigade of General Osterhaus' division, Colonel Sheldon commanding, formed the extreme left of the line, resting upon the river, in full view of the fort. Another brigade of the same division, Colonel De Courcy commanding, was held in reserve near the transports, while the remaining brigade of the same division, Colonel Lindsey commanding, was disposed on the opposite side of the river, as already explained. Company A, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, Captain Wood commanding, was posted to the left of General Stuart's division, on the road leading into the post. Company B, of the same regiment, Captain Barrett commanding, was posted in the center of the same division; the Fourth Ohio Battery, Captain Hoffmann commanding, in the interval between Generals Stuart's and Steele's divisions, and the First Iowa Battery, Captain Griffiths commanding, between Thayer's and Hovey's brigades, of General Steele's division. The First Missouri Horse Artillery, Captain Landgraeber commanding, was in reserve with General Blair's brigade, and the Eighth Ohio Battery was posted in the rear of the center of the general line. Three pieces of the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, Captain Blount commanding, were advanced to an intrenched position in front of Colonel Landram's brigade of General Smith's division, and were supported by the Ninety-sixth Ohio. A section of 20-pounder Parrott

guns, Lieutenant Webster commanding, was posted by General Osterhaus near the river bank, within 800 yards of the fort, concealed by fallen trees from the view of the enemy, while two sections of the Illinois Mercantile Battery were masked and held by the same officer in reserve. The Seventh Michigan Battery, Captain Lanphere commanding, remained with Colonel De Courcy. Two 20-pounder Parrotts, of the First Wisconsin Battery, Captain Foster commanding, and a section of the Illinois Mercantile Battery, under Lieutenant Wilson, were with Colonel Lindsey. The cavalry were disposed in the rear, under orders to force stragglers to return to their ranks.

Such was the disposition of the forces under my command on the eve of the battle of the Arkansas. On the other hand, the position of the enemy, naturally strong, was one of his own choosing.

Post Arkansas, a small village, the capital of Arkansas County, is situated on elevated ground, above the reach of floods, and defining for some miles the left bank of the river. It was settled by the French in 1685; is 50 miles above the mouth of the river, 117 miles below Little Rock, and is surrounded by a fruitful country, abounding in cattle, corn, and cotton.

Fort Hindman, a square, full-bastioned fort, was erected within this village, upon the bank of the river, at the head of a bend resembling a horseshoe. The exterior sides of the fort, between the salient angles, were each 300 feet in length; the faces of the bastions two-sevenths of an exterior side and the perpendiculars one-eighth. The parapet was 18 feet wide on the top, the ditch 20 feet wide on the ground level, and 8 feet deep, with a slope of 4 feet base. A banquette for infantry was constructed around the interior slope of the parapet; also three platforms for artillery in each bastion and one in the curtain facing north. On the southern face of the northeastern bastion was a casemate 18 by 15 feet wide and 7½ feet high in the clear, the walls of which were constructed of three thicknesses of oak timber 16 inches square, and so the roof with an additional revetment of iron bars. One of the shorter sides of the casemate was inserted in the parapet and was pierced by an embrasure 3 feet 8 inches on the inside and 4 feet 6 inches on the outside, the entrance being in the opposite wall. This casemate contained a 9-inch columbiad. A similar casemate was constructed in the curtain facing the river, containing an 8-inch columbiad, and still another 9 inch columbiad was mounted in the salient angle of the southeastern bastion on a center-pintle barbette carriage. All of these guns commanded the river below the fort. Beside these there were four 3-inch Parrott guns and four 6-pounder iron smooth-bore guns mounted on field carriages on the platforms in the fort which also contained a well-stored magazine, several frame buildings, and a well. The entrance to the fort, secured by a traverse, was on its northwestern side, and from the salient angle of the northwestern bastion extended a broken line of rifle-pits westerly for 720 yards toward the bayou, intersected by wooden traverses. Along the line of rifle-pits six field pieces were mounted, of which three were rifled.

Although the neighboring bridge across the bayou had been partially destroyed, yet the latter was passable at several points. Below the fort occur the rifle-pits and levee before mentioned. The levee exposed a convex line to our advance; was pierced for ten guns and lined on the inside by rifle-pits. The second line of rifle-pits, with intervals left for six guns, extended across the high land from the river to the swamp, its near approach being obstructed by an abatis of fallen timber; and still nearer the fort was a deep ravine entering the river at right angles

and extending inland in different arms in front of the left of our line. In front of the center of the line was an open field. This strip of high land afforded the only available approach from our landing to the enemy's defenses; and above, the second line of rifle-pits expanded into a dry plateau extending to the swamp on the east and northeast and to the bayou and river on the west and south. This plateau, crossed by the Brownsville and Little Rock road, embraced the enemy's cantonment, his principal defenses, and the field of action of this day, which covered a space of about 1,000 yards square.

Having placed in battery, at the request of Admiral Porter, two 20-pounder Parrotts, as already explained, for the purpose of dismounting the gun in the lower casemate, which had seriously annoyed the gunboats on the previous evening, and all my forces being ready for action, I sent word to the admiral accordingly, and notified him that as soon as he had opened fire I would advance to the attack of the enemy's works; and at 12 m. repeated the same communication.

At 1 p. m. the gunboats opened fire, immediately followed by the fire of artillery along the right wing of my line, and soon after by the fire of artillery along the left wing. At the expiration of thirty minutes the infantry were to advance to the charge, and when our men were heard shouting, the gunboats, in order to avoid inflicting injury upon them, were to cease firing.

By 1.30 o'clock Hovey's and Thayer's brigades and Giles A. Smith's and T. K. Smith's brigades, of General Sherman's corps, had crossed in double-quick time a narrow space of cleared ground in their front and gained position in a belt of woods extending irregularly by some 300 yards quite to the enemy's rifle-pits. Checked here for a time by a sudden and severe fire of musketry and artillery from cover of the enemy's works, they boldly resumed and continued their advance, supported by Blair's brigade as a reserve until they had approached within short musket-range of the enemy's lines and found shelter in some ravines lined by underbrush and fallen timber.

In executing this movement General Hovey was wounded by a fragment of a shell, but continued upon the field in the gallant discharge of duty; General Thayer lost his horse, which was shot under him, and Cols. G. A. Smith and T. K. Smith led their commands in a manner challenging the commendation of their superior officers; Wood's and Barrett's batteries also performed valuable service. Hoffmann's battery was advanced within 200 yards of the enemy's intrenchments and poured in a rapid and effective fire from three successive positions. It was now 3 p. m.

The artillery of General Morgan's corps having opened fire about 1 o'clock, as already mentioned, kept it up with telling effect for some time. Lieutenant Webster's 20-pounder Parrotts on the river bank completely enfiladed the two faces of the northeastern bastion, some of their shots penetrating the embrasure of the casemate and contributing, with others from the gunboats, to silence the gun inside of it, also the lighter gun in the northern curtain and the gun *en barbette* in the southeastern bastion, which appeared to be above the elevation of the gunboats' fire. These results are not only recounted by General Osterhaus as important in themselves, but as bearing honorable testimony to the skill and efficiency of Lieutenant Webster. Blount's three 10-pounder Parrotts continued to pour a well-directed fire into the enemy's lines until General A. J. Smith's division had passed to the front and neared the enemy's works. It was probably the fire of these guns that ex-

ploded a caisson within the enemy's intrenchments, killing several men and all its horses.

When the enemy and his works had been visibly damaged by the fire of artillery General A. J. Smith deployed nine regiments of Burbridge's and Landram's brigades, supported by three regiments in reserve, and steadily moving forward, drove the enemy's advance toward the open ground in front of the right of his defenses. Seeking shelter behind a cluster of cabins, Colonel Guppey, with the Twenty-third Wisconsin, was ordered to charge and dislodge him, which he promptly did, forcing him to flee to his intrenchments; after which the same regiments, led by their tried and gallant brigade commanders, under the personal direction of General Smith, continued their advance until they had approached within 200 yards of the fort, when General Smith sent back word that he could almost shake hands with the enemy.

Meanwhile Colonel Sheldon, under General Osterhaus' opportune direction, had ordered up Cooley's battery within 200 yards of the right of the enemy's defenses, and deployed the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois on its right, and massed the One hundred and twentieth Ohio on its left, holding the Sixty-ninth Indiana in reserve. Both infantry and artillery replied to the galling fire of the enemy until the rifle-pits of the latter in front were nearly cleared. Seizing the opportunity the One hundred and twentieth Ohio dashed forward to carry the east face of the fort, and only failed because superadded to the fosse there was an impassable ravine in their way.

Colonel De Courcy's brigade, which with General Blair's had borne the brunt of the repulse near Vicksburg, was left near the transports to protect them and to guard the approach across the swamp by which General Steele had countermarched, and remained there until about 3 o'clock, when it was ordered up. Having re-enforced General Sherman, at his request, at 3.15 o'clock, by sending the Twenty-third Wisconsin, Nineteenth Kentucky, and Ninety-seventh Illinois from General Smith's division, to take position farther to the right, and the engagement, notwithstanding the guns of the fort had been silenced by the combined fire of my artillery and the gunboats, being sharp and general on both sides, I ordered an assault.

Burbridge's brigade, with the two regiments of Landram's which had been sent to its right, and the One hundred and twentieth Ohio, of Colonel Sheldon's brigade, bearing the brunt, dashed forward under a deadly fire quite to the enemy's intrenchments; the Sixteenth Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Orr, with the Eighty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin, of Burbridge's brigade, and the One hundred and twentieth Ohio, Col. D. French, of Colonel Sheldon's brigade, being the first to enter the fort. Presenting himself at the entrance of the fort General Burbridge was halted by the guard, who denied that they had surrendered until he called their attention to the white flag and ordered them to ground arms. Immediately after, meeting General Churchill, commandant of the post, and Colonel Dunnington, of the rebel navy, commanding the fort, he referred the former to me, from whom I received the formal surrender of the post, its armament, garrison, and all its stores.

Farther to the enemy's left his intrenchments were stormed by General Sherman's command, who immediately ordered General Steele, whose zeal and daring added to his previous renown, to push forward one of his brigades along to the bayou and cut off the enemy's escape in that direction.

Colonel Lindsey, as soon as a gunboat had passed above the fort,

hastened with his brigade down the opposite shore and opened an oblique fire from Foster's two 20 and Lieutenant Wilson's two 10 pounder Parrotts into the enemy's line of rifle-pits, carrying away his battle-flag and killing a number of his men. Eager to do still more, he embarked the Third Kentucky on board of one of the gunboats to cross the river to the fort; but before it got over the enemy had surrendered.

Thus, at 4.30 o'clock, after three and a half hours' hard fighting, our forces entered and took possession of all the enemy's defenses.

To General Morgan I assigned the command of the fort, who, as a token of the conspicuous merit of General Smith throughout the action, assigned it to that officer. To General Sherman I gave in charge all the other defenses and the prisoners outside the fort, who, in like manner, honored General Stuart by giving them into his charge.

Seven stand of colors were captured, including the garrison flag, which was captured by Captain Ennis, one of General Smith's aides-de-camp. General Burbridge planted the American flag upon the fort, which had been placed in his hands, as a tribute to his gallantry, by General Smith for that purpose. Besides these, 5,000 prisoners; 17 pieces of cannon, large and small; 10 gun carriages and 11 limbers; 3,000 stand of small-arms, exclusive of many lost or destroyed; 130 swords; 50 Colt's pistols; 40 cans of powder; 1,650 rounds of shot, shell, and canister for 10 and 20 pounder Parrott guns; 375 shells, grape-stands, and canister; 46,000 rounds of ammunition for small-arms; 563 animals, together with a considerable quantity of quartermaster's and commissary stores, fell into our hands. Of these captures, seven pieces of cannon had been destroyed by the fire of our artillery and the gunboats, besides 170 wagons and a large portion of the stores, which were destroyed for want of means to bring them away.

Our loss in killed was 129; in wounded, 831; missing, 17; in all, killed, wounded, and missing, 977;* while that of the enemy, notwithstanding the protection afforded by his defenses, proportionately to his numbers was much larger.

The prisoners of war I forwarded to the commissioner for the exchange of prisoners at Saint Louis; and utterly destroying all of the enemy's defenses, together with all buildings used by him for military purposes, I re-embarked my command and sailed for Milliken's Bend on the 17th instant in obedience to Major-General Grant's order.

Noticing the conduct of the officers and men who took part in the battle of the Arkansas, I must refer to the reports of corps, division, brigade, and regimental commanders for particular mention of those who specially signalized their merit; but in doing so I cannot forbear, in justice, to add my tribute to the general zeal and capability of the former and valor and constancy of the latter.

General Sherman exhibited his usual activity and enterprise; General Morgan proved his tactical skill and strategic talent, while Generals Steele, Smith, Osterhaus, and Stuart and the several brigade commanders displayed the fitting qualities of brave and successful officers.

The members of my staff present—Colonel Stewart, chief of cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz, inspector-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlap, assistant quartermaster; Major McMillan, medical director; Major Ramsay, Captain Freeman, and Lieutenants Jones, Caldwell, and Jayne, aides-de-camp—all rendered valuable assistance. Lieutenant Caldwell, who ascended into the top of a lofty tree, in full view of the enemy and within range of his fire, and gave me momentary infor-

* But see revised statement, p. 716.

mation of the operations both of our land and naval forces and of the enemy, particularly challenges my commendation and thanks.

To Colonel Parsons, assistant quartermaster and master of transports, I also offer my acknowledgments, not only for the successful discharge of arduous duty in his department, but for important services as volunteer aide in bearing orders in the face of danger on the field; and to Major Williams, surgeon of the Second Illinois Light Artillery, I am also indebted for professional usefulness.

The maps and drawings herewith submitted will illustrate the disposition of the land forces, the position of the gunboats, the defenses of the enemy, the field of operations, and the surrounding country.

While mourning the loss of the dead and sympathizing with the bereavement of their kindred and friends and the suffering of the wounded, we should offer our heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God for the complete success vouchsafed to our arms in so just a cause.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Tennessee.

[Addenda.]

JANUARY —, 1863.

Reasons for the Arkansas River Expedition.

1st. The necessity of opening and securing communication by the Mississippi River between a point near Vicksburg and Memphis, which was obstructed near the mouth of the Arkansas by armed detachments sent from the Post of Arkansas.

2d. One of these detachments a few days before the attack on the Post had seized a Government transport, the Blue Wing, laden with valuable munitions on their way to General Sherman, which were much needed by this army, and which were turned against us in the engagement before the Post; and numerous other transports had been fired into.

3d. I had urged upon General Gorman, at Helena, on 28th of December, on my way down the river, either to reduce or invest the Post.

4th. After the Vicksburg expedition had been left unsupported by the retirement of General Grant's army from Oxford to Holly Springs, and particularly after the repulse of the expedition under General Sherman near Vicksburg, it would have been criminal to have renewed the attack upon that place, wholly without any kind of support or co-operation.

5th. The retirement of General Grant's army left Price's army at Grenada at liberty to re-enforce the garrison at Vicksburg, which was done to such an extent as to give the enemy, independently of his works, a large numerical superiority over us.

6th. General Banks had not been heard of, nor was it believed that he could reach Port Hudson and Vicksburg before I could return from this expedition.

7th. Had I not embarked on this expedition my forces must have been rusting in comparative idleness at Milliken's Bend up to this time.

8th. Vicksburg cannot be reduced by a front attack, unsupported by co-operation from the rear of the place, except by a very large land and naval force and after great delay. The golden moment for the reduction of Vicksburg was allowed to pass unimproved.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISS., *Jan.* 11, 1863.

Admiral DAVID D. PORTER, *Commanding Mississippi Squadron:*

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to congratulate you upon the efficient and brilliant part taken by you, as commander of the Mississippi Squadron, in the reduction to-day of the Post of Arkansas.

All the prisoners and materials of war captured testify to harmonious and successful co-operation of the land and naval forces, and that each nobly emulated the other in the time of patriotic duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

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HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Post Arkansas, Jan. 12, 1863.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI: I congratulate you. Within seven days you have sailed 250 miles, from Vicksburg to this Post, borne upon numerous transports, from time to time furnished with fuel cut by you from the forest. With ranks thinned by former battles and disease you have waded and cut your way through miles of swamps and timber in advancing to the attack. You have stormed the defenses of the enemy's position which both nature and art had combined to render extraordinarily strong, capturing after three and a half hours' hard fighting the whole hostile force opposed to you, numbering 7,000 men, together with 8,000 stand of arms, 20 cannon, and a large amount of commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance stores.

A success so complete in itself has not hitherto been achieved during the war. It is an important step toward the restoration of our national jurisdiction and unity over the territory on the right bank of the Mississippi River. It reflects honor upon your courage and patriotism. It will challenge the grateful acclaim of your country.

Your and my only cause of regret is the loss of the brave men who have fallen or been wounded in the defense of a just and sacred cause. All honor to them! Their names and their memory will be cherished in the hearts of their countrymen.

Soldiers, let this triumph be but the precursor of still more important achievements. Win for the Army of the Mississippi an imperishable renown. Surmount all obstacles, and relying on the God of Battles wrest from destiny and danger the homage of still more expressive acknowledgments of your unconquerable constancy and valor.

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, commanding Army of the Mississippi:

A. SCHWARTZ,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Vicksburg, February 13, 1863.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, having honored Major-General McClernand and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi with congratulations upon their success upon the Arkansas, Major-General McClernand feels it to be equally a duty and a pleasure to publish the fact, together with the encouraging assurance of His Excellency that that "success was both brilliant and valuable, and is fully appreciated by the country and Government."

By order of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

POST ARKANSAS.

Captured Jan. 11, 1863, by the Army of the Mississippi, under Maj. Gen. J. A. McClernand, supported by the Mississippi Squadron, under Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.

Examined and approved by A. Schwartz, Lt. Col., Insp. Gen., and Chief of Staff, 13th Army Corps.

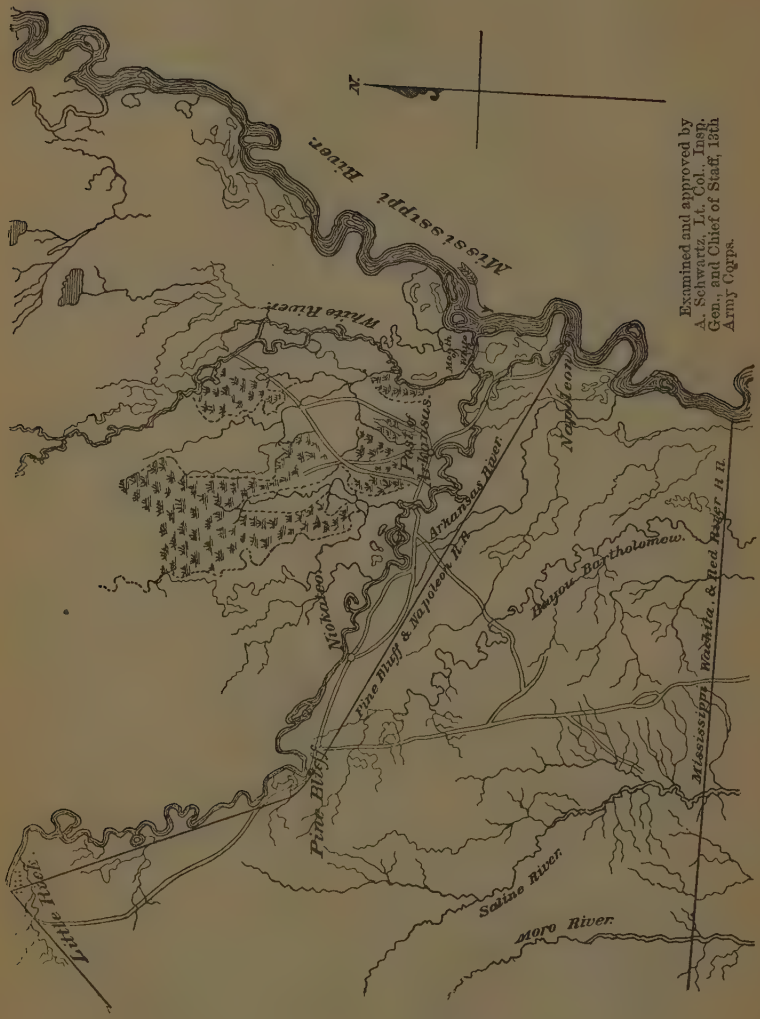
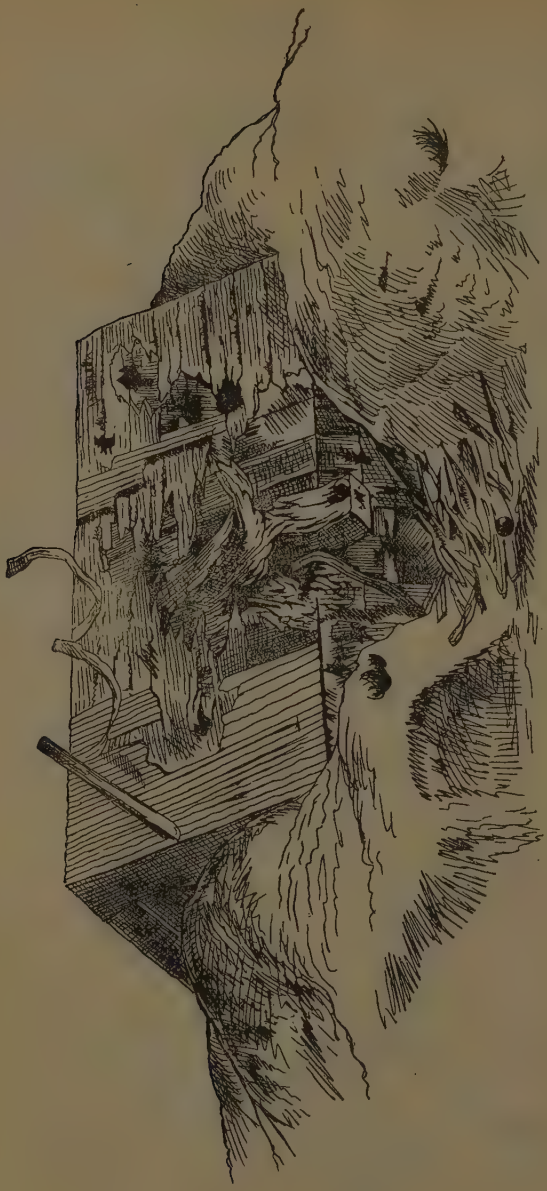

N
Mississippi River.
White River
Napoleon
Arkansas River
Pine Bluff & Napoleon R.R.
Bayou Bartholomew.
Mississippi Valley & Red River R.R.
Pine Bluff
Saline River
Little Rock
Examined and approved by
A. Schwartz, Lt. Col. Insp.
Gen., and Chief of Staff, 15th
Army Corps.

Diagram of Post Arkansas and outworks, from surveys by Capt. Sidney S. Lyon, acting topographical engineer 13th Army Corps.



Casemate on the Eastern Curtain of Fort Hindman.

Examined and approved by A. Schwartz, Lieut.Col., Insp. Gen., and Chief of Staff, 13th Army Corps.

Casemate in the Northeastern Bastion, Fort Hindman.

Examined and approved by A. Schwartz, Lieut.Col. Insp. Gen., and Chief of Staff, 13th Army Corps.

No. 2.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, etc.]

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.*—Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.							
Escort.							
4th Indiana Cavalry, Company C†	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.							
16th Indiana	------	7	6	64	------	5	82
60th Indiana	------	7	6	56	------	1	70
67th Indiana	------	2	3	31	------	------	36
83d Ohio	------	8	3	77	------	1	89
96th Ohio	------	10	------	25	------	------	35
23d Wisconsin	------	3	1	33	------	------	37
Total First Brigade	------	37	19	286	------	7	349
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.							
77th Illinois	------	6	2	37	------	------	45
97th Illinois	------	------	1	4	------	------	5
108th Illinois	------	------	------	10	------	------	10
131st Illinois†	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
19th Kentucky	------	------	------	9	------	------	9
48th Ohio	------	2	1	13	------	------	16
Total Second Brigade	------	8	4	73	------	------	85
Artillery.							
Illinois Light Artillery, Mercantile Battery	------	------	------	1	------	------	1
Ohio Light Artillery, 17th Battery†	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total Artillery	------	------	------	1	------	------	1
Cavalry.							
6th Missouri (squadron)†	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total First Division	------	45	23	360	------	7	435

*So styled, provisionally, by General McClernand, the Thirteenth Army Corps being designated as the First and the Fifteenth Corps as the Second Corps of said army.

†No loss reported.

‡Not engaged.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. LIONEL A. SHELDON.							
118th Illinois	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
69th Indiana*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120th Ohio	.....	2	.....	9	.....	11	22
Total First Brigade	.....	3	.....	14	.....	11	28
Second Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL W. LINDSEY.							
49th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Brigade.							
Col. JOHN F. DE COURCY.							
54th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22d Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Brigade*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery.							
Michigan Light Artillery, 7th Battery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 1st Battery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Division	.....	3	.....	14	.....	11	28
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	.....	48	23	374	.....	18	463
FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE.							
Escort.							
Kane County (Illinois) Cavalry*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.							
13th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
29th Missouri*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30th Missouri	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
31st Missouri*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32d Missouri	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
58th Ohio*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Light Artillery, 4th Battery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9

*No loss reported.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. HOVEY.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
25th Iowa	.....	10	4	39	.....	2	55
31st Iowa	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12
3d Missouri	1	13	5	56	.....	.....	75
12th Missouri*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17th Missouri	.....	3	2	6	.....	.....	11
76th Ohio	1	10	6	51	.....	.....	68
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery F*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	2	36	18	164	.....	2	222
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.							
4th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
9th Iowa	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
26th Iowa	2	16	7	92	.....	.....	117
30th Iowa	.....	5	3	35	.....	.....	43
34th Iowa	.....	1	1	14	.....	.....	16
Iowa Light Artillery, First Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Brigade	2	22	11	145	.....	.....	180
Cavalry.							
3d Illinois†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Division	4	58	29	318	.....	2	411
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID STUART.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GILES A. SMITH.							
113th Illinois	.....	3	3	15	.....	.....	21
116th Illinois	2	3	.....	8	.....	.....	13
6th Missouri	.....	5	.....	20	.....	.....	25
8th Missouri	.....	4	5	20	.....	.....	29
13th United States, 1st Battalion	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	14
Total First Brigade	2	16	9	75	.....	.....	102
Second Brigade.							
Col. T. KILBY SMITH.							
55th Illinois	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
127th Illinois	.....	2	2	18	.....	9	31
83d Indiana	.....	3	.....	18	.....	.....	21
54th Ohio	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
57th Ohio	.....	1	1	25	.....	.....	27
Total Second Brigade	.....	6	4	66	.....	9	85
Artillery.							
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Light Artillery, 8th Battery†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Not engaged. †No loss reported.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Cavalry.							
Thielemann's Illinois Battalion, Companies A and B*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th Missouri, Company C*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Division	2	22	13	141	.....	9	187
Total Fifteenth Army Corps	6	80	42	450	.....	11	598
Total Army of the Mississippi	6	128	65	833	.....	29	1,061

Officers killed.—Capt. David B. Greene, Third Missouri; Capt. Thaddeus Lemert, Seventy-sixth Ohio; Capt. Lewis J. Eyman and Lieut. John S. Taylor, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois; Lieuts. Peter L. Hyde and James S. Patterson, Twenty-sixth Iowa.

No. 3.

Reports of Col. Warren Stewart, Chief of Cavalry, of reconnaissances January 10 and 13 and expedition January 14–15.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
North of Post Arkansas, January 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

At 9 p. m. this day I was ordered by the general commanding to take his escort, Captain Sparks' company (L), Third Illinois Cavalry, 40 men, and proceed to reconnoiter the enemy's position. Proceeding in a westerly direction through a dense undergrowth, from a point 1 mile west of the second line of rifle-pits, three-eighths of a mile, I came upon an abandoned cantonment. Three-eighths of a mile farther, over broken and dry ground, I came upon the main cantonment of the enemy, one-half mile in front of the main works. Their mounted cavalry fled at our approach, but about 80 dismounted cavalry threw down their arms and surrendered. Going farther west 200 or 300 yards I encountered a deep bayou that could be crossed by throwing a log bridge 40 feet across the main channel. This bayou, I learned, debouched into the Arkansas River three-quarters of a mile above the fort, and is their protection to their left flank and rear. I advise the occupation of the right bank of this bayou by one brigade and a battery, for the purpose of cutting off retreat and for enfilading their rifle-pits. On my return at 9 p. m. I advised General Sherman of the nature of the ground and my views on the occupation of the right bank of the bayou.

I remain, major, your obedient and humble servant,

W. STEWART,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

Maj. A. SCHWARTZ, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* No loss reported.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Post of Arkansas, January 13, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of a reconnaissance toward White River and Saint Charles:

At 8 a. m. this day I proceeded, under orders from the general commanding, with all the available cavalry of this army, about 300 men, to examine the roads and topography of the country in the direction above mentioned. Crossing a bad cypress swamp, back of Notrib's, I took the road to White River down Little Prairie, in an easterly direction; on my right was Wild Goose Bayou, on my left the cypress swamp before mentioned, the prairie being narrow, and good ground at the east end of said prairie, 2 miles west of Prairie Landing. I learned that General W. A. Gorman had that morning ascended White River with a large force to attack Saint Charles. I learned that the White River bottom was wet, but passable for cavalry and infantry but not for artillery or wagons. I then went north across the cypress swamp before alluded to at Haynes' and went in the direction of Saint Charles and old Post Arkansas road, thence northwest, striking the Little Rock road from said old post, say, 10 miles northwest of the Post, and returned to camp. I found the road soft but good all the way, except the cypress swamp above mentioned. The country is poor. Accompanying is draught of the country.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

W. STEWART,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

Maj. A. SCHWARTZ,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Steamer Tigress, Arkansas Post, Ark., January 16, 1863.

MAJOR: On the 14th instant I received orders to take one regiment of infantry and one gunboat and ascend the Arkansas River to the place where the steamer Luzerne had been fired into by rebel partisans on that day. At 8 a. m. I went on board the steamer Omaha, on which was the Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Mungen, and started up the river, but found that no gunboat had reported, and I then descended to the flag-ship and found the gunboat there in waiting. I then at 10 a. m. advanced, and at 3 p. m. was at South Bend. Here I burned 7,800 bushels of corn, and sent a detachment out south 2 miles and burned 22,500 more bushels of corn and about 50 hides. At Clay's place I captured 50 sheep, 6 mules, 50 hides, 1 bell, and other property, contraband of war, and, in compliance with your orders, burned the dwelling and storehouse owned by rebels in arms near the place of attack by guerrillas the day before, and left the following notice for the inhabitants of that vicinity:

People of Arkansas:

I am sent up this river to take possession of Confederate property. Yesterday you fired into our transports. You have been repeatedly warned by us, and, I believe, by your own authorities, to desist from this mode of warfare. All engaged in this infamous practice are recognized by both sides as assassins. Your citizens along the banks of the river are known to have been engaged with the party that attacked our transports yesterday. To-day I have burned one of your mansions. If you repeat your useless but assassin-like attacks I will devastate this entire country.

By order:

W. STEWART,
Colonel, Commanding.

At 6.30 p. m. I ordered a return, and at 10 p. m. arrived at this place.

I have the honor of submitting the above report, and cannot pass without expressing my admiration for the excellent discipline of the Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and particularly for the activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, who is an excellent officer of great merit.

I have the honor to be, dear major, your obedient servant,

W. STEWART,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

Maj. A. SCHWARTZ,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, U. S. FORCES,
Steamer Empress, January 17, 1863.

SIR: Post Arkansas is situated on a bluff 25 feet above the water, on the left bank of the Arkansas and 50 miles from its mouth. Upon this bluff was constructed a star fort, with four bastions, upon a square of 300 feet. The fort (since destroyed by order of Major-General McClernand) was a little above the bend and oblique to the river, facing southwest and northeast. On the southern face were two strongly-constructed casemated works, revetted with iron bars. Each casemate contained one 9-inch gun, and both commanded the approach from down the river. In the southwestern bastion was another 9-inch traverse gun *en barbette*. Within the fort were ten other guns *en barbette*, and during the action of the 11th instant seven of the thirteen guns were entirely destroyed by the combined fire of the gunboats and four 20-pounders of Foster's battery, of Osterhaus' division, which opened upon the fort at a range of 800 yards. Fragments of shell, both from the gunboats and 20-pounders, were found in the casemates, and one of the 9-inch guns bore upon its broken muzzle the impress of a 20-pounder shot.

The field upon which the action of the 11th instant was fought is a parallelogram, of about 1,000 yards square. The southern face rests upon the river; the east or northeast is formed of the east face of the fort and a broken line of rifle-pits, protected by hastily-constructed wooden traverses, and running for 720 yards in a northwesterly direction toward a small bayou, which, on the day of battle, was 12 feet wide and 18 inches deep, and across which were several easy fords. From the extreme left of the enemy's line the field is bounded by this bayou, which runs first westerly and then southerly to the river. Across the bayou, beyond the extreme left of the enemy's line, is a forest of undergrowth, amid which is a slight elevation, which flanks the line occupied by the enemy. Had General Sherman succeeded in turning the enemy's left, as contemplated by General McClernand's original plan, and a battery been planted upon that elevation, it would have enfiladed the enemy's line of rifle-pits and driven him from his cover in twenty minutes.

It is proper that I should speak of the first line of the enemy's defense. About 1½ miles below the fort is a levee, running from the river to the bayou, and which presents a convex line to our advance. The levee

was pierced for ten guns and shielded a long line of rifle-pits. Had the enemy been well established in position, and had we been unaided by the gunboats, the enemy's position would have been strong; but the gunboats had an enfilading and reverse fire upon that line, and hence it was untenable.

I have said that Post Arkansas is on the left bank of the river. By land it is 5 and by water 12 miles from Fletcher's Landing, on the right bank. At the fort the river turns abruptly to the left and runs up for a distance of 3 miles to the southeast, nearly parallel to its own channel below the fort; so that from Fletcher's, on the right bank, to Smith's, on the right bank, across the bend, is only a distance of 3 miles, and it is 3 miles from Smith's to the fort.

I was directed by General McClernand to send two regiments with a section of artillery across the bend, to prevent re-enforcements being sent to the fort by the river and cut off a retreat by that route. Having obtained permission to do so I ordered Lindsey's brigade, composed of the Third Kentucky, Forty-ninth Indiana, and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, with a section of 10-pounder Parrotts commanded by Lieutenant Wilson of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and Captain Kirkbride's cavalry company, to land at Fletcher's and push across to Smith's. I instructed Colonel Lindsey to throw out vedettes toward the point opposite the fort, and act as circumstances required. On the 10th instant I sent him two 20-pounder Parrotts, under Captain Foster of the First Wisconsin Battery, permission of Major-General McClernand having first been obtained.

While at the mouth of White River I respectfully suggested that we should occupy the right bank of the river, opposite the fort, in order to secure a cross-fire with the gunboats on the fort. This suggestion met with the approval of the commanding general, but was abandoned in consequence of objection made by General Sherman that a battery established at that point would endanger his troops when they turned the enemy's left. It will hereafter appear that during the battle of the 11th instant Colonel Lindsey did advance his brigade to that position, and by the fire of his artillery caused serious damage to the enemy, as Captain Blackburn of General Churchill's staff and other prisoners subsequently admitted. The opportune appearance of this brigade contributed materially to the result of the day.

Detained at Fletcher's on the night of the 9th instant I did not reach the place of debarkation below the fort till 9 a. m. on the morning of the 10th instant. The corps of Major-General Sherman, which had arrived on the night previous, was already forming; but, thanks to the energy of my division commanders and their subordinates, my corps marched at noon to take up position on Sherman's left.

At Notrib's I met the head of Steele's division returning from the supposed direction of the Little Rock road. The rear of his column did not get back until after daylight on the morning of the 11th instant. At Notrib's a staff officer from General McClernand met me and conducted my command through the woods to the position then occupied by General Sherman, east of the fort. General McClernand soon rode up and directed General Sherman's corps to push rapidly toward the enemy's left, while I attacked the fort on the south and east, and extended my line to the left, within supporting distance of Sherman.

I at once went forward and made a reconnaissance of the ground to be occupied by me as soon as General Sherman advanced. The day and night also passed away and daylight found us occupying the same relative positions as on the afternoon before.

On the morning of the 11th instant General Sherman advanced, and I directed Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith to take position on his left, and to re-enforce General Sherman should it become necessary. I directed General Osterhaus to station Colonel De Courcy's brigade near Notrib's to watch the road over which General Steele had countermarched, and to look to the safety of the boats.

This gallant brigade lost 580 men at Chickasaw Bluffs, and, with Blair's brigade, bore the brunt of that hard-fought but unsuccessful day. Col. John F. De Courcy deserves promotion.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith deployed nine regiments for the attack, holding three in reserve. His right was opposite the enemy's center.

It had been already arranged by General McClernand with Rear-Admiral Porter that the gunboats should open the attack, when it should be promptly taken up by the army along the entire line. Brigadier-General Osterhaus had placed in position two 20-pounder Parrotts on the river bank, at a distance of 800 yards from the fort, holding two sections of the Chicago Mercantile Battery in reserve.

At 1 p. m. the gunboats, as on the previous night, opened in the most gallant style, and fire was immediately taken up by Webster's section of 20-pounders, and in a few moments the entire line was engaged. The division of General A. J. Smith steadily advanced and drove the enemy before him toward the open ground which separated his command from the enemy's line. The enemy, hotly pressed, sought shelter behind a cluster of cabins. General Smith ordered the buildings to be charged, which was gallantly done by Colonel Guppey with the Twenty-third Wisconsin, and the enemy was forced to flee to his intrenchments.

General A. J. Smith still pressed forward with his command, the brigade of General Burbridge in the advance, until within 200 yards of the fort, when he sent me word that he was within hand-shaking distance of the enemy. For some time a galling fire was kept up between General Smith's division and the enemy, and it will be observed that more than one-third of the loss sustained by the army in that battle was by General Burbridge's brigade, and it is but justice to say that the chief honor of the day belongs to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith's gallant division.

As soon as the gunboats and Lieutenant Webster, under the direction of General Osterhaus, had silenced the guns of the fort, Colonel Lindsey promptly advanced with his brigade to the point opposite the fort and put Captain Foster's two 20-pounder and two 10-pounder Parrotts, under Lieutenant Wilson, in a position to secure an oblique fire from the enemy's line of rifle-pits. Their fire was admirable; the enemy's battle-flag was shot away and the trenches were filled with his dead.

About this time I received a message through Major Sanger of General Sherman's staff saying that he was hotly pressed and asking for aid. Major Sanger had applied to General McClernand for re-enforcements and by General McClernand was sent to me. I at once sent an aide-de-camp with Major Sanger to General Smith with instructions to send as many regiments to General Sherman as he could spare. Though hotly engaged he sent three, and afterward requested me to order the attack of the enemy's extreme right. The order was given, and Osterhaus personally conducted Sheldon's brigade into action in a masterly manner. Indeed, throughout the battle he evinced the qualities of a cool and intrepid commander.

My entire force in the field was now engaged, and I took advantage of my chain of vedettes, established at short intervals between De Courcy's position and my own, to order up his brigade. The fight

continued with sullen stubbornness. The gunboats had passed above the fort and opened a reverse fire, and all of the guns of the fort were silenced but one. Several times, at different parts of the field, unauthorized white flags were run up and torn down again by the enemy. At length De Courcy's brigade emerged in double column from the woods on the river bank below the fort, and now for the first time an authorized white flag was brought out on the parapet and Post Arkansas was ours. The command to cease firing was promptly given, and in a few minutes afterward the enemy surrendered along his entire line. Brigadier-General Churchill commanded the fort in person and personally surrendered it. Osterhaus had formed the One hundred and twentieth Ohio in double column and ordered it to assault the east face of the fort, but added to the fosse there was a natural ravine which rendered it impossible; but this gallant regiment, under the lead of Colonel French, maintained its position for an hour within pistol-shot of the parapet, and entered the fort with the Sixteenth Indiana, under Lieut. Col. John M. Orr, and the Eighty-third Ohio, under Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin. These commanders are highly spoken of by their superiors in command.

The garrison flag was captured by Capt. J. J. Ennis, aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith. In all, seven colors were captured by my corps, together with a large number of prisoners and a vast supply of munitions of war. Immediately after the surrender the fort was placed under my command on the field by Major-General McClernand, and I assigned it to the custody of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, who awarded it to Brigadier-General Burbridge.

I strongly recommend that Cols. John F. De Courcy and Lindsey be promoted. They are able and efficient brigade commanders and deserve the grade of brigadier.

I cannot speak too highly of the services of Brig. Gens. A. J. Smith and Osterhaus, who handled their respective commands with skill and gallantry.

To Captain Patterson, engineer, I am under renewed obligations for his valuable services. To him was intrusted the destruction of the enemy's magazine, casemates, and the 9-inch gun, which he cut off. Capt. M. C. Garber, assistant quartermaster, was also efficient in the discharge of his duties.

On the 11th Captain Lyon, acting topographical engineer; Lieutenant Montgomery, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Burdick, acting ordnance officer, always faithful in the discharge of duty, were too ill to be on the field.

To Lieutenant Saunders, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants English and Hutchins, acting aides-de-camp; Lieutenants Fisher and Edge, signal officers, and Captain Ballinger, commanding cavalry escort, I return my hearty thanks and acknowledgments.

Before closing my report I feel it to be my duty to call the attention of the commanding general to the superior quality of the enemy's small-arm ammunition over that used by our troops. It is superior both in quality and in the quantity of the powder used to the cartridge. Such is the general opinion of our officers; and I strongly recommend that greater attention be paid to the manufacture of cartridges, and that the charge be increased one-third.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. A. SCHWARTZ,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand.

Aggregate of killed, wounded, and missing in the First Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi, in the battle of Post Arkansas, January 11, 1863.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Division, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:				
First Brigade	88	301	6	345
Second Brigade	9	76	.....	85
Total loss in First Division	.....	.....	.....	430
Second Division, Brig. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus:				
First Brigade	3	*14	11	28
Total loss in Second Division	.....	.....	.....	28
Total loss in First Army Corps	.....	.....	.....	†458

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On steamer Des Arc, January 16, 1863.

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my division in the actions of the 10th and 11th instant:

There had been assigned to my command the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge commanding, composed of the following regiments: Sixtieth, Sixteenth, and Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry; the Eighty-third and Ninety-sixth Ohio, and the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers. The Second Brigade, Col. W. J. Landram, Nineteenth Kentucky, commanding, composed of the Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers, the Forty-eighth Ohio, and the Seventy-seventh, Ninety-seventh, One hundred and eighth, and One hundred and thirty-first Illinois Volunteers; also the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, Capt. A. A. Blount; the Chicago Mercantile Battery, Capt. C. G. Cooley, and Company C, Fourth Indiana Cavalry. There was also temporarily attached to my division a squadron of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Col. Clark Wright commanding.

In obedience to orders the division disembarked on the left bank of the river on the 10th instant at 1 p. m., and proceeded up the river, following in the rear of Major-General Sherman's command, until we reached the Notrib farm where we met the First Division of that corps returning, having found the route they had taken impracticable.

My division then moved on up the river until we passed the first line of rifle-pits, and then diverging to the right soon came upon the rear of General Stuart's division, the advance of which we found posted on the left of the road, having strong pickets well advanced and in sight of the enemy's fort.

After some delay the Sixtieth Indiana, the leading regiment of the First Brigade, was ordered forward to the right of the line to be established, and the remaining regiments coming up were ordered into line of battle to the left and front, to relieve those of General Stuart's divis-

* Three since died. † But see revised statement, p. 717.

ion that were to move farther to the right. With this disposition the troops remained under arms during the night. Heavy cannonading soon commenced between the gunboats and the fort, and many shot and shell were thrown from the latter in the direction of the position occupied by our troops, but without doing us any serious damage.

Early on the morning of the 11th the troops of the First Division were placed in position for an assault upon the works of the enemy. The First Brigade moved well to the right and joined the left of Stuart's division; the Second Brigade moved two regiments forward into line, having three in reserve, with General Osterhaus' division on the left, between that and the river. The Seventeenth Ohio Battery, Captain Blount commanding, was brought forward, and three pieces (10-pounder Parrotts) placed in position, under cover of an earthwork thrown up during the night, in plain view of the fort, the remaining three pieces masked in reserve. In this position the army awaited the signal for the assault.

About 1 p. m. the gunboats opened on the fort, and the cannonading became general from the extreme right to the left, and continued about thirty minutes, when General Sherman opened on the right with musketry, which was the signal agreed upon to advance. My whole line, with a heavy line of skirmishers in front, moved slowly forward to the open field, across which my division had to pass under a heavy fire from the enemy's works. As we emerged from the timber the front line was hotly engaged for some minutes, driving the enemy before us, who first took shelter in a number of houses or cabins about midway between us and the fort, and from which they were doing great execution on our advanced lines, and checked for a moment our progress. The Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Guppey commanding, was ordered to charge upon the houses and take possession of them at all hazards, which was done in the most gallant manner, thus forcing the enemy to abandon their stronghold and flee under a hot fire from our troops to their intrenchments. Our line then continued a storming advance upon their works until within 200 yards of the main fort, from which point we kept up an incessant fire throughout the line for nearly half an hour. About this time quite all the guns from the fort had been silenced; but Captain Cooley's battery, that had been advanced by General Osterhaus, and one from General Sherman's corps, continued to play upon the fort and works of the enemy. Captain Blount's battery, which had done such effective service, was compelled to cease in consequence of the advance of our troops. Seeing a Confederate flag floating on a house in rear of the fort I ordered up one of Captain Blount's pieces to play upon it, and after a few shots heard the cry that the white flag was raised. General Burbridge was handed a flag, with orders to be first in the fort and plant it. I am happy to say this was accomplished. The Sixteenth Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Orr commanding, was the first in the fort, followed by the Eighty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin commanding, who were the first to plant their colors on the works of the enemy. They were followed immediately by the whole division, which entered the works of the enemy in the most perfect order.

I at once detailed the Seventy-seventh Illinois, Colonel Grier commanding, to take charge of the fort and everything pertaining thereto, and the Nineteenth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Cowan, to guard the outer works and the prisoners. The fort and prisoners were surrendered to Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge in person.

During the action the following field officers were wounded while

nobly leading their men forward: Col. F. Emerson, Sixty-seventh Indiana, in left thigh; Lieut. Col. John M. Orr, Sixteenth Indiana, in hand; Lieutenant-Colonel Templeton, Sixtieth Indiana, in right shoulder; Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, Forty-eighth Ohio, in left arm, who after having his wound dressed joined his regiment and led it gloriously into the fort.

The total number of killed, wounded, and missing in my division is as follows: Killed, 47; wounded, 381; missing, 6. Total, 434.*

Each regiment of my division that participated in the action of the 11th instant performed its duty to my entire satisfaction, and I feel proud in making this announcement to my general commanding, as they were each and all under my own supervision. To my brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Burbridge and Col. W. J. Landram, I accord great praise. To the colonels or commanding officers of my regiments, as well as to the field and staff belonging thereto, I accord that praise due brave and gallant leaders.

The batteries (Seventeenth Ohio and Chicago Mercantile), commanded respectively by Capts. A. A. Blount and C. G. Cooley, I thank most heartily for the active part taken by each in the action. The cavalry attached to the division was left in the rear to apprehend and take charge of all stragglers.

Colonel Wright and Maj. B. Montgomery, of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, volunteered their services for the day and were active and energetic in conveying orders to different parts of the field. I thank them kindly for their services.

To my personal staff, Lieut. J. Hough, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. Gaddis, acting commissary of subsistence, and Lieut. J. J. Ennis, aide-de-camp, I am under many obligations for the energy and activity displayed through the day in placing regiments and conveying orders to different parts of the field. Lieutenant Ennis captured three flags that are now in my possession.

Dr. McGrew, medical director of this division, was busily engaged in providing for the comforts of the wounded and superintending the operations that were necessary to be performed. Major Hammond, assistant adjutant-general to General Sherman, was near me during the latter part of the day and rendered important services.

The flags taken were from the following parties: Garrison flag, taken at headquarters in the fort; McCulloch Avengers, taken on right breastwork; and Tenth Texas, A. Nelson's regiment, taken at hospital.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. E. D. SAUNDERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. Charles G. Cooley, Chicago Mercantile Battery.

HDQRS. CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY,
Steamer Warsaw, Arkansas Post, Ark., January 13, 1863.

I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the engagement at Arkansas Post on Sunday, the 11th instant:

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* But see revised statement, p. 716.

I arrived per the steamer Louisiana, with the fleet, Saturday morning, January 10, at a point about 2 miles east of the post, and debarked two sections of my battery, consisting of four 6-pounder brass pieces, in the immediate vicinity of the landing occupied by the First Division, and at 1 p. m. marched with that division until 8 p. m., arriving within 1 mile of the enemy's fortifications, when by your order I encamped for the night and reported to Brigadier-General Osterhaus for instructions.

Sunday morning, by direction of General Osterhaus, I advanced with the troops composing his division, and at about 12 o'clock occupied a position within about 300 yards in a northeasterly direction from the main fortification, at which place I went into battery and commenced firing and continued in action during the entire engagement, firing 165 rounds in all, of which 125 were spherical-case and 35 solid shot, most of which I have reason to suppose proved effective. Our elevation was 1° to 1½°, our shot exploding at 1½″ to 2″, the latter varying with the different position of our guns.

I succeeded in dismounting a battery of three Parrott guns, located within the main fortifications, which were bearing directly upon my position; also destroying the roofs of several buildings from which riflemen were annoying the infantry in front of me, completely silencing their fire in that direction. I then changed the direction of my fire along the line of the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries outside the main works, doing considerable damage to both. My position enabled me to fire diagonally through the lines in rear of their earthworks, and also to observe quite accurately its effect.

During the entire engagement our guns were unprotected by front works and were exposed to plain view of the enemy, who were pouring a deadly fire upon the infantry skirmishers in our front, over whom we were compelled to throw our shot.

I have to report but few casualties. William Gardner, gunner of squad No. 6, was wounded in his right leg by the explosion of a shot from the enemy, causing quite a severe flesh wound, leaving a fragment buried in the flesh, from which he is still suffering; he is on board the steamer J. C. Snow, in charge of surgeons. Four of my horses received wounds from musketry, rendering three of them unfit for service. The amount of damage to ordnance and loss of stores I am unable to give as yet. It is not, however, very great, as we suffered but little confusion.

This is the first engagement of the battery. I take pleasure in noticing implicit compliance with orders of every man connected with my command, not one shrinking from his place of duty notwithstanding our dangerous position.

The right section of my battery, consisting of two 3-inch rifled pieces, was detached, under command of Colonel Lindsey, of the Second Division, and debarked at Fletcher's Landing Friday night, January 9, for an expedition up the east side of the river to some point above the fort, a report of which I have not as yet received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. G. COOLEY,
Captain, Commanding Chicago Mercantile Battery.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. First Div., First Army Corps, Army of the Miss.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Ambrose A. Blount, Seventeenth Ohio Battery.

ARKANSAS POST, ARK., *January* 13, 1863.

SIR: In the engagement of Sunday, the 11th instant, three guns of my battery were posted in the earthwork, prepared for the purpose, directly east of the lower end of the enemy's fort and about 600 or 700 yards distant. The balance of my battery was posted about 200 yards to the rear, there not being room in the work to employ more guns. I fired 120 rounds of shell and canister. I had no men killed or wounded, and but one horse slightly wounded by a musket-ball.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. A. BLOUNT,
Captain Seventeenth Ohio Battery.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. First Div., First Army Corps, Army of the Miss.

No. 8.

Report of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Post Arkansas, Ark., January 14, 1863.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the engagement of the 10th and 11th instant, which resulted in the capture of Fort Post Arkansas, together with the whole contending force:

In compliance with orders to that effect my whole command, including the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, disembarked January 10 about 12 m. We moved up the road, having received orders to follow Major-General Sherman's corps. They finding the route impracticable returned, and we were ordered to follow the road leading up the river bank, which we did until we reached the first line of outer works of the enemy, which by that time had been evacuated; thence we bore to the right through the swamps till within about half a mile of the fort.

About sunset I was ordered to throw my brigade into line of battle. I then found that owing to a misapprehension of orders only one regiment (Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. R. Owen) had followed. I immediately sent back orders for the rest of the brigade to move up, and becoming impatient rode back myself and brought them up at double-quick. I ordered the Sixtieth and Sixteenth Indiana to the right and front with the Twenty-third Wisconsin, Col. J. J. Guppey, in their rear as a reserve, with orders to the former two regiments to skirmish well to their front. I ordered the Sixty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Emerson, and Ninety-sixth Ohio, Colonel Vance, on the left, and the Eighty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin, in their rear, with the same instructions as those given to the right of the brigade.

The command bivouacked in line almost in direct range of the guns

of the fort firing on the gunboats, their shells frequently bursting in our lines and doing some execution. During the night the Sixtieth Indiana captured one company (60 men) of the enemy and sent it to the rear.

At daylight on the 11th instant I moved my command to the right, directly in front of the fort and in rear of an open field, across which I was ordered to make the assault at the proper time. I formed my command in two lines, with the Sixtieth Indiana, Colonel Owen, on the right; the Sixteenth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Orr, center, and the Eighty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin, on the left, with instructions to feel well their way to the edge of the open field referred to (across which to the fort was about 400 yards), which they did in gallant style. I placed three pieces of Captain Blount's (Seventeenth Ohio) battery on my left, having some earthworks thrown up there for its protection, and ordered the Ninety-sixth Ohio to support it.

About 12 m. at a preconcerted signal the gunboats and the batteries along the line opened and kept up a simultaneous and incessant fire, which drew upon us the enemy's fire. It having been agreed that the signal for the assault should be musketry and cheering from Major-General Sherman's corps, on our right, I awaited it. The numerical strength of my brigade was 2,400 men.

About 1 p. m. Colonel Parsons, aide to General McClernand, came with the information that the enemy were moving, in column closed in mass, up the river, and it was the impression that they were retreating, and that I should be ready for storming the works. Hearing the cheering and musketry on my right I ordered my front line to advance, which was done under a most murderous fire of musketry, shell, round shot, and grape and canister. Observing that my line was somewhat wavering under such a destructive fire, especially my right and left—the right having received an exceedingly heavy fire from one of our own regiments on my right—I marched up my other three regiments to their relief. The three front regiments refused to be relieved, and supported by the three relieving regiments the whole went forward with great resolution and most unflinchingly, driving the enemy from the houses in front of their works and maintaining that position themselves.

Finding there was an open space on my right, between my troops and those of General Sherman, I had it occupied by the Twenty-third Wisconsin, which most nobly held its position. On my left I extended the length of my line by throwing into that position the Sixty-seventh Indiana, under Colonel Emerson, who was wounded while gallantly leading and urging on his men.

The colonel (Lucas) of the Sixteenth Indiana being on the steamer J. C. Snow, too sick to go out, his regiment was commanded by Lieut. Col. John M. Orr, who was severely wounded in the head by a piece of shell while gallantly leading on his men, when they were within 30 yards of the outer works. After Lieutenant-Colonel Orr was wounded Colonel Lucas came out, and was in command of the regiment when the fort surrendered. Major Redfield deserves great credit for his skill and bravery displayed during the whole time, and particularly while in command a short time before Colonel Lucas arrived. Lieutenant Colonel Templeton, Sixtieth Indiana, was also wounded while in the heroic discharge of his duty.

Finding we were pressed hard on our right, I sent to Colonel Landram, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, asking for re-en-

forcements, his brigade being held in reserve. He promptly sent me the Nineteenth Kentucky and Ninety-seventh Illinois, commanded respectively by Lieut. Col. John Cowan and Col. F. S. Rutherford. I ordered the Nineteenth Kentucky to relieve the Twenty-third Wisconsin, which they did with the coolness and courage of veteran troops, almost silencing the fire of the enemy in the rifle-pits in their front. It is due to Colonel Cowan to say he handled his regiment in a manner which enlisted the heartiest praise from General Smith, Colonel Landram, and myself, all of whom witnessed the conduct of the regiment, as commanded by Colonel Cowan. The Ninety-seventh Illinois was held in reserve for awhile, but afterward fought most gallantly in front, though somewhat under protection of a clump of woods which lay close to the right of the fort.

My whole command was under heavy fire for three and a half hours, and the greater part had to make the assault through an open, marshy field, where the enemy had a full and fair range with grape-shot and musketry. I cannot say too much in praise of the officers and men under my command; they all did all I could ask of them, and stormed one of the strongest of the enemy's works like veteran regiments.

It is proper to say that but one of my regiments had ever been under fire. Colonel Landram was frequently with me during the day, and we often consulted together. In my opinion he managed his brigade with great skill, judgment, and bravery, being everywhere his presence was needed, rendering me great assistance by his counsel and promptitude in re-enforcing me at a critical time. Capt. A. N. Keigwin, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. T. J. Elliott, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. M. T. Kirk, Sixth Missouri Cavalry; also Lieut. M. Whilldin, my ordnance officer, and Major Livingston, volunteer aide-de-camp, and now chief of police, Army of the Mississippi, rendered me great service, delivering orders to my regiments when shells, grape, and musket-balls rained like hail in a storm. Capt. A. A. Blount, Seventeenth Ohio Battery, rendered great service, annoying the enemy and frequently diverting his fire from our advancing columns.

Before the surrender one of Captain Blount's pieces was ordered to the front and did great execution, General Smith frequently sighting the gun himself. The Sixteenth Indiana was the first regiment in the fort, followed by the Eighty-third Ohio, who were the first to place their regimental colors on the enemy's works. The balance of my command were soon within the works.

As I approached the entrance of the fort the guard presented bayonets and stated that they had not surrendered. I told him that they had fought gallantly, but were whipped, and I demanded a surrender. They dropped their arms and bid me enter, which I did, and hoisted the first national flag. The general commanding (Churchill) surrendered the fort to me in person. It is but justice to say that Major Montgomery, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, was next after me in the fort, followed by Colonel Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana; Capt. A. N. Keigwin and Lieut. Thomas J. Elliott, both of my staff.

The list of killed and wounded of my command, which I herewith submit,* shows that each of my regiments was in the hottest part of the fight and did its duty nobly. I may here mention that my escort (part of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry) behaved well, and were never found wanting in the hour of need.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 716.

I can say no more. It is sufficient that it was a hard-fought battle and a complete success. All I have to regret is the loss of the brave dead and wounded who fell gallantly fighting for our glorious old Union.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. J. HOUGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 9.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT,
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my report of the battle of Post Arkansas, which took place Saturday and Sunday, the 10th and 11th instant, in which my regiment participated:

Troops disembarked on Saturday, January 10, about 12 m., with two days' rations, one blanket, and 60 rounds of ammunition each; marched about 2 miles to a large open field at about 1,000 yards from the outer line of works; were drawn up in line of battle, arms stacked and men resting until near sundown, when the command was called to attention and marched by the road on the bank of the river to within 1,000 yards of the fort in quick time; was under fire of round shot and shell during the early part of the night, having 1 man killed and 4 wounded.

The next morning after daylight advanced to within 600 yards of the fort, when the command was again formed in line of battle, where we remained until 1.15 p. m., the enemy still throwing round shot and shell in our ranks, when we were ordered to charge the enemy's works. The men received instructions to fix bayonets, advance on the double-quick, and cheer as they advanced. The command advanced gallantly, cheering as they went through a thick undergrowth for about 100 yards to a large open field. Across this they advanced to within 150 yards of the enemy's works, all the time under a tremendous fire of musketry, shell, round shot, and grape and canister. When within 150 yards of the fort the men were ordered to lie down, it being impossible to advance farther under such a fire without destruction to the command. Here the regiment remained for a large portion of four hours, lying down most of the time, but advancing during that time about 75 yards, when, at about 5 p. m., the enemy surrendered.

At no time during the engagement did the flag of the command go back. The regiment claims the honor of being first in the enemy's works, and raised the first national flag over them. The loss of the regiment was 7 enlisted men killed, 7 commissioned officers wounded, and 57 enlisted men wounded.

After the engagement and surrender the command fell back to the position occupied in the morning.

I am compelled to speak in the highest terms of Lieut. Col. John M. Orr, who was in command of the regiment at the time the charge was made. He fell badly wounded when within 150 yards of the fort. He

deserves great praise for his coolness and bravery. Also of Major Redfield, who fought gallantly and never faltered.

All my officers deserve great credit for their coolness and bravery, with but a single exception, which I am compelled to report. His name is Rodman L. Davis, first lieutenant of Company C, who was in command of the company—in fact was the only commissioned officer with the company. He deserted his company in face of the enemy, leaving it in charge of an orderly sergeant. I wish you would take his case under consideration. He deserves to be branded as a coward.

Inclosed you will find a full list, with names of the killed, wounded, and missing belonging to my command.*

Very respectfully submitted.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

T. J. LUCAS,
Colonel, Commanding Sixteenth Indiana Regiment.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Richard Owen, Sixtieth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, January 12, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with the order of General Burbridge to report the details regarding my regiment, the Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, at the taking of Post Arkansas, I have the honor to submit the following:

The Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers being detailed to skirmish in the woods around the fort, on the evening of January 10 the first platoon of each company was thrown out from a quarter of a mile to 600 yards in advance and so remained until morning. Company A succeeded in capturing 55 prisoners and Company F, 5; all of whom were sent by a colonel of cavalry on General Morgan's staff to headquarters. Company C also captured a wagon and two mules. The remainder of the regiment slept on their arms without fire until early in the morning, when a few small fires were permitted for the purpose of allowing the men to boil a cup of coffee.

On the morning of the 11th we followed General Burbridge and staff until we arrived in front of the north battery of the fort, passing through another brigade to attain this point, which was about one-half mile from the fort. Here we remained from 9 a. m. until about noon in line of battle, several shells passing directly over us and some exploding within a few feet.

About noon we received the general's order to prepare for the charge which we were to make whenever we heard shouting on our right. We commenced the charge with about 350 men (many having been too much reduced by sickness to bear the fatigue, besides 110 excused by the surgeon), advancing at first at common time through the woods, and afterward in quick and double-quick, with shouts, for about 300 yards through the open field, in which, the ground being swampy, we sank

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 716.

over ankle-deep. This advance was made under the direct fire of six pieces of artillery and the cross-fire of two lines of sharpshooters, besides others concealed behind the old buildings. We, however, dislodged those and held the frame house, stable, and sink house, commencing and continuing to fire by file, until finding that the whole murderous fire was concentrated upon that spot and that we were losing many men I thought it proper to endeavor to reform them a short distance in the rear. This I found impracticable to effect, under the heavy direct and cross fire, until we again reached the woods, where we rallied, under the general's directions, to the number of about 200, being compelled to leave the lieutenant-colonel wounded and the major quite exhausted (from a long previous sickness and from inhaling volumes of smoke while coolly giving commands to the left wing at the stable) and the adjutant temporarily stunned, but not seriously injured, by the explosion of a shell, which killed a man close by him.

The second charge was made by obliquing to the right along the skirt of woods to afford some protection from the artillery fire, and we could have maintained our position, but, having advanced so far as to be mistaken for the enemy, we were fired into by a Union regiment posted several hundred yards off on our right. This compelled us again to fall back to the point at which the general and yourself found us, when we made our third charge, with 111 men, and maintained our position in the front, abreast of the frame house above mentioned, until the white flag was hoisted, when we followed General Burbridge and yourself as rapidly as our exhausted condition would permit, and were the second regiment, if not the first, to plant the national colors on the fortifications, Lieutenant Ewing mounting the ridge of the south building for that purpose.

The lieutenant-colonel and major most efficiently and faithfully performed their duties until incapacitated, and the company officers, with one or two exceptions, deserve great credit for urging the men to the charge.

Ten commissioned officers had been left at the boat sick, and in the first charge all the officers of Company B were disabled, and a sergeant led the second charge. The only commissioned officer in Company E was wounded near me before we advanced in the first charge half-way across the open field, and in the other charges a corporal commanded the company.

The most of the men, notwithstanding their exhausted condition, bore themselves bravely, and despite their falling back performed their duty in the end most faithfully; some never left the vicinity of the frame house from first to last.

It is hoped the subjoined list of killed and wounded,* which it will be seen is very equally distributed through the companies of the battalion, will bear me out in the above assertion and justify the general in according the regiment in his official report the same credit he was kind enough to award verbally in person.

Permit me to subscribe myself, very respectfully and truly, yours,

RICHARD OWEN,
Colonel Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers.

Captain KEIGWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 716.

No. 11.

Report of Col. Frank Emerson, Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
January 12, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your orders just received I proceed to state the part taken by this regiment in the engagement of the 10th and 11th instant in the vicinity of the Arkansas Post:

The regiment debarked from the transport J. S. Pringle on the 10th instant and marched in its position in the brigade until it was halted with the remainder of the brigade a short distance from the front lines of the enemy's works. At sunset of said day in obedience to orders the regiment resumed the line of march and passed through the front and second fortifications and through the swamp in rear of the inner works, with orders to form on the left of the Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers. Before the regiment was in position, by your command given in person, the regiment marched to the left and took position in front of the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, where I threw out pickets, and the men remained sleeping on their arms until 8 a. m. of the 11th instant, when the regiment moved to the right, on the left of the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, and took position in its proper place in the brigade.

At 12 m. of the 11th instant, as ordered, the regiment took position on the left of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers and in the rear of the Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in the open field, and advanced in line of battle with bayonets fixed, where it was halted at supporting distance. In obedience of orders this regiment and two other regiments on the right and left made two unsuccessful attempts to carry the enemy's works. Owing to the severity of the enemy's fire they were now compelled to seek protection by falling upon the ground. In the second attempt to rally the regiment I received a wound from a musket-ball passing through the left thigh about 4 inches above the knee, slightly bruising the bone. The other casualties in the regiment were 36 killed and wounded. The officers and men behaved well under a most galling fire of the enemy. I was not present during the last hour of the engagement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK EMERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Comdg. 1st Brig., 1st Div., 1st Army Corps, Army of the Miss.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Bivouac near Fort Hindman, Ark., January 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the engagement of the 10th and 11th instant:

After disembarking from the transport at 1 p. m. of the 10th my regiment formed in its proper place in the brigade, and moved with it some

2 miles up the river, where, in compliance with an order from the general, we formed in line in rear of the Twenty-third Wisconsin and remained till near sunset, when we fell in with the brigade and advanced about 2 miles farther through a swamp, broke off from the right of the brigade and formed near the river, so well in range with the gunboats that two shells from the fort directed at them burst very near us. Here we bivouacked for the night.

Soon after sunrise we fell in rear of Blount's battery (Seventeenth Ohio) and advanced within 200 yards of the edge of the woods, and formed on the left of the Sixteenth Indiana, facing the enemy's works. I threw out a company of skirmishers to the edge of the woods, who immediately opened fire on the enemy's skirmishers and kept it up more or less briskly until they were withdrawn, and drawing upon us an occasional shot or shell from the enemy's batteries.

About noon a written order was brought me that we should advance when the Sixteenth Indiana advanced, adapting our movements to theirs. An hour or two afterward Captain Keigwin, aide to General Burbridge, ordered me to move the regiment to the left of the siege gun, some 200 yards to the rear of our position. I immediately marched the regiment to the rear in line of battle toward the designated position, when Lieutenant Whilldin, another aide to General Burbridge, ordered me to resume my former position immediately, which I did. Soon after Captain Keigwin renewed the former order to move back, in order to uncover the siege battery as it was about to open upon the enemy's works, and to draw in my skirmishers. I immediately complied with the order. In a few minutes after the regiment had taken the new position I was ordered to move it to the old position on the left of the Sixteenth Indiana, and when that regiment advanced to advance with it. I commenced to advance at once, at the same time sending a sergeant with orders to the commander of the skirmishers to advance them to their former position. Before the captain received the order the regiment met and passed the skirmishers, who afterward came up and took their place in line. The regiment had just resumed the old position when the Sixteenth Indiana commenced to advance, and in compliance with my orders we advanced with them. In passing out of the woods and climbing a fence at its edge our line of battle was somewhat disarranged. The regiment on our right did not stop to dress their line, but advanced upon a run, shouting. My regiment did the same, advancing with it. We were immediately assailed both by the enemy's infantry and artillery, but continued to advance until about 300 yards from the woods, when we halted, availing ourselves of whatever protection the nature of the ground afforded, and poured in our fire with good effect upon the enemy, who were partially protected by piles of brush, clumps of trees, and stumps. We had occupied this position but a short time when a heavy fire of musketry was poured in upon our right flank. My attention was then called to the fact that the troops on our right had fallen back. I looked and saw them near the woods, retreating. We were on the extreme left and no other Federal troops were in sight. I immediately ordered the regiment to fall back to our old line, where the other troops were forming, and reformed upon that line. We were then ordered to advance upon the enemy, which we immediately did, not halting until we had reached a position in advance of that we had reached before, and never yielding a step, but advancing little by little, till the enemy surrendered, when we were within point-blank musket-range of the fort.

About the middle of the action we were re-enforced by the Seventy-

seventh Illinois, a portion of which passed through our line taking a position a short distance in front of us, when Major L'Hommedieu proposed to take the colors to the front. Corporal Fisher, acting as color-sergeant, claimed the right to take the colors wherever they ought to go. The major then led the color-guard to the front, and the regiment advanced and formed upon them. The Seventy-seventh Illinois then closed up to our line, and we fought together till the close of the battle.

Many of my men had exhausted their supply of ammunition (60 rounds each) long before the close of the action, and supplied themselves, as far as possible, from the cartridge-boxes of their killed and wounded comrades and those whose guns had been rendered unserviceable. At the time of the surrender there were but few cartridges remaining in the regiment.

Our loss is: Killed, 8; wounded, 80, and missing, 1. A full list thereof is inclosed herewith.*

Among the wounded is Lieutenant Weaver, who was in command of Company G, and was dangerously wounded while bravely advancing with his company, and Lieutenant Windeler, in command of Company C, shot through the arm while standing up to fire a rifle, who after he was wounded walked about among the men cheering them on. Corporal Fisher, color-bearer, was wounded in the hand, but continued to carry the flag until he had planted it, riddled with bullets, upon the fort. Total casualties, 89 out of 420 men in action.

I desire to acknowledge particularly the coolness and gallantry of Major L'Hommedieu, and his assistance and example in keeping the men steady under a most galling fire, to which they were for the first time exposed.

The conduct of officers and men was such as to merit my sincere commendation, and, I hope, was equal to the expectations of higher officers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BALDWIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-third Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. A. N. KEIGWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Col. Joseph W. Vance, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-SIXTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
In the Field, before Fort Hindman, Ark., January 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry went into the action of the 11th instant 244 strong, the regiment having been thus reduced by sickness and detail. Company B (Captain Leonard) and a part of Company G (Captain Kimball) were detailed to serve with the Seventeenth Ohio Battery. We took our position, as per orders, on the left of the brigade and in the rear of the Seventeenth Ohio Battery. While lying in that position the regiment suffered much from the enemy's shells. When ordered to go forward the regiment moved eagerly and unflinchingly into the open field, and at the time of the surrender were in the advance and within about 250

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 716

feet of the fort. Although the first battle in which the regiment has been engaged, the men and officers behaved with the coolness and firmness of veterans.

The casualties were 10 killed and 25 wounded.

J. W. VANCE,
Colonel Commanding.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Joshua J. Guppy, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGT. WISCONSIN VOL. INFANTRY,
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of the 11th instant, which resulted in the capture of Fort Hindman and the rebel troops stationed in and near it:

The regiment was placed in reserve on the right of your brigade, but soon after the commencement of the battle it was ordered by you to take the advance, which it did. The enemy opened heavily upon it from the fort and rifle-pits as soon as our movement was visible to him, and as our first line was on ground that furnished but little cover I changed our front somewhat, and thereby obtained a better position for our intended advance. I then detached Company B, under First Lieutenant Duncan; Company G, under Second Lieutenant Dunham, and Company K, under First Lieutenant Fletcher, to take and hold several buildings in front of our left.

At this time the Sixtieth Indiana, Colonel Owen, formed on our left, and the whole line, using all the cover furnished by the ground and maintaining a heavy fire, advanced slowly but steadily toward the works of the enemy, and step by step drove back his men toward their fortifications. The companies detached for that purpose, aided by a portion of the Sixtieth Indiana, took the buildings on our left, advanced beyond them, and kept up a steady fire on the enemy. Our line continued to move forward till the rebel troops in our front were driven inside their works. After this was done our fire was principally directed to the men serving the enemy's guns on the walls of his fortifications, and was continued with vigor and effect till the Nineteenth Kentucky relieved us in order that we might obtain more ammunition.

You afterward put us in position to take part in storming the fort, but the white flag was raised on it before we moved forward.

During a large portion of the time the regiment was under fire you were so situated that you could observe its bearing, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to say anything about it. All of the officers who were present during the entire engagement behaved with marked gallantry and good judgment, and if I named one I should name all.

Casualties: Killed, 4; wounded, 33. Total, 37. *

The regiment took into action 21 commissioned officers and 492 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. GUPPEY,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding First Brigade, First Division.

* But see revised statement, p. 716.

No. 15.

Report of Col. William J. Landram, Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Post Arkansas, Ark., January 12, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the division commander I respectfully submit the following report as to the operations of the Second Brigade in the engagement at Post Arkansas on the 11th instant:

The brigade, consisting of the Nineteenth Kentucky, Forty-eighth Ohio, Seventy-seventh, Ninety-seventh, One hundred and eighth, and One hundred and thirty-first Illinois Volunteers, disembarked on the morning of the 10th instant, the men resting upon their arms in line until noon of the 11th instant, the right occupying a small open space about three-quarters of a mile from the river, the left resting near the road running parallel with the Arkansas River.

The One hundred and thirty-first Illinois Volunteers (Col. G. W. Neeley), Lieut. Col. R. A. Peter in command (the colonel being confined to the boat by illness), was detailed to repair the road to our rear at the instance of the commandant of the division, which prevented the regiment from participating in the engagement. The officers and men, though anxious to act with the brigade, nevertheless obeyed the order promptly and deserve praise for the manner in which they executed their work.

The Nineteenth Kentucky and the Ninety-seventh Illinois having been posted upon the left of the First Brigade, and the Seventy-seventh and One hundred and eighth Illinois forming a line in rear of the first line, and the Forty-eighth Ohio constituting a second reserve, it was ascertained that the First Brigade would, after moving a short distance to the front, occupy nearly the whole ground between the river and the troops on our right. In obedience to the orders of the general commanding the division I deployed the brigade on the Nineteenth Kentucky, in the rear of the First Brigade, so as to constitute a reserve for General Burbridge, who was ordered to advance.

In line the regiments stood thus: First and right, Forty-eighth Ohio, Lieut. Col. J. R. Parker commanding. Second, Seventy-seventh Illinois, Col. D. P. Grier; One hundred and eighth Illinois, Col. John Warner; Nineteenth Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John Cowan commanding. Fifth and left, Ninety-seventh Illinois, Col. F. S. Rutherford.

I was then directed to conform my movements to those of General Burbridge, so as to support him if necessary, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Post Arkansas, with orders "not to suffer a repulse." Our troops were put in motion about 1.30 o'clock under a galling fire of infantry and artillery from the fort and rifle-pits.

About 2.30 o'clock I was informed that a portion of the First Brigade needed an immediate support, and ordered the Nineteenth Kentucky and Ninety-seventh Illinois to bear to the right and furnish such support as General Burbridge might require, which order was promptly obeyed.

At a later hour it became manifest that it was necessary to put the whole brigade into action, and accordingly I ordered my command to

advance directly upon the enemy's works, which was done by every regiment with a cheer and at double-quick. The firing was heavy and continuous as the enemy's sharpshooters were driven from the front into the rifle-pits near the fort, from which his artillery was playing upon our lines.

The engagement lasted near two hours at this point, all the men having advanced to within 200 yards of their lines. After a gallant defense of four hours the enemy hoisted the white flag from their works in our front as a signal for a surrender; upon seeing which I ordered my men to cease firing, and the whole brigade entered the fort with the banners of our country floating in triumph.

It is gratifying to be able to bear testimony to the uniform good conduct of all the officers and men. They advanced steadily, behaved with great coolness after getting under fire, and fired with good effect. I am satisfied that no regiment of the brigade lost any ground at any period of the engagement.

Of the Nineteenth Kentucky I take pleasure in saying that the fire of the regiment was so remarkably well aimed as to keep the enemy in their front almost constantly below the tops of their rifle-pits, preventing them from firing their small-arms with any accuracy or working their artillery. Lieutenant-Colonel Cowan, commanding the regiment, behaved with great coolness and courage, and led his men in such a manner as to reflect honor upon himself and the State he represents.

The Forty-eighth Ohio fully maintained the distinguished reputation it won at Shiloh. Lieutenant-Colonel Parker, while gallantly leading his men, was wounded in the arm, but after stopping and having his wound dressed he returned to his regiment and remained with it to the close of the fight. Capt. S. G. W. Peterson, of Company K, took charge of the regiment temporarily and acted with great bravery as well as skill in the management of the men.

The conduct of the One hundred and eighth Illinois was without exception highly commendable, and Colonel Warner and all the officers and men exhibited at all times an unwavering determination to do their duty. They obeyed every order promptly and went to the front with animation and true courage.

Colonel Grier led the Seventy-seventh Illinois in the most gallant style. The cool and determined bravery of this fine regiment deserves the highest commendation, and I can truly say that the officers and men proved themselves worthy of the renown of the chivalrous State of Illinois.

The Ninety-seventh Illinois, under Colonel Rutherford, was prompt in the discharge of duty and fought with determination and courage. It is with pride that I can speak of the conduct of this as well as all the regiments of my command.

To Lieut. Cyrus Hussey, of the Forty-eighth Ohio, aide-de-camp, and Charles C. Tracy, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois, temporarily acting assistant adjutant-general, I am indebted for the most valuable assistance in conveying orders to all parts of the field, constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy. Surg. James B. Sparks was attentive to the wounded and Quartermaster G. H. McKinney was prompt in the discharge of his duties.

It is proper to remark that as the forces of the First and Second Brigades were necessarily compelled to act in concert I had frequent consultations with General Burbridge, whose gallantry was conspicuous at all times during the engagement.

A section of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, Captain Cooley com-

manding, acted with the brigade and was conspicuous for the rapidity as well as the execution of its fire.

The loss of the brigade was comparatively small, the killed and wounded reaching only 85. A list of the casualties accompanies this report.*

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. J. LANDRAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. J. HOUGH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 16.

Report of Col. David P. Grier, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGT. ILL. VOL. INFANTRY,
Fort Hindman, Post Arkansas, Ark., January 12, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders received from you I herewith transmit a statement of the part taken by my command in the action yesterday before this fort:

Agreeably to your orders I formed my regiment 300 yards in rear of the left of General Burbridge's brigade for the purpose of support and if necessary to bring it into the general engagement. After the main advance was made by General Burbridge I advanced my regiment within 100 yards of his left in order the more easily to support him. I had been in this position but a short time when the firing became so fierce that I thought best to advance and engage the enemy. I immediately advanced my line up to the Eighty-third Ohio, and passing one wing of that regiment was soon hotly engaged. We slowly advanced upon the enemy's works until within a very short distance of their fortifications and were received with a galling fire. We were thus engaged when the token of surrender was hoisted, and I immediately ordered the firing to cease and marched into the camps on double-quick.

All the officers and men under my command without exception behaved nobly. Not a man left his post until carried to the rear wounded. A great many deserve special mention for their bravery, but to specify all who are thus deserving would be impossible in this brief report. Capt. Robert Irwin, of Company B, received two very severe wounds while bravely leading his company forward, and I sincerely hope that so brave and gallant an officer may recover and thereby be restored to his command.

We suffered quite severely, having 6 killed on the field and 39 wounded, some of them very badly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. GRIER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. W. J. LANDRAM,
Commanding Second Brigade, First Division,
Thirteenth Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 716.

No. 17.

Report of Col. Friend S. Rutherford, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conduct of the regiment under my command during the recent battle and conquest of Arkansas Post:

At 1 p. m. Saturday, the 10th instant, I received your order to disembark my command and to be ready for marching, which was done in time to take its position in the brigade. At about sundown of that evening my regiment, with the brigade, took up the line of march for the swamps, and reached its point of destination near the center of the left wing of the forces about to attack the fortifications, where we received orders to lie upon our arms for the night.

At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, by your order, my regiment was placed in front, on the extreme left, where it remained until about 2 p. m., when I was ordered to move by the right flank to support the First Brigade; we were halted on the extreme left, but to the rear of the First Brigade, in the edge of the timber and on a rise of ground, where my men were exposed to shell and rifle-shot of the enemy; but cautioning my men to lie down we met with no casualties at this point.

After remaining at this point for about twenty minutes we, together with the Nineteenth Kentucky, were ordered to advance to the front. Having advanced about 50 yards, I received orders from General Burbridge in person to move by the right flank to support him in his assault upon the enemy's works. Still keeping on the left of the Nineteenth Kentucky, we moved to immediately in the rear of General Burbridge's brigade, which was then in close conflict with the enemy. My command was halted so that four companies on my left were exposed to the fire of the enemy constantly. During all these movements we were exposed to the fire of the enemy, yet up to this time met with no accident. It was while in this position that I received an order from you by your aide-de-camp to act at my discretion. I immediately ordered six companies of my left to advance obliquely to the left and take possession of some old houses and sheds, and assail the enemy at that point and to relieve some skirmishers there. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin was given the command and most faithfully was it executed.

Afterward seeing that some skirmishers in the field on the left of the house were suffering from a galling fire, many being carried off wounded, I deemed it time to take my other four companies and go to their assistance. I am glad to say that my men showed no hesitation in taking their places and pouring a vigorous fire into the enemy's intrenchments. My men remained in this position until informed that a battery was to open upon the enemy from our rear. When I found the battery well at work I withdrew my regiment and commenced a flank movement to the left, still advancing. When my regiment had reached within about 100 yards of the river bank I ordered the men to fix bayonets and charge upon the enemy's works. With a double-quick and a shout of triumph my men advanced in good order about 50 yards, when I heard the command given to cease firing. My men, now hilarious with joy, rushed inside the enemy's fortifications and planted the flag of the

Ninety-seventh Regiment on their ramparts. As a matter of pride, and in justice to my command, I claim the honor of being the first regiment as a regiment inside of the enemy's fort.

In speaking of the conduct of my officers and men I have nothing to say but in praise of those who were present. If any failed or faltered the instances were so few as not to be noticeable by me.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin in this action, as in the recent battle before Vicksburg, has shown himself to be a brave, daring, and prudent officer.

Adjutant Vifquain, in the absence of Major Horton, whose services were valueless and therefore not wanted upon the field, acted as major, and rendered me great assistance. His conduct was noble and he deserves promotion.

First Lieut. R. H. Wood, of Company A, in the absence of Captain Willard, did valuable service. At one time during the early part of the engagement he approached to within 200 yards of the enemy's works, near the river, and endeavored to pick the gunners off of a battery firing upon our forces, and remained there until ordered.

Captain Buchanan, of Company B; Lieut. P. H. Pentzer, in command of Company C; Second Lieut. H. S. Titus, in command of Company D; Captain Denman, of Company E; First Lieut. George W. Bolt, in command of Company F; Capt. John Trible, of Company G; First Lieut. James M. Ervin, in command of Company H; Captain Achenbach, of Company I, and Capt. B. F. Slaten, of Company K, all rendered efficient service and deserve favorable mention. I should also mention favorably Sergeant Armstrong, acting lieutenant of Company B; First Lieutenant Harding, of Company E; Second Lieutenant Ray, of Company F; First Lieut. James W. Davis, of Company G, who, after Captain Trible was disabled, took command of the company and did well; First Lieutenant Howard and Second Lieutenant Campbell, of Company I.

Lieut. C. M. Smith, assistant surgeon, deserves much credit for his fidelity and constant presence with the regiment, and assistance rendered to the wounded. Surg. Samuel Willard and First Asst. Surg. Charles Davis were on duty elsewhere and not under my observation.

I take great pleasure in also speaking of Sergt. Maj. Levi Davis. He was constantly at his post during the action, and discharged his duty bravely and prudently.

This regiment was under the enemy's fire for two hours and a half, and it is remarkable that the loss in killed was 1 only and 4 wounded.

Captain Trible fell, with a wound in the leg (not dangerous), while leading his company to the left for the purpose of making the charge before spoken of. Corpl. Samuel Matthews, of Company G, was shot in the head and killed. Allen Joseph, of Company B, was wounded in the lower jaw; jaw broken, but not dangerous. James C. Lamar, private of Company B, received a flesh wound in the left leg, below the knee, and Henry C. Bond, private of Company C, received a slight wound in the right hand.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. RUTHERFORD,
Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Vols.

Col. W. J. LANDRAM,
Comdg. 2d Brig., 1st Div., Right Wing, Army of the Miss.

No. 18.

Report of Col. John Warner, One hundred and eighth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. 108TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

SIR: It becomes my duty to report to you the conduct of my command in the engagement yesterday:

Before the general engagement took place I was ordered to hold my regiment in readiness to support the Ninety-seventh Illinois, then in my front, which was promptly done, and I remained, awaiting orders to advance, when orders came to me to immediately take position on the right of the Nineteenth Kentucky, to support the First Brigade, then engaging the enemy. I succeeded in gaining my position in a short time, in doing which my regiment was exposed to a severe fire of shell from the enemy. From that position my regiment advanced in line of battle through the open field under the fire of the enemy's musketry, and took position close in the rear of the First Brigade, where it remained, awaiting orders to advance, when the enemy surrendered, and mine, with other commands, made its way quickly within the enemy's works.

I am highly gratified to be able to report to you the exceeding good conduct of my men during the entire engagement—ready to obey every order and eager for the command to advance. I am also much pleased to add, and it is due to my officers, both field and line, to say that their conduct was, without exception, highly commendable, cool, determined, and unwavering, and all of them sustained their position with great credit to themselves. For the casualties of my command you are referred to my previous report, of this date.*

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARNER,
Colonel, Comdg. One hundred and eighth Illinois Vols.

W. J. LANDRAM,
Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, First Division,
First Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Cowan, Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry.

The Nineteenth Kentucky Regiment was ordered up to relieve the Twenty-third Wisconsin, the right of General Burbridge's brigade, and taking the position occupied by the latter, 250 to 300 yards in front of the enemy's rifle-pits and a few pieces of artillery posted just in rear of the rifle-pits, kept up for about one to one and a half hours a remarkably well-aimed fire upon the tops of the enemy's works—so much so as to keep them almost constantly below them, preventing their firing their small-arms with any accuracy or working their artillery. They were consequently but little exposed to the enemy's fire, except while shifting our position under orders. Their casualties were 9 wounded, several seriously, but not supposed to be fatally so. The regiment re-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 716.

mained in this position till the engagement ceased. There are no special instances entitling any to special notice more than others, all acting with commendable coolness and courage.

JNO. COWAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Nineteenth Kentucky.

Colonel LANDRAM.

No. 20.

Report of Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part which my command took in the attack and storming of the fortifications at this place:

The Second Division consists of the following troops: The First Brigade, Colonel Sheldon commanding—Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry. The Second Brigade, Colonel Lindsey commanding—Third Kentucky Infantry, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry. The Third Brigade, Colonel De Courcy commanding—Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry. Artillery: The First Wisconsin Battery, Captain Foster, four 20-pounder Parrotts; Seventh Michigan Battery, Captain Lanphere, one 30-pounder Parrott and two 10-pounder Rodman guns.

On January 8, when opposite the mouth of White River, the plan of attack was issued from Major-General McClernand's headquarters, according to which the whole army was to proceed right in front. This formation brought my division in the rear of the whole column.

At noon, January 9, the signal was given for our army corps to cast loose, and led by the flag-boat of the Thirteenth Army Corps, Empress, we steamed up White River and through the so-called "cut-off" into the Arkansas River.

At about 6 p. m. we arrived at Fletcher's Landing, a plantation situated on a large bend on the southern bank of the Arkansas and 7 miles below the fort. According to the programme mentioned above this point was selected to land a force, for the purpose of throwing them across the bend to a point above the fort, where the river could be thoroughly commanded and all the re-enforcements for the enemy held at a distance. The Second Brigade, Colonel Lindsey commanding, was selected for this most important duty. He landed his troops at once, together with one section of Captain Cooley's Chicago Mercantile Battery, and Captain Kirkbride's company of Third Illinois Cavalry, who were assigned to the command for the purposes of this detour.

Information received from a colored man at this plantation gave us intelligence that a road led from that place to the plantation of a Mrs. Smith, offering all that the expedition desired. Smith's farm was said to be 3 miles from Fletcher's place and 2 miles above the fort. From the same source we learned that rebel cavalry was almost daily seen in the neighborhood and on their place.

My instructions to Colonel Lindsey under these circumstances were to form his command very early in the morning and proceed with all

precautionary measures to Smith's place, pushing his cavalry ahead, followed by a force of infantry, deployed *a cheval*, on the road as skirmishers. In case the pickets were still there the cavalry was ordered to make a bold dash on them, in order to feel the strength of the rebel forces there. The gross of his command, with the section of artillery, was to follow the skirmishers. For the very excellent execution of these orders I beg leave to refer to the inclosed reports of Colonel Lindsey and Lieutenant Wilson.

On the morning of the 10th the transports carrying the First and Third Brigades left, guided by the Empress, for a place called Mudlin's, or Old Court-House, about 3 miles below Arkansas Post. The necessary arrangements for cooking, and disembarking the troops having been made, the landing commenced at 2 p. m., and by 3 o'clock we took up the march for the enemy's works, following in rear of the First Division. By order of Brigadier-General Morgan the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Infantry was left as guard near the transports.

After a very short march I found all the roads crowded with parts of different commands; and my orders being to keep in rear of everybody, and night approaching fast, I gave the order to prepare for bivouac in an open field, whence the river and all the roads in front and on our right could be completely commanded. Before going into bivouac Captain Cooley's light battery (four pieces), of General Smith's division, reported to me for duty, and another order from General Morgan detached one section of Foster's battery to re-enforce Colonel Lindsey. They were carried on the steamer Post Boy to Fletcher's Landing. The night passed without disturbance, the bombardment of the fort by the gunboats having no influence on our movements.

January 11, sunrise, found the roads in front of me clear, and I marched my command forward until we reached the enemy's first rifle-pits. Then, by direction of Brigadier-General Morgan, I left Colonel De Courcy, with the rest of the Third Brigade, as reserve, as well as to support us in case of emergency and to protect our right against any possible attack by the enemy in that direction. The three pieces in charge of Captain Lanphere remained with Colonel De Courcy. I refer to the inclosed report of this officer.

My command was, by the above details, reduced to the First Brigade, Colonel Sheldon, and one section of 20-pounder Parrott guns, under command of First Lieutenant Webster, and two sections of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, 6-pounder field pieces, commanded by Captain Cooley. I kept closed on General Smith's division until we came in sight of the fort. The ground here was exceedingly heavy, and it required extraordinary efforts on the part of the artillerists to bring their pieces through the swamp.

My orders being to form the extreme left wing of the investing troops, leaning with my left on the river and with my right on the left of General Smith's division, I improved the delay caused by the passage of the artillery through the swamps by making a thorough reconnaissance of the field to which my action would be limited.

After a good deal of labor my command were, at 10 o'clock, in the positions I assigned to them. One of the four bastions and the lower casemate were directly in my front; the distance was about 800 yards, and I therefore concluded to place the 20-pounder Parrott guns in battery, not expecting any great effect from Captain Cooley's 6-pounder smooth-bores, which latter I therefore held in reserve.

The Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry and One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry deployed in line of battle, and the One hundred and

eighteenth Illinois Infantry in double column in second line, formed in connection with General Smith's division, supporting my artillery. My immediate front was secured by a strong line of skirmishers from the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry. Some fallen timber and a quantity of brush-work, collected by my directions, completely concealed the battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns from the enemy. I ordered Lieutenant Webster, in charge of the Parrott guns, to open fire against the two faces of the bastion and against the casemate, which appeared to be very strong, being covered with railroad iron.

The signal for attack (one shot from the advancing gunboat fleet) was given a little after noon, and Lieutenant Webster immediately opened fire. The effect of the 20-pounder Parrott guns (I saw them in action for the first time) was splendid. They enfiladed the two faces of the bastion completely, and a great many shot struck the embrasure of the casemate as well as the iron-covered roof, every round being exceedingly destructive. The 64-pounder gun in the casemate was soon silenced, as well as a lighter gun on the curtain. Another piece, a 64-pounder, mounted *en barbette* on the river front of the fort, appeared to be very troublesome to the gunboat fleet, and beyond their range, or, rather, elevation. I therefore ordered Lieutenant Webster to direct the fire of one of his pieces against the barbette gun. After six shots the piece was silenced and the enemy's artillerists, who were exposed to the severe fire of the entire gunboat fleet, deserted the rampart.

This cannonade lasted fully two hours, during the whole of which time I was near Lieutenant Webster's section of artillery, my presence not being necessary at any other place, and I consider it my duty to state that I never saw a better officer or better men serving artillery. Cool, deliberate, and intrepid, they sent their deadly shot against the enemy's stronghold, their commander controlling every round and its effect, the men quietly obeying his orders without the very superflous huzzaing and yelling, which is incompatible with the dignity of the arm of artillery. I heartily congratulate Lieutenant Webster and his men on their great success. The reduction of the lower casemate and the silencing of three or four formidable guns are their exclusive merit.

By 2 o'clock I considered it practicable to move my infantry forward and also bring the battery of Captain Cooley, who was impatiently waiting for his share of the strife, into action. The necessary orders were promptly executed; the battery of Captain Cooley was placed in position behind the crest of an eminence, within 200 yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, connected with the bastion in my front; the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry deployed in line of battle on the right and the One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry in double column on the left of the battery, both with skirmishers thrown out; the Sixty-ninth Indiana was kept as a reserve. Both artillery and infantry were under a galling fire of the enemy's musketry. Captain Cooley opened on them with great effect, cleaning the rifle-pits in his front out entirely; so much so that after a very short period, and after shifting one section of the battery a little to the left, in order to enfilade the enemy's works more completely, I could order the One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry to charge. They went on gallantly to the very ditch of the fort, but unfortunately the ditch opens here into a very deep gully, making a crossing impossible. To march by the right flank would have been too hazardous as yet, and I had to leave these gallant men for the present on the threshold of the fort. The artillery kept playing on the works; one gun after another of the enemy ceased firing; even their musketry became more feeble, while our fire-line was closing on them nearer and nearer.

For the very successful part taken by Colonel Lindsey and the detachments of artillery, in reducing the fort and enfilading the enemy's rifle-pits from their position on the other side of the river, I refer to their respective reports which I inclose.

Toward 4 o'clock the fire from the fort ceased completely, and the white flag took the place of the symbol of rebellion. With deafening cheers the brave column ran upon their prey. The One hundred and twentieth Ohio and One hundred and eighteenth Illinois were among the first regiments which were in the fort. If not the first they were the nearest on hand.

I refer you to the report of Colonel Sheldon, commanding the First Brigade, which I inclose, as well as the reports of the different commanders of batteries engaged.

The victory was complete; the casualties are very light in my command, as you will see by the inclosed nominal return.*

In closing my report I must again mention the excellent services of Lieutenant Webster, of Foster's First Wisconsin Battery, and those of Captain Cooley's Chicago Mercantile Battery. Notwithstanding the latter were for the first time under fire, I must commend them for their courage; they fought like veterans. Also to the commanding officers of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois and One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry I feel under many obligations for the bravery and promptness with which they carried out my orders.

The only remark I have to make is that a great deal of the small-arms ammunition is deficient, the powder charge being too weak, and I beg leave to draw the attention of my superior officers to this very important fact.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

P. J. OSTERHAUS,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Capt. E. D. SAUNDERS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Thirteenth Army Corps.

No. 21.

Report of Capt. Jacob T. Foster, First Wisconsin Battery.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WISCONSIN BATTERY,
Steamer Empress, January 12, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Following please find a brief narrative of the movements of my battery before Arkansas Post:

We disembarked from the Empress on the morning of the 10th instant and awaited, patiently, orders. In the afternoon we received orders from General Osterhaus to move forward up the left bank of the Arkansas River. We moved up the river about 3 miles, when I was ordered to send one section to Colonel Lindsey, commanding the Second Brigade of General Osterhaus' division. The left section of my battery was sent, under command of Lieutenant Hackett. The last order was received verbally at 5 p. m. Narrative of their movements will follow in order.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 717.

The right section, in command of Lieutenant Webster, moved forward a short distance and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 11th the right section moved on to within 1,000 yards of the fort and opened fire about 12 m. upon the right casemated gun of the enemy. This gun after a short time ceased firing, which was evidence that it was silenced; whether done by the gunboats or us is but little matter; it was done. The attention of this section was then called to a heavy 8-inch gun, mounted *en barbette*, and after firing several times it was also disabled and rendered useless, the muzzle being shot off. This work we claim to have done: First, that no other guns were firing at this time upon it; second, that the indentation and breaking show plainly that the shot proceeded from the same caliber as our 20-pounder shell found in it. The unmistakable evidence of the holes through boards being found where the shell had gone through sidewise just fitting our sized shell, and the distance from whence they came, gave proof conclusive that our efforts to do our enemy great injury were not unavailing, and to us the satisfaction that the enemy to our beloved country bled in a cause as unjust and shameful as is ours right and glorious.

As before mentioned, the left section, ordered to report to Colonel Lindsey, was placed on board the Post Boy and went 8 miles down the river to Fletcher's Landing, where we disembarked at 10.30 p. m. and marched through the woods and over a terribly muddy road, arriving at Colonel Lindsey's camp at midnight. This point is about 2 miles above the fort and obscured from view by a bend in the river.

Here we bivouacked for the remainder of the night, and in the morning placed our guns in an epaulement, which had been thrown up during the night for this section of my battery. We remained here until 2 p. m. the of 11th, when, to our surprise and great joy, we saw one of the gunboats passing the fort. Three of the gunboats soon followed, the last being the flag-ship of the fleet, which landed below us on the same side of the river. An officer from the boat came rapidly to us on foot, saying, "Now is your time to do something. Where is the officer in command?" I directed him to Colonel Lindsey, then present. After a moment's conversation with the officer Colonel Lindsey gave me permission to move down the river opposite the fort, or nearly so, and ordered me to open upon the enemy where we could be the most effective. This we found to be a position enfilading the enemy's rifle-pits to the left of the fort; that is, the enemy's left. We then fired upon them with fuse-shell, and to my great satisfaction all exploded, causing great commotion among the enemy's troops in the rifle-pits. I feared the time of the fuse was too short, but it seemed to cause such destruction that we continued to use the same length fuse and with great effect. Every shell burst and just at the right point. As a proof more positive of the destruction we had caused, I immediately after the surrender hurried to the ground upon which we had been firing and found 10 mutilated bodies of men who had been killed by exploding shell, and numerous pieces of 20-pounder Parrott shell, some of which I now have in my possession.

While we were firing we saw the rebel flag fall at this point, and the body of a rebel soldier was found blown over the epaulement, the flag lying down not 20 feet distant. We had fired about twenty minutes into this place, when, with indescribable pleasure, we saw the white flag first at the point we had been firing upon. In a few minutes we saw the flag for which we are ready to waste our last drop of blood proudly waving over the rebel Post Arkansas.

Believing in our ultimate success in quelling this rebellion, and hoping equal victory in all our engagements with our rebellious foe, I am, captain, very respectfully, yours,

JACOB T. FOSTER,
Captain, First Wisconsin Battery.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 22.

Report of Col. Lionel A. Sheldon, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
January 13, 1863.

SIR: The part taken by my brigade in the reduction of Post Arkansas is as follows:

On the 10th instant the brigade debarked and moved up the river to the open field about 2 miles from the fort and there remained for the night. At sunrise it moved forward and took up position in support of the batteries attached to the division, the left of the brigade resting on the river bank and the right forming on the left of the First Division.

At 10 a. m. two companies of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Bennett, were advanced as skirmishers and participated in the fighting during the day.

At 1 p. m. the One hundred and twentieth Ohio was ordered forward in support of a battery, and very soon thereafter advanced to the left of the battery, its left resting upon the river bank.

At 3 p. m. the regiment was ordered forward to the enemy's works. Accordingly it was formed in column, doubled on the center, and moved forward at a double-quick in very fine order, under the lead of the intrepid Colonel French, until they encountered the ditch outside of the enemy's works and at the same time encountered a heavy fire from the rifle-pits. Although being considerably in advance of any other troops the regiment deployed as far as it could in the space allowed and very gallantly maintained its ground without disorder or flinching until the firing ceased, and was the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works. The One hundred and eighteenth Illinois, Colonel Fonda, was advanced on the right of the battery and participated to some extent in the infantry fighting.

The officers and troops under my command, as far as I was able to discover, behaved with becoming skill and courage.

A nominal list of the killed and wounded I herewith transmit, with designation of company, &c.*

Very truly,

L. A. SHELDON,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 717.

No. 23.

Report of Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, through you, to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the late expedition of the Army of the Mississippi, resulting in the taking of Post Arkansas and the capture of the entire Confederate forces at that point:

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 5, from Headquarters First Army Corps, dated the 8th instant, I, on the morning of the 10th, landed my command at Fletcher's Landing, on the west bank of the Arkansas River, and with Captain Kirkbride's company of the [Third] Regiment Illinois Cavalry and Lieut. F. C. Wilson with one section of the Chicago Mercantile Battery who had reported to me for orders, I moved in the direction of Mrs. Smith's plantation, situated on the Arkansas River about 2½ miles above the fort. The cavalry, supported by a strong infantry reserve, deployed to the front as skirmishers, and one company of infantry on each flank as flankers.

On emerging from the woods near Mrs. Smith's the cavalry pickets of the enemy were seen and promptly driven in by Captain Kirkbride, who pursued them as far as I thought it prudent. Captain Kirkbride having received orders from me to move rapidly forward and to surround Mrs. Smith's house so as to allow no one to escape, did so, and thereby captured two of the enemy and one six-mule team loaded with provisions.

We afterward found on the plantation several beeves killed and dressed, part of which I issued to the cavalry and artillery, they being without rations, and sent the balance on board the transports. I immediately took up position commanding the river both up and down the stream, and placed out strong pickets to guard the position, which I regarded as very insecure for so small a force as I had. I then dispatched a note by an orderly to inform the general commanding that I was on the ground as ordered.

The enemy were soon aware of our presence, having doubtless learned it by the pickets which we had driven in, and opened upon us with shell from guns of heavy caliber, to avoid which, as well as the sharpshooters from the opposite bank, I moved my troops, with the exception of some 50 men, who, concealed behind trees, soon drove the enemy's sharpshooters from the opposite bank farther back into the woods, and their shells did us no further damage than the killing of a horse belonging to Lieut. Will. A. Jordan, one of my aides, who narrowly escaped with his life.

I then commenced a light earthwork to protect the two pieces of artillery from any sharpshooters that might be across the river, and also cut a road through the woods in our rear, thereby shortening the distance to our transports.

At night I changed the position of both artillery and infantry, bringing them more in hand, and also the picket posts, and allowed the men to sleep on their arms.

During the night we captured several horses, supposed to have been abandoned by the enemy's pickets, which we had driven in in the morning—they not being able to get them across the river—and picked up a deserter from the enemy. The former were turned over to Quar-

termaster Paddock, and the latter sent under guard to the steamer Empress.

About midnight Captain Foster reported to me with two 20-pounder rifled guns. For an account [of the part] taken by these guns in the capturing of Post Arkansas I refer you to the following extract from Captain Foster's narrative report, inclosed with this:

Arriving at Colonel Lindsey's camp at 12 m., 2 miles above the fort, and obscured from view by a bend in the river, we bivouacked for the remainder of the night, and in the morning placed our guns in position in a work which had been thrown up during the night for this section of my battery. We here remained until 2 p. m. of the 11th, when to our surprise and joy we saw one of the gunboats passing the fort. Three gunboats soon followed, the last being the flag-ship of the fleet. Colonel Lindsey then gave me permission to move down the river opposite the fort, and ordered me to open fire upon the enemy at any point where we could be most effective. This we found to be a position enfilading the enemy's rifle-pits. I think every single shell burst, and just at the right point. As a proof more positive of the destruction we had caused I visited the ground immediately after the surrender and found 10 dead bodies and numerous pieces of 20-pounder Parrott shell. While we were firing we saw the rebel flag fall at this point. We had fired about twenty minutes into this place when, with indescribable pleasure, we saw the white flag waving at the point where we had been firing.

I must also refer to the report of Lieut. F. C. Wilson, commanding two guns from the Chicago Mercantile Battery, for want of room.

On the morning of the 11th I so masked my position as to screen ourselves from the enemy's view, keeping out a strong picket on the Little Rock road and on the river above, and remained in this position until our gunboats had gone above, which relieved me of the necessity of guarding the river any longer against any re-enforcements of the enemy which might come in that direction. I drew in my pickets and moved my whole command down the river in the direction of the fort. I placed the Third Kentucky Regiment on board one of the gunboats which had landed just above the fort, and moved the other two regiments of my command to the point opposite the fort, where they bivouacked for the night.

Although the troops of my command were not so placed as to be able to take any very active part in the reduction of this post, yet all did the duty assigned to them with cheerfulness and alacrity; and for their patience in wading through swamps, and performing without murmuring almost constant fatigue and picket duty for two days and night, they deserve great praise.

I watched with a great deal of care the result of the fire from the four guns on the point (two 20-pounder rifled and two 3-inch, also rifled), and can only say that they could not have been better handled nor by better men. Every shell fell just where it was intended.

To Capts. Kirkbride and Foster and Lieut. Wilson I am much indebted for the assistance they gave me with their very excellent commands.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. LINDSEY,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. W. A. GORDON, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.., Second Division.*

No. 24.

Report of Lieut. Frank C. Wilson, Chicago Mercantile Battery.

ARKANSAS POST, ARK., *January* 13, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with Orders, No. —, from General G. W. Morgan, commanding division of the Army of the Mississippi, the right

section of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, Capt. Charles G. Cooley, consisting of two 3-inch wrought-iron rifles, 31 horses, and 34 men, was debarked at Fletcher's Landing during the night of January 9 and joined your command the following morning.

At 8 o'clock we started on our march, and after a march of about 3 miles arrived at the plantation of Col. James Smith and took a position to command the Arkansas River and prevent re-enforcements from coming down to the enemy's position at Arkansas Post, which was about 1½ miles below us.

About 11 o'clock we were discovered by the enemy, who threw some five or six shells at us from the heavy pivot gun at the angle of the fort facing our position, doing us no damage, as we seemed to be beyond his range.

About 3 o'clock some sharpshooters fired a number of shots from the opposite bank of the river. They were replied to by our infantry, and we suffered no more annoyance from that direction.

After dark we moved up the river a short distance, planted our guns, and bivouacked for the night, supported by the Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Sunday, January 11, we remained in our position until 11 o'clock, when we limbered up and moved back from the river and concealed ourselves in the woods, where we remained until 3.30 o'clock, when we were ordered to the point opposite the fort, the guns bearing in that direction having been dismounted by the gunboats.

We took position on the left of Captain Foster's First Wisconsin Battery (two guns) and commenced firing Hotchkiss shell, 3-second fuse, at one and a half degrees' elevation, the target being log buildings in rear of the fort and the enemy's rifle-pits. We had only fired 4 rounds from each piece, and were just getting warmed up for work, when a white flag was shown and the firing ceased, except from one of the gunboats and from a gun on the extreme left of our position, upon the opposite or right bank of the river. Only two or three shots, however, were fired after the flag was shown.

The men under my command displayed a coolness unexpected by me, it being the first time they were in action; and, considering that we have never fired but 10 rounds to each piece at target, the range was excellent.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

FRANK C. WILSON,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

Colonel LINDSEY,
Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 25.

Report of Col. John F. De Courcy, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Glacis, Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to General Orders, No. 2, of this date, I have to report that my brigade was kept in reserve to protect the boats from any attack which might be made on our right rear, and remained in

such a position as would enable it to perform that duty until 3 p. m. At that hour the brigade was ordered up to take part in the attack on Post Arkansas, and the head of the column arrived and was just forming for the attack when the enemy hoisted the white flag in the fort and surrendered.

I have no casualties to report.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. DE COURCY,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Captain GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 26.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, with itinerary of the corps December 20, 1862–*January* 11, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Post Arkansas, Ark., January 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this corps during the recent events which resulted in the capture of the Arkansas Post with its entire garrison and its *matériel* of war:

The fleet of gunboats under Admiral Porter and transports carrying the two corps composing this army, having rendezvoused in the Mississippi River at the mouth of White River, on the morning of the 9th instant entered White River, gunboats leading, followed by General McClernand in person, my corps, and then General Morgan's. Our route was up White River to the cut-off, through it to the Arkansas, and up that river to the Arkansas Post; whole distance estimated at 50 miles.

It was about dark when the advance of the fleet reached the place of debarkation, about 3 miles below the point of attack, and darkness set in, so that it was impracticable to place the boats at suitable points for landing. During the night it rained hard, but cleared away at 4 a. m. when I proceeded to arrange the boats of my corps and begin the work of disembarkation. This was not advanced far enough to put the troops in motion till 11 a. m., when General Steele's division led off, followed by General Stuart's.

My orders were to make a circuit to the right so as to approach the Post from the north and west, reaching the Arkansas River if possible at a point above the Post. Acting on the best information we could obtain, and guided by negroes, the head of General Steele's column entered the woods back of Notrib's farm, which soon became a deep, ugly swamp, but wading through it for about 2 miles in an easterly direction the head of the column reached a field and cabin on hard ground. There, upon questioning closely the occupants of the cabin and some prisoners who gave themselves up, we ascertained that in crossing the swamp we were on the south side of a bayou which in a northeasterly direction extended to Bayou La Cruz, a tributary of the White River, and that to reach the Little Prairie, behind the Arkansas Post, we would have to march a circuit of 7 miles, although in an air-line the distance did not exceed 2.

Satisfied that this route would not fulfill the conditions of General McClernand's plan of attack I sent my chief of staff, Major Hammond,

back to him to explain the state of facts and the conclusion to which I had arrived.

Having also learned that the enemy had abandoned his first line of rifle-pits on the river bank about a mile above our landing, I had previously ordered General Stuart to march his division directly by that route, following the bank of the river. General McClernand soon overtook us and, confirming my conclusion, ordered me to countermarch Steele's division and hasten to lead Stuart's. Sending orders immediately to General Steele, who was some distance in advance, to make a feint on that road with his cavalry and one regiment of infantry and with the balance of his division retrace his steps, I rode back and overtook Stuart's column, which had reached within half a mile of the Post. I hastily made an examination of the grounds and directed Captain Pitzman, of the Topographical Engineers, to make a reconnaissance to the right, while I gave orders to dispose of the troops coming from the rear. Night closed in before these preparations were complete and the troops, already in position, bivouacked without fires through that bitter cold night.

The moon rose about 1 a. m., when I rode forward and examined the position of the enemy as well as possible and gave General Stuart some general instructions about throwing up an epaulement to a battery of field guns. General Steele's division was at the time passing to his position on the right, so that when day broke Steele was on the extreme right and Stuart next to him; Morgan's corps was on the left, resting on the river. We could hear the enemy all night busy at work chopping and felling trees, and became convinced he was resolved on a determined resistance. His position was: His right in a strong earth fort, with four bastion fronts, inclosing a space of about 100 yards square, and a line of hastily-constructed rifle-pits or parapet extending across a neck of level ground to a bayou west and north of this fort; the length of this line was about three-quarters of a mile. In the fort were mounted three heavy iron guns, two in embrasure and one *en barbette*, with four small rifled 3-inch guns and four smooth-bore 6-pounders distributed at the salients and flanks. Along the rifle-pits were also six other field pieces—12-pounder howitzers and 3-inch rifled guns.

Late in the evening of the 10th Admiral Porter's fleet made a furious attack upon the fort, continuing the cannonading till after it was dark; but although I had pushed one brigade of Stuart's division, commanded by Col. Giles A. Smith, close up to the enemy's line, our forces were not then in position to make an assault.

Early the next morning, however, I moved all my corps into an easy position for assault, looking south across ground encumbered by fallen trees and covered with low bushes. The enemy could be seen moving back and forth along his lines, occasionally noticing our presence by some ill-directed shots, which did us little harm and accustomed our men to the sound of rifled cannon.

By 10 a. m. I reported to General McClernand in person that I was all ready for the assault, and only waited the simultaneous movement of the gunboats. They were to silence the fort and save us from the enfilading fire of its artillery along the only possible line of attack. About 12.30 I received notice from General McClernand that the gunboats were in motion.

The four 20-pounder rifled guns, under command of Lieutenants Hart and Putnam, were then in position to my left in the thick woods and brush and their men had been cutting the trees away to open a field of fire, but as Burbridge's brigade of Morgan's corps occupied ground

to their front, these guns could not be used during the engagement. Wood's battery, Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, was posted on the road which led directly into the post; Barrett's battery, Company B, First Illinois Artillery, was in the open space in the interval between Stuart's and Steele's divisions, and General Steele had two of his batteries disposed in his front.

My orders were that as soon as the gunboats opened their fire all our batteries in position should commence firing, and continue until I ordered "Cease firing," when after three minutes' cessation the infantry columns of Steele and Stuart were to assault the enemy's line of rifle-pits and defenses.

The gunboats opened about 1 p. m., and our field batteries at once commenced firing, directing their shots at the enemy's guns, his line of defenses, and more especially enfilading the road which led directly into the fort, and which road separated General Morgan's line of attack from mine. I could not see the gunboats, and had to judge of their progress by the sound of their fire. This was at first slow and steady, but rapidly approached the fort and enveloped it with a complete hail-storm of shot and shell. Our field batteries continued their fire rapidly for about fifteen minutes; the enemy not replying, I ordered the firing to cease and the infantry columns to advance to the assault. The line of skirmishers had been withdrawn and the infantry sprang forward with a cheer. About 100 yards of clear space was to our immediate front, and then a belt of ground about 300 yards wide separated us from the enemy's parapet. This belt of ground was slightly cut up by gullies and depressions and covered with standing trees and brush, with a good deal of fallen timber and tree tops. Into this the attacking columns dashed rapidly, and there encountered the fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry, well directed from their perfect cover, which checked the speed of our advance, which afterward became more cautious and prudent.

By 3 p. m. our lines were within 100 yards of the enemy's trenches, outflanking him on our right and completely enveloping his position. The gunboats could be seen close up to the fort, and I saw the admiral's flag directly under it. All artillery fire from the fort had ceased, and only occasionally could be seen a few of the enemy's infantry firing from its parapets; but the strongest resistance continued in our immediate front, where the enemy's infantry was massed, comparatively safe from the gunboats, whose fire was properly directed well to the front lest it should reach our men, whose colors they could plainly distinguish. A brisk fire of musketry was kept up along our whole front, with an occasional discharge of artillery through the intervals of the infantry lines, until about 4 p. m., when reports reached me at the same instant that the white flag had been shown all along the enemy's lines. I myself saw a large, conspicuous white flag displayed at the point where the main road intersected the parapet, and sent forward my aide, Captain Dayton, to communicate with the commander.

Sending orders as fast as possible along the line to the right to cease firing, I followed Captain Dayton and found the place surrendered. Colonel and Acting Brigadier Garland commanded at the point where I entered the lines. I immediately sent orders to General Steele to push one of his brigades along the bayou to his extreme right, to prevent escape in that direction, and dispatched every mounted man near me, under charge of my aide, Captain Taylor, in the same direction, to secure all squads of men who had attempted, or might attempt, to escape. I soon however became convinced that the surrender was per-

fect and in good faith, and that we had gained the enemy's position, with his fort, guns, men, and all the *matériel* of war.

The enemy resisted well and manfully to our front, but his resistance was idle after the reduction of the fort, in the face of our greatly superior numbers. Of course immediately on the display of the white flag our lines and columns poured into the works with cheers and hallooing. I halted Steele's division at the lines and gave orders to General Stuart to secure the prisoners in our front. These embraced the brigades of Garland and Deshler, with a battery of artillery, some cavalry, and detachments. Their arms were stacked and the prisoners marched to the landing back of the Post. Night overtook us in that position.

The 12th instant was mostly consumed in collecting captured property, of which Capt. J. Condit Smith was ordered to take charge, and in enrolling and embarking the prisoners. This was done under direction of Major Sanger, my inspector-general, who has been named by General McClernand to conduct them to Cairo. Major Sanger reports to me that he has put on board the steamboats designated for the purpose 4,791 prisoners of war, which number embraces all who were in the cantonments, fort, and along the lines of the rifle-pits. Among the captured property I was rejoiced to find the ammunition shipped for me from Memphis for Vicksburg, which had been captured by the enemy on the Blue Wing.

With reference to the conduct of my troops I am fully satisfied. There was far less straggling than I have noticed in former battles and engagements.

Col. Giles A. Smith, who commanded a brigade of Stuart's division, manifested all the qualities of a good soldier, and without hesitation I recommend him for promotion as a brigadier-general, the command of which he already exercises. Col. T. Kilby Smith commanded the other brigade of the division, and did it bravely and well, and deserves special notice.

I must leave to General Stuart to notice the conduct of others in his division, and for General Steele to make mention of the conduct of his troops, with which he is better acquainted than I am, they having recently been assigned to my command. Generals Steele and Stuart commanded the two divisions of my corps. They led them in person, gave direction to their troops, provided for all their wants, and left me the comparatively easy task of watching their movements, which were all skillful and correct.

I now inclose the reports of General Steele's brigadiers (Blair, Thayer, and Hovey). The former (Blair) having borne the brunt of our unsuccessful assault at Vicksburg was properly held in reserve on this occasion, and suffered but little loss.

Only a small part of Thayer's brigade could come forward to the first line on account of the narrow front allowed by the character of the ground, but these suffered a heavy loss, as will be seen by the general's report. He in person was much exposed, lost his horse in battle, and did his appropriate part.

General Hovey had, on the day of battle, the lead of Steele's division, charged with attacking and turning the enemy's left. Here was doubtless the most stubborn fighting. It was held by Deshler's brigade and a section of well-handled 10-pounder Parrott rifles. General Hovey's description leaves me nothing to add, except that the difficulties were increased by the blind character of the ground, every foot of which he had to study as he advanced under a galling fire. The dark cypress swamp on his right completely covered the movements of the

enemy in that direction, while the low bushes to his front concealed from him every obstacle, till developed by a close discharge of the enemy's musketry from his well-concealed rifle-pits.

General Hovey was wounded in his arm by a shell, but continued and still continues to command his brigade; and the loss in his brigade was the heaviest in my corps, as will be seen by his list of killed and wounded herewith.

I most cordially indorse his favorable mention of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, Colonel Woods; the Third Missouri, Colonel Shepard; the Seventeenth Missouri, Colonel Hassendeubel, and Colonel Stone of the Twenty-fifth Iowa. I myself witnessed, and on the spot bore willing and open testimony to, the compact ranks and handsome soldierly bearing of the two first-named regiments, of Colonels Woods and Shepard, and have no hesitation in saying that officers who thus, by their personal labor and close attention, have made good regiments should be advanced to higher command.

At the same time I must call attention to General Hovey's report as to the behavior of the major of the Twenty-fifth Iowa, whose name is not given. I trust he will forthwith be ordered to quit this army, and not be allowed another hour to taint it with his presence. Our young and inexperienced soldiers have a right and must have brave and confident leaders.

I now subjoin a statement of the killed and wounded in my corps:

Divisions and brigades.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division (Steele's):					
First Brigade (Blair's)				9	9
Second Brigade (Hovey's)	2	36	19	160	217
Third Brigade (Thayer's)	2	16	1	98	117
Second Division (Stuart's):					
First Brigade (G. A. Smith)	2	15	10	73	100
Second Brigade (T. Kilby Smith)		6	4	66	76
Aggregate loss*	6	73	34	406	519

This is not absolutely correct, as reports have not been made full and explicit, but is substantially so. It will be observed our loss is small compared with the great results of the victory. Indeed, I must attribute our success to the display of an adequate force on the true lines of attack, rather than to the actual fighting. When we entered the lines of the enemy, although all their artillery horses lay dead in their traces by the side of their shattered carriages, I saw but few of the enemy's dead, not over 40; but subsequently burial parties detailed to inter the dead reported as many as 100. Their wounded, however, were more numerous, and still remain in their hospitals. Still, their aggregate loss in killed and wounded cannot exceed ours.

I also append to this a well-prepared sketch of Arkansas Post, made by Captain Jenney, of my staff; the memoranda of the effects of the bombardment are very interesting. Also a topographical sketch of the country over which we passed from the Notrib farm to and embracing the nameless bayou west of the Post. This sketch, made by Captain

* But see revised statement, p. 717.

Pitzman, is very accurate for the time allowed in making the survey, and illustrates the correctness of our movements over ground then absolutely unknown to us.

As usual my staff performed their various duties cheerfully and well, and all escaped without loss, save Captain McCoy, who had shot under him a favorite horse.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

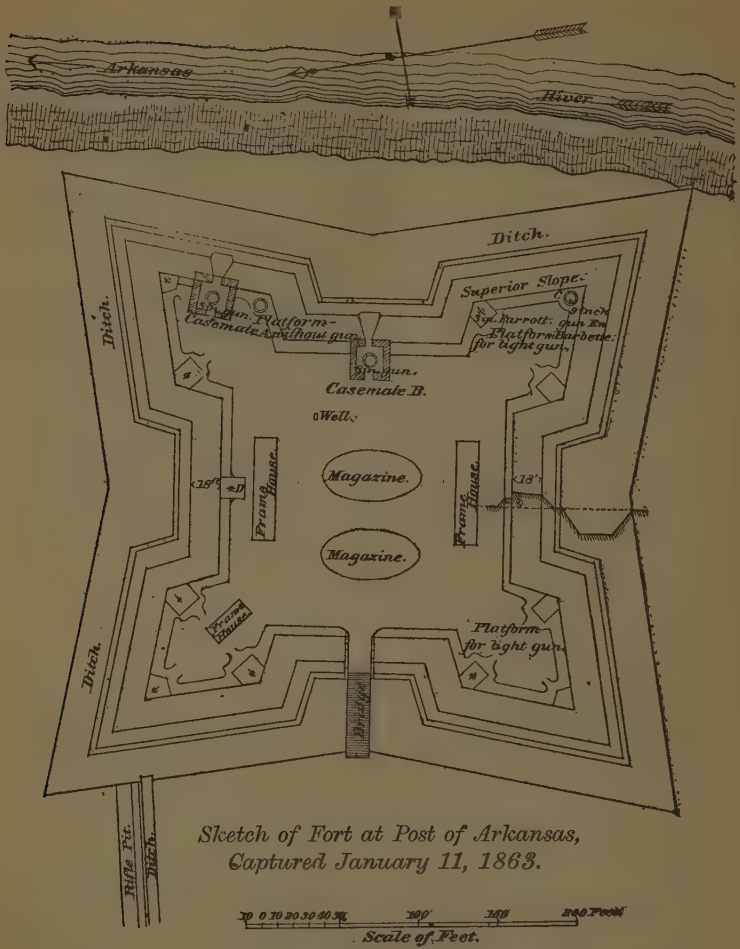
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. A. SCHWARTZ,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General McClernand.

P. S.— JANUARY 15—8 a. m.

Reports of General Stuart and of Cols. Giles A. Smith and T. Kilby Smith, commanding his two brigades, are this moment received and inclosed herewith, completing my report.

W. T. S.



Sketch of Fort at Post of Arkansas, Captured January 11, 1863.

MEMOIR.

Casemate A—8-inch shell gun. One-half of the chase of the gun knocked away by a shot through embrasure. Gun totally disabled. Carriage shattered. Embrasure side of casemate forced inwards by numerous shots, several of which penetrated the entire thickness of timber. Roofing badly shattered, but the ceiling of casemate uninjured.

Casemate B—8-inch shell gun. Similarly damaged, but to a less extent. Gun struck on face of muzzle, but not seriously damaged.

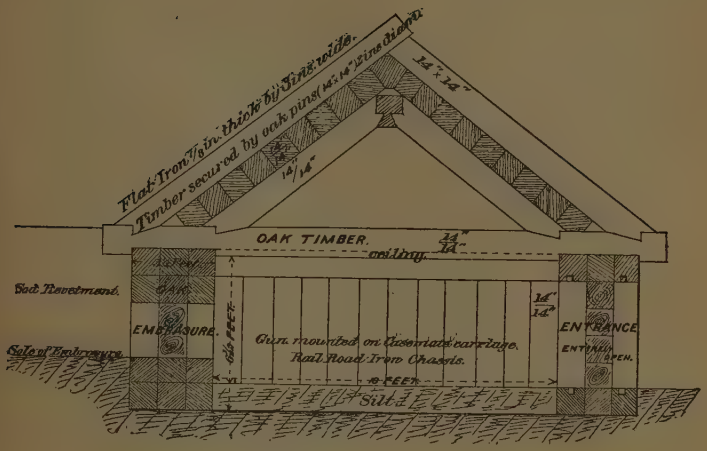
Nine-inch barbette shell gun at *C*, mounted on full traverse circle. Gun cut in two in front of reinforce by a 30-pound Parrott shot. Carriage badly broken; completely disabled.

D—3-inch Parrott gun, mounted on field carriage. Large piece of muzzle knocked off. Carriage shattered.

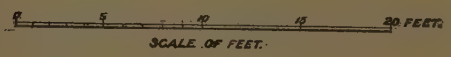
Three other 3-inch Parrott guns and four 6-pounder iron smooth-bore guns on platforms in the angles. Two of the 6-pounders injured; one of them much broken.

Houses injured. Magazines well secured.

WM. L. B. JENNEY,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, on Engineer duty.



Section of a Casemate.



Surveyed January 12 and 13, 1863, by Julius Pitzman, captain and topographical engineer.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp before Vicksburg, February 4, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Grant:

SIR: I must confess I was surprised to hear from you that my report of the part taken by my corps at the Post of Arkansas, January 11, 1863, has not reached your headquarters. I prepared it with great dispatch January 13, two days after the battle, and at 8 a. m. January 15 sent it, with the reports of all the generals of divisions and brigades, embracing complete lists of killed and wounded, to General McClernand at the Post of Arkansas, by the hands of Colonel Mungen of the Fifty-seventh Ohio. I called on General McClernand this morning and learned from him that he had not yet completed his own report, but would very soon send it in with mine and other sub-reports. I expressed a wish that he would use dispatch, more especially with the lists of killed and wounded, that the War Department might have the means of answering the thousands of inquiries as to the fate of friends and relatives. I am assured these will be sent you at once. I keep full records of all these matters, and should General McClernand from any cause be unable to send in these lists I can supply you duplicate copies.

As General Grant expressed a wish to see my own report, I herewith inclose a copy, with copies of the reports of Generals Hovey and Stuart, which are necessary to an understanding of the matter.* I also send a copy of the map made by Captain Pitzman, Topographical Engineer on my staff, whose patient industry and great skill in his peculiar line have so often elicited my personal commendation.

I ask that these papers, with this explanatory letter, may be sent to the general-in-chief, whose comprehensive knowledge of such matters will enable him to see the truth amid the cloud of falsehood and defamation by which I have again been enveloped.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to forward the official report of Col. Giles A. Smith, commanding the First Brigade of Second Division during our operations before Vicksburg, which report did not reach my headquarters in time for my official report of that affair. I beg that it be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, to be filed with my report and to form a part of it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Addenda.]

Itinerary of the Fifteenth Army Corps, December 20, 1862–January 19, 1863.†

December 20, the Second Division of this corps embarked at Memphis to take part in the expedition against Vicksburg.
December 21, the First Division embarked at Helena, Ark.
December 22, both rendezvoused at Friar's Point.
December 23, both rendezvoused at Gaines' Landing.
December 25, both rendezvoused at the mouth of the Yazoo.
December 27, disembarked on Yazoo Island.

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* See reports Nos. 28 and 33.
† From "Record of Events," Tri-monthly Return, January 20, 1863.

December 28, 29, and 30, attacked the enemy's works; failed to carry the position.

January 2, re-embarked and proceeded to the Post of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand in command.

January 10, disembarked and drove the enemy within his works. Next day attacked him within his lines.

January 11, in co-operation with the Thirteenth Army Corps and the gunboat fleet commanded by Admiral Porter, forced him to an unconditional surrender. After dispatching to the North the prisoners of war (4,791) and destroying the works of defense this corps, with the Thirteenth, rendezvoused at Napoleon, Ark., January 16. Left Napoleon January 19, and now, January 21, at 12 m., are afloat, approaching Milliken's Bend, La. The regiments and detached companies composing this corps (the Fifteenth) formed a part of the right wing of General Grant's army, under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, which, on January 3, was made the Army of the Mississippi by Major-General McClernand, who assumed command on that day at Milliken's Bend, and was divided into the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Army Corps by General Orders, No. 210, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, received January 12 at the Post of Arkansas. The garrison at Memphis, commanded by Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, is comprised in the Fifteenth Corps, which, as there is rarely any communication, reports directly to General Grant.

January 19, left Napoleon [for Young's Point].

No. 27.

Report of Brig. Gen. Frank P. Blair, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
January 13, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my brigade in the operations which resulted in the capture of the old Post of Arkansas on the 11th instant:

On the morning of January 10 I received orders from General Steele to disembark my brigade at the landing on the Arkansas River a few miles below the post. General Hovey's brigade (the Second) took the advance, the brigade of General Thayer followed, and my brigade brought up the rear of the division. After marching a short distance in this order and penetrating through a slough or swamp I received orders from General Steele to countermarch and form the brigade on a plane near the river. About dark I received orders to advance by a road to the left along the bank of the river. This road was so much encumbered by troops that it was not possible to make much progress, and about midnight I ordered the brigade to bivouac for the night.

At 5 o'clock in the morning I received orders to push on and close up with General Thayer's brigade, which I succeeded in doing about an hour after daylight at the barracks which the enemy had just abandoned on the Little Rock road and immediately in front of the works which constitute the Post of Arkansas. After some delay the gunboats opened fire upon the post, which was followed by a general bombardment of the enemy's works by our artillery. At about 1 o'clock General Hovey's brigade (the Second) was ordered to advance against

the left of the enemy, followed by that of General Thayer, and my brigade was held in reserve, but ordered to close up with the brigade of Thayer, within supporting distance.

It gives me pleasure to say that the duty assigned to my brigade was performed with cheerfulness and alacrity. The officers and men moved forward with promptitude and remained steadily in the positions assigned them, under the orders of General Steele, until the enemy surrendered the place and his entire force. The brunt of the action on the enemy's left fell upon the brigades of Hovey and Thayer, and I have but few casualties to report in my brigade. The battery of Captain Hoffmann, Fourth Ohio, attached to my brigade, which was placed in position under the orders of Brigadier-General Steele, was well served throughout the action and did great execution.

I transmit herewith a list of casualties.

Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. PADDOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I omitted, through inadvertence, in my report of the action of the 29th ultimo at Chickasaw Bayou, in Mississippi, to allude to the efficient service rendered by my staff, and especially by Lieutenant-Colonel Peckham and Lieutenants Maguire and Tompkins, and I beg leave in this place to allude to their services on that occasion as well as on the present. The report of Dr. Franklin on both occasions shows how invaluable his services were.

No. 28.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hovey, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
On board steamer Continental, January 13, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders from General Steele the Second Brigade debarked on the morning of the 10th instant at Notrib's plantation, about 1 mile below Arkansas Post, and marched in a northwesterly course, with the view of passing to the rear of the fort and gaining the river above.

The brigade consists of the Seventeenth, Twelfth, and Third Regiments of Missouri Infantry; the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Regiments of Iowa Infantry; the Seventy-sixth Regiment of Ohio Infantry, and the First Missouri Horse Artillery.

Having proceeded half a mile, to near the woods, the enemy's pickets were discovered in force, and Captain Landgraeber was ordered forward and dispersed them with a few shell from his howitzers. Bearing to the right and following an old wood road the brigade soon reached an apparently impassable bayou, but a crossing was at last effected and the route pursued for several miles. Small squads of the enemy's cavalry hovered in our advance, and several were captured.

About 2 o'clock the column was ordered to return to the landing, where it arrived just before dark and bivouacked for the night. Hardly

had the camp-fires been lighted when orders were received to move immediately by another route and by a night march to our original destination. Over marshy ground thickly covered with wood, without a guide, and with the only direction "to take a northwesterly course," we set out. Fortunately the North Star was in full view, and by its aid we were enabled to reach the point indicated after a fatiguing march of more than eight hours. It was after 2 o'clock in the morning when we reached the deserted camp of the enemy.

At daybreak General Steele and staff came up and ordered the brigade to form parallel with the bayou, on which its right then rested, move toward the river, and complete the investment of the enemy's works. Having moved scarcely more than half a mile we met the enemy in force, their works being in full view. The brigade halted, and skirmishers from the Seventeenth Missouri were sent forward to feel for the enemy. They soon became hotly engaged, and the Third Missouri was ordered forward to their support.

Here a brave man, Captain Greene, of the Third Missouri, together with two color-bearers, were instantly killed by the bursting of a shell, and a large number wounded. The enemy having now been unmasked and their position, partially at least, ascertained, a halt was ordered, and nothing further was done until the final dispositions for reducing the post were made.

I had forgotten to state that the Twelfth Missouri was left behind at the landing as a guard for the transports, and that Captain Landgraeber's battery, finding it impossible to follow the brigade in its night march through the swamps and woods, was also left behind.

This brigade occupied the extreme right, and was disposed for the assault as follows: The Seventeenth Missouri, under Colonel Hassendeubel, were deployed as skirmishers in the advance, and were also instructed to watch the right bank of the bayou, to guard against, or at least to give notice of, a flank attack. Colonel Shepard, of the Third Missouri, followed him, supported by the Thirty-first Iowa, under Colonel Smyth. Next, to the left, and in continuation of the line of battle, was the Seventy-sixth Ohio, under Colonel Woods, supported by the Twenty-fifth Iowa, under Colonel Stone.

At a given signal Colonel Hassendeubel advanced with his skirmishers through the woods along the bayou and became hotly engaged. He was attacked on the flank much more violently than was anticipated, and was compelled to divert his whole regiment from its original course to repel this assault, leaving Colonel Shepard in the advance on the original line. The Seventy-sixth Ohio, under Colonel Woods, moved off on the double-quick in gallant style, closely followed by the Twenty-fifth Iowa. This column, moving over open ground and in advance of all others, drew the concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery and rifle-pits; but on they moved, nor stopped until within easy rifle-range of the enemy's works. Colonel Woods' sharpshooters immediately silenced two of the enemy's Parrott guns, and not another shot was fired from them during the action. I wish to call especial attention to the good conduct of this regiment. Though leading the advance, exposed to a concentrated and galling fire, and holding, as I believe, during the entire action, a position considerably in advance of any other regiment, not a man fell out of the ranks; there was no confusion—every man did his duty. By silencing the Parrott guns in front, the advance of the brigade next on the left, Colonel Smyth's, was rendered comparatively safe.

The complications on my extreme right, where the rebels had sta-

tioned their cavalry to fire from across the bayou on our rear, and two regiments of infantry to fire on our flank, early attracted my attention. Here I ordered a charge on the enemy's works by the Third Missouri, under Colonel Shepard, supported by the Thirty-first Iowa, commanded by Colonel Smyth. They moved forward vigorously, and for a time I confidently expected they would enter the works, but the galling cross-fire of infantry and artillery bearing directly on their front and flanks, and coming from a quarter unexpected and therefore not guarded by Colonel Hassendeubel's sharpshooters, checked the charge and at length compelled Colonels Shepard and Smyth to resume their original line of battle. Colonel Hassendeubel with his regiment of sharpshooters continued to do excellent service until his ammunition was exhausted. They were then ordered to the rear to resupply themselves. Finding the enemy had massed a strong force to protect this the weakest part of their works, I brought forward two 12-pounder howitzers, with a view of shelling back the enemy beyond rifle-range. Two shots only had been fired when the fort surrendered.

I have already spoken of the gallant conduct of the Seventy-sixth Ohio and its colonel, of the Third Missouri and its colonel, who captured two stand of rebel colors, and of the good service done by the Seventeenth Missouri, under Colonel Hassendeubel, and I will now add that Colonel Stone, of the Twenty-fifth Iowa, and the majority of his regiment acted like veterans; but the cowardly conduct of his major in leaving the field in the face of the enemy, thereby giving countenance to straggling and skulking, cannot be too severely censured. The Thirty-first Iowa lost much of its effectiveness through lack of discipline. This and the Twenty-fifth Iowa are new regiments.

I should not do full justice did I close this report without making honorable mention of my staff officers, Capt. F. M. Crandal, Lieuts. J. E. Bryant and F. H. Wilson, and Sergt. Sidney O. Morgan.

Inclosed are lists of casualties in the several regiments.*

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. HOVEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade,
First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. J. W. PADDOCK,
A. A. G., First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

No. 29.

Report of Col. George A. Stone, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Camp at Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders, yesterday I formed my regiment in rear of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, Colonel Woods, and followed that regiment in the charge on the enemy's fortifications, and was the second regiment in their works.

As reported to you this morning, my casualties were 9 killed, 45 wounded, and 7 missing.

The fire was very terrific and galling, especially in our position, ex-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 718.

posed as we were to an enfilade fire from the enemy's 6-pounders, charged with grape and canister.

As soon as the rebels had surrendered I had the roll called, and found some 65 men not accounted for. These I am much afraid shirked and went to the rear, but eventually returned to the field, but did not rejoin the regiment till after the engagement. With this exception the men acted gallantly, maintaining the position in rear of the Seventy-sixth Ohio during the entire fight and bivouacking in the enemy's fortifications.

Very respectfully, general,

GEO. A. STONE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. HOVEY.

No. 30.

Report of Col. Charles R. Woods, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SIXTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry went into the action at this place about 500 strong yesterday afternoon. The regiment moved across the open fields in line of battle, with bayonets fixed, a distance of 500 or 600 yards.

After reaching the woods in front of the enemy's breastworks the obstructions were such as to considerably impede the movements of the regiment. No shots, either of artillery or musketry, were fired at us until we reached a point about 250 yards from the enemy's lines, at which time the guns of the enemy opened fire upon us with grape and canister. The first two rounds passed over our heads and did no damage. The third round killed and wounded quite a number of men.

At this time we had reached a point about 100 yards from the breastworks, and the enemy, about three regiments strong, opened a destructive fire of musketry upon us from the front and right and left, extending on the left to the full extent of the range of their muskets. This fire would probably have annihilated the Seventy-sixth Regiment had it not been like the fire of the artillery—too high. The regiment pushed on, under this concentrated fire of musketry, to the near edge of the woods, about 75 yards from the breastworks, at which point the fire became so hot that the regiment faltered, but held its ground.

Finding it impossible to push the regiment over the open ground I ordered them to open fire, to give them confidence. After firing several rounds I ordered the advance, but as soon as the men raised to move forward the fire was so hot as to make it impossible to move forward. I then ordered the men to clear and silence the guns of the enemy in our front, which was done in the most effectual manner, as not a single shot was fired from their two Parrott guns in our immediate front; and one piece, some distance to our left, was so well commanded that it could not be used, and the enemy was obliged to move it farther to the left in order to use it.

All of the artillery horses belonging to two of the guns in our front were killed and a part of those belonging to the one on our left. Quite

a number of men were seen to drop as if killed or wounded, but to what extent the enemy suffered from our fire I cannot tell.

After the regiment opened fire not a man flinched. We held our position and advanced as far as there was cover for our men.

I have to regret the loss of Capt. Thaddeus Lemert, of Company A, who was killed by a discharge of canister within 100 yards of the enemy's breastworks. Captain Lemert was as brave a man and as true a soldier as ever lived. His place in the regiment cannot be filled.

Capts. J. M. Jay and Joseph C. Wehrle; First Lieuts. John S. Anderson and Beverly W. Lemert; Second Lieut. John M. Hart, and Lieut. Col. W. B. Woods were wounded, and 59 non-commissioned officers and soldiers killed and wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the brave and gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. W. B. Woods, who was among the foremost in the charge, and who urged the men on, by his example, to deeds of bravery.

Adjutant Miller was also with the regiment and his conduct deserves the highest praise. Not having room to particularize, I will say that every officer and man who went into the battle did his whole duty to his country and to my satisfaction.

I herewith inclose a list of killed and wounded.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. WOODS,

Colonel Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. F. M. CRANDAL,

A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Army Corps, Army of the Miss.

No. 31.

Report of Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

JANUARY 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: My command disembarked from transports on the morning of the 10th. At dark, according to orders from General Steele, I moved around through an almost impassable swamp to a position on the right and above the fort, which we reached at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th. It was found impossible to get the wagons and artillery through in the night and I was compelled to leave them.

About noon my infantry moved forward into line of battle, the right resting on General Hovey's left. About this time my battery, the First Iowa, which had got through the swamp with great difficulty, came up and was placed in position on the right of my brigade. The action soon became general, the lines advancing. Owing to the thick underbrush and the want of space for a front of the brigade, I at first advanced in column of regiments, deploying them into line as fast as we could get a front. The Twenty-sixth Iowa, Colonel Smith, being on the left, gained an advanced position and did good execution. This regiment had 2 commissioned officers and 16 men killed, and 99 wounded, including Colonel Smith, who had to leave the field. The Thirtieth Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Torrence (Colonel Abbott being sick), also occupied an advanced position and was warmly engaged, supported by the Thirty-fourth Iowa, Colonel Clark. The Fourth and Ninth Iowa, together

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 718.

with the Thirteenth Illinois and another regiment of General Blair's brigade, were held as a reserve, though exposed to the enemy's fire.

The infantry and the battery fought well. Having my horse killed early in the engagement I requested General Vandever, who arrived two days previous and took temporary command of his old regiment, the Ninth Iowa, to assist me, and I am pleased to make my acknowledgments to him for very valuable services. His conduct was gallant and soldierly throughout the action, and he was constantly exposed to danger. I have also to acknowledge the efficient aid rendered me by the members of my staff, Capt. Allen Blacker, assistant adjutant general; Capt. Lyman Richardson, Lieuts. William S. Whitten and Albert T. Higbee,

Lists of killed and wounded have been forwarded.*

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade,
First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. J. W. PADDOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 32.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. M. G. Torrence, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTIETH IOWA INFANTRY,
Post Arkansas, Ark., January 13, 1863.

COLONEL: Agreeably to order I have the honor to report to you the part the regiment, while acting under my command, took in the late battle of January 11, 1863:

After disengaging my troops of everything in the way of luggage which might be disposed of, by order of General Thayer I gave direction to follow close up by the right flank the first battalion, Third Brigade, Fifteenth Army Corps; to form line of battle on its left, at a designated point if practicable, and, if not, to form line of battle in its rear, and advance as it advanced and halt as it halted, and in every move to act in conjunction with it. But after striking the double-quick I very soon found it impossible to form either on its left or rear, and I halted my command and allowed the first battalion to file by. This being done, I instantly formed line of battle and moved forward through the timber, over logs and brush, as best I could, until within 150 or 175 yards of the enemy's breastworks, forming his extreme left, when I came to an open space of ground. Here I halted, giving instructions to fire, lie down and load, and fire lying down, which they did for the space of about three hours, during which time they did but little more than silence and keep silent some small artillery pieces planted by the enemy at that part of the breastworks, together with the musketry in the hands of the enemy in the rifle-pits. During said time no change of position was made save one, when by a flank movement I shifted farther to the right. This secured me a more strong hold of the enemy's left. Here we remained until the order was given all along the lines to cease firing, as the enemy had hoisted a white flag. After firing ceased on the right the enemy rose up in great numbers from their rifle-pits in full view. I was about moving my command forward, when, to my great astonish-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 718.

ment and mortification, two of my best line officers were wounded by the enemy, viz, Capt. Uley Burk, Company I, in hand, and Lieutenant Alexander, of same company, in left arm (neither of which is considered dangerous), and was thus engaged when General Thayer in person directed my color-guard to advance and plant our colors upon the enemy's works, which was promptly done. At the same time General Thayer gave orders for the regiment to come inside the breastworks and prevent straggling parties retreating by their left rear. Soon after, the entire regiment was detailed to conduct the prisoners up to and inside of the fortifications, where General Sherman had them taken up to his headquarters. This latter duty proved more arduous than it should have been but for the tardiness of the regiments detailed by order of the general commanding to be placed under Colonel Grier, of the Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who had orders to take charge of the prisoners for the night. It was after midnight before the regiment was relieved. There is nothing further which I deem my duty to mention save that both officers and men generally acted well for new troops. I might mention with great propriety to you a few striking instances of cool and commendable courage displayed by some of my men, they having fallen under my immediate notice during the action; but I forbear mentioning any save one, and that is the case of James M. Smith, private of Company C, a single young man, not yet arrived at his majority, who has been doing the duties of adjutant for some time past, owing to the indisposition of the adjutant. I have been familiarly conversant with him for the last two months, and find him to be a young man of irreproachable moral character and one altogether deserving of public confidence. His conduct on the battle-field in the late engagement was such as to secure implicit confidence in his courage and ability, and to justify the belief that he is entirely capable of filling a more important position than he now does.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

W. M. G. TORRENCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirtieth Iowa Volunteers.

Col. CHARLES H. ABBOTT.

No. 33.

Report of Brig. Gen. David Stuart, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Post Arkansas, Ark., January 14, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, on Saturday and Sunday, 10th and 11th instant, before the Post of Arkansas:

The division was debarked on Saturday morning, and about noon took up the march, in rear of General Steele's division, for its position in front of the enemy. At the first rifle-pits, near a mile from our place of debarkation, our advanced line encountered the enemy in small force of skirmishers, operating probably as a rear guard of the force we discovered retreating toward the fort. As we reached the rifle-pits we were in plain view of the fort, and as our batteries advanced along the line the enemy opened with shell in several well-directed shots. The artillery, however, ran the gauntlet around the point of the intrenchments at full speed, and took the road under cover of the woods with-

out suffering any injury; the only casualty sustained by the fire at this point being the loss of a leg by a lieutenant of the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois. We were obliged to cut our road through the forest, which delayed the advance of our artillery to the front until late in the afternoon. The division was led by the First Brigade, Col. Giles Smith commanding, and Saturday evening occupied the extreme front nearest the fort, extending from the river bank (or near it) around to the right for near three-quarters of a mile. Our advanced pickets were within 300 or 400 yards of the enemy's works and in full sight of their guns. I was ordered by Major-General Sherman, commanding the corps, to show ourselves in the front, advancing our lines as far as possible to draw their fire. We were replied to by shell and musketry, by which we suffered a loss of 17 men in the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-fourth Ohio and Fifty-fifth Illinois—nearly all these, however, by one shell.

General Sherman directed me to send a regiment as a picket and skirmishers as far around to the right as I could, and reconnoiter the ground and the enemy's position. Col. Giles Smith discharged this duty with the Fifty-seventh Ohio, working his way unobserved by the enemy almost up to their very works. The general went with me himself to a point outside our extreme line of pickets, and within 400 or 500 yards of the fort selected a point where he ordered the construction of earthworks for the protection of Hart's battery (four 20-pounder Parrott guns), which he then intended to place there in the morning. With a detail of 200 men from the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Malmborg, Fifty-fifth Illinois, this work was constructed. My entire division was under arms and on duty all that night, which they thought no hardship when they saw their corps general himself in their midst and front, despising his own ease and denying himself rest.

General Morgan's troops having come up to the position assigned to them in general orders and relieved my division, we were ordered about daylight to move to the right to give place for them, and were led by General Sherman in person to the large open field, where the enemy had their cavalry barracks, immediately in front of their intrenchments. Quickly observing the position the general ordered me to advance one brigade and deploy it in line of battle across the field. The First Brigade was promptly deployed into line, with Company A, Chicago battery (Captain Wood), on its left, and Company B (Captain Barrett) on the right. The Second Brigade was held at hand (out of sight of the enemy) on our left. Lieutenant Hart's battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns was placed in the woods on our left, and vistas opened through the woods, affording it an oblique fire (oblique to our line of advance). The work constructed by General Sherman's order on Saturday night was occupied by Blount's battery of 10-pounder Parrotts (in General A. J. Smith's division).

At about 1 p. m. January 11 the line was ordered to advance and assault the enemy's intrenchments. We were to advance at the expiration of three minutes after the fire from the batteries had ceased. Before the firing had ceased we discovered a brigade or regiment, forming on the left of General Steele's division, commencing their march. They moved at the double-quick; seeing which I appealed to General Sherman, who stood immediately by our lines, for orders. He commanded the advance at once, and the First Brigade instantly moved forward at the double-quick, followed immediately by the Second Brigade at a distance of 150 yards. When the First Brigade arrived in close range of the rifle-pits it was opened on by a heavy fire from the right and left as well as the front of the intrenchments and by two batteries, one on

its right and the other on its left front. Colonel Smith determining that it was not altogether hopeful to push his assault farther till he could silence or dispose of the enemy's cannon, from which he had begun to fire grape and canister, ordered a halt, and the line dropped to the ground to seek the best shelter the place afforded. He held his ground—every man in his place; no consternation or confusion threatening any disorder. The batteries which were annoying our men were silenced by their rifles; the one on our right by the Sixth and Eighth Missouri and the Fifty-seventh Ohio and the one on our left by the troops in its front. An incessant fire was kept up on and from the enemy's trenches for from three to four hours. I covered a space on our left by advancing the Second Brigade, which was done very handsomely by Col. T. Kilby Smith, commanding, under a heavy fire from the trenches. This accomplished, and our whole line having become nearly connected, we were ready, waiting General Sherman's order, for a fresh and simultaneous assault, which the enemy could not have resisted, when the white flag was exhibited and the orders given to cease firing. The enemy had surrendered.

The gallantry and efficiency of Captains Wood's and Barrett's batteries were conspicuous. They will doubtless receive from the commanding general, who mainly directed their operations, the mention they earned. I cannot award too high praise to Captain Hoffmann's Ohio battery, in General Steele's division, and which he permitted me to use throughout the day whenever I saw an opportunity to push it in effectively. Captain Hoffmann took his pieces up to within 200 yards of the intrenchments and poured in a rapid and effective fire from three different positions. He went promptly and cheerfully wherever I asked him to. Lieutenant Hart's battery operated from such a distance, covered by the woods, that I did not see anything of it, and have received from him no report. Major Taylor was, at least part of the time, superintending the operations of that battery, and I must refer to Lieutenant Hart and himself for information. Captain McDonald, my assistant adjutant-general; Captain Slattery, Fifty-fifth Illinois, and Lieutenant Rumsey, of Company A, Chicago battery, my aide-de-camp, served me with intelligence and perfect gallantry. So far as such qualities merit notice, they earned equal distinction with any men on the field or in any part of the field.

Col. Giles A. Smith, commanding First Brigade, and Col. T. Kilby Smith, commanding Second Brigade, led their brigades with gallantry, and deserve honor and advancement—deserve it because they have earned it in the field, where alone it can be earned.

Every movement of my division was under the immediate eye of our commanding general, and was also well observed by the general commanding in chief, who held his headquarters at the point from which our advance was made. I claim that the division, 3,200 men of which only represented it on the field, maintained its honor, did its duty, and contributed its full share toward the accomplishment of the plan for the capture of the place and the enemy's forces; that it was prompt and in every instance "up to time," in obedience to and in execution of its duty under both general and special orders.

I have the further honor to submit herewith the reports of my brigade commanders.

Remaining, with respect, your obedient servant,

D. STUART,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JANUARY, 1863.]

General STUART:

DEAR GENERAL: Your report has gone to General McClernand, and I had not even time to copy it in my book. We are under orders to go to Napoleon, and if a streak of light opens I must drop out and make the signal. If a chance offers I will ask permission to modify your report. General Hovey reports about the same—that he was unsupported, and that the men of his brigade silenced those same guns and made your position comparatively safe and protected.

I regret these conflicts of opinions, but they are always occurring when troops look to neighbors for support and assistance. The true rule is, as you state it, each commander to report his own acts and let a common superior reconcile any seeming discrepancy.

You stated the signal wrong; the signal for assault was three minutes after the cessation of our batteries, not the gunboats; but the attacks were near enough simultaneous.

Yours,

SHERMAN.

No. 34.

Report of Capt. Peter P. Wood, Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. COMPANY A, FIRST ILLINOIS ARTILLERY,
On board steamer Planet, January 16, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of reporting to you the part taken by the battery under my command in the action at the Post of Arkansas on the 10th and 11th instant:

Debarked about 3 miles from fort on the morning of the 10th and immediately moved forward with First Brigade (under quite a heavy fire from the fort) into the woods, inside of the enemy's second line of works. During the night moved farther to front and right, and on Sunday morning were ordered into position by General Sherman in cleared space on the left of division and north of fort. At 12.30 opened fire on batteries and pits, which fire was kept up with but little intermission until our infantry advanced, when we were ordered forward on road leading directly into the fort. From this position we again advanced to within 500 yards of works, where we remained, keeping up a steady but not rapid fire. Our ammunition getting short, I ceased the fire from two sections, keeping up this fire until our chests were empty. I retired the guns singly to our first position, where, finding 30 rounds of 6-pounder projectiles, I sent one gun forward, where it remained but a moment before being relieved by Company B. A few moments after, word was brought of victory.

Loss in men, none; horses, 1 killed, 4 wounded; horse belonging to Lieutenant McCagg, killed.

Rounds of ammunition expended:

Shell, 12-pounder howitzer	98
Spherical case, 12-pounder howitzer	96
Spherical case, 6-pounder gun	371
Solid shot, 6-pounder gun	139
Total rounds	704

Of Lieutenants McCagg and Young and the men in the command it is needless to use any words of praise. Suffice it that every man in the command feels we did, what we always strive to do, our whole duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. WOOD,
Captain, Commanding Company A, First Illinois Artillery.

Capt. C. MCDONALD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 35.

Report of Col. Giles A. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, in the battle of Arkansas Post, on Saturday and Sunday, January 10 and 11 instant:

At 1 o'clock on Saturday, the gunboats having driven the enemy from their first line of intrenchments, under orders from General Stuart to advance the First Brigade, with one regiment deployed as skirmishers, up the river, the left resting on it until we drew a heavy fire from the enemy, I deployed the Eighth Missouri as skirmishers, Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman commanding, and moved forward. The skirmishers had advanced but a short distance into the woods beyond the evacuated works when they met the enemy's skirmishers, who were steadily driven back into their second line of rifle-pits. Our skirmishers, advancing from tree to tree, soon drove them from their works, which were taken possession of, and an immediate advance ordered, driving them into their main fort. Under its guns the brigade was halted, awaiting the arrival of more troops. Our skirmishers were thrown around to the right, encircling their works for more than half a mile, three companies of the Sixth Missouri being deployed on the right to complete the line. This ground I was ordered to hold until the arrival of the columns, which occupied the rest of the day.

At daylight on Sunday morning I was ordered by General Stuart to move around to the right and occupy an open field, about 1,000 yards from the enemy's intrenchments and above the fort. Companies A and B, First Illinois Artillery, commanded respectively by Captains Wood and Barrett, took position on our right and left and did good execution throughout the day, moving up on our left after our advance and assisting greatly in keeping down the enemy's fire.

After a heavy cannonading of about half an hour from our batteries and the gunboats, orders were received for the whole line to advance and assault the works. The First Brigade moved in the following order: The Sixth Missouri on the right, the One hundred and thirteenth Illinois on the left, the One hundred and sixteenth Illinois in the center, and the Eighth Missouri and Thirteenth U. S. Infantry in

reserve. On arriving within range of musketry we were opened upon not only by the whole line in front, but by an enfilading fire from the right from three field pieces, and from both right and left from musketry. The columns that were to have come up on both right and left having failed to arrive, while awaiting their advance I ordered sharpshooters to advance to check as much as possible the enemy's fire, and I sent back a messenger to General Stuart describing my position.

At 4 o'clock no support had arrived. I now deployed the Eighth Missouri on the right, who were soon supported by the Fifty-seventh Ohio sent me by General Stuart from the Second Brigade, and ordered the Sixth and Eighth Missouri to advance until they could silence the three field pieces by sharpshooting. They advanced to within 100 yards of the guns, which they effectually silenced, not only picking off every gunner who showed himself above the works, but killing every horse belonging to the battery.

My whole line was now within 150 yards of their works, the men being only partially covered by scattered stumps and logs. The Second Brigade, Col. T. Kilby Smith commanding, now took position on my left, when the whole line advanced; but before reaching their intrenchments white flags were displayed, the firing ordered to cease, and the entire force of the enemy surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

A full list of casualties is appended, marked A.*

The conduct of both officers and men of my command justly merits the highest praise. Not one inch of ground gained was given up, and all orders to advance promptly obeyed.

Lieutenant-Colonels Blood, commanding Sixth Missouri, and Coleman, commanding Eighth Missouri; Majors Kirby, commanding Eighth Missouri, and Chase, commanding first battalion, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; Colonel Hoge, commanding One hundred and thirteenth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonels Paddock, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, and Boyd, commanding One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, and Major Froman, One hundred and sixteenth Illinois, displayed great gallantry in gaining and holding their positions in so short musket-range of an intrenched enemy.

This being the first time the One hundred and thirteenth and One hundred and sixteenth Illinois were ever under fire they sustained themselves nobly throughout the entire engagement. The Fifty-seventh Ohio, Colonel Mungen commanding, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, sent to support our right, were also in the hottest of the fire, and behaved like veterans.

Of my personal staff, Lieut. D. S. Parker, One hundred and thirteenth Illinois, acting assistant adjutant-general, who was severely wounded by a Minie ball in the leg, and Lieut. Nelson Patterson, Eighth Missouri, aide-de-camp, rendered most efficient aid in conveying my orders to every part of the field.

Privates Daniel Cox, James Gunion, and Oscar Little, Eighth Missouri, my orderlies, were also very active, and rendered great assistance, the former having his horse shot under him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILES A. SMITH,
Colonel Eighth Missouri, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. C. MCDONALD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 718.

No. 36.

Report of Col. Thomas Kilby Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Post Arkansas, Ark., January 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken in the late action by the Second Brigade, under my command:

Debarking, by order of General Stuart, on Saturday, 10th instant, the brigade followed the line of march indicated, and just before night took position in the woods in front of one of the enemy's batteries. I ordered the Fifty-seventh Ohio to the right to support the Eighth Missouri, by request of Colonel Smith, commanding the First Brigade, and the Fifty-fifth Illinois and Eighty-third Indiana forward, with instructions to draw the enemy's fire, which they did with such effect as to cause the loss of 14 killed and wounded by their shells, among them Captain Yeoman, commanding the Fifty-fourth Ohio, whose right arm was shattered; since amputated.

Early the next morning the brigade moved forward and at 1 o'clock formed a line of battle to storm the fortifications, the Fifty-seventh Ohio, led by Colonel Mungen, on the right; the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois on the center; the Eighty-third Indiana on the left, with the Fifty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-fourth Ohio in reserve, immediately in the rear. Their action was under the eye of General Stuart. I saw none falter, and where all, officers and men, were so gallant I cannot make invidious distinction. The Eighty-third Indiana and the Fifty-seventh Ohio each have a Texan flag as trophies, surrendered by the enemy before the close of the fight.

I desire to make special mention of Colonel Malmborg, commanding the Fifty-fifth Illinois, whose zeal and unremitting diligence in superintending working parties and planting batteries, performing at the same time his whole duty to his regiment, demand compliment.

With a list of casualties in my command, appended below, and which I have to submit herewith,*

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. KILBY SMITH,
Col., Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

Capt. C. MCDONALD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 37.

Report of Lieut. Col. Oscar Malmborg, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by the Fifty-fifth in the engagement during the 10th and 11th instant:

At the point on the Arkansas River indicated in general orders the regiment disembarked and took up a northwesterly line of march at noon, the 10th instant, right in front, it being in the lead of the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. T. K. Smith, and immediately preceded

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 718.

by the Thirteenth Regular Infantry, the rear regiment of the First Brigade, General Stuart's division.

Having reached a point about three-fourths of a mile nearly east of the fort I received orders to form the regiment in line of battle, facing west, to relieve the skirmishers in advance of my indicated line and to reconnoiter my front and flanks. I established my line of battle on the west side of and parallel with the road, which here turns north, forming nearly a right angle, and covered my front with two companies of skirmishers under Captain Augustine, connecting with those of the Eighty-third Indiana on my left and with the Eighth Missouri on my right. I found the ground in my front and flanks densely covered with timber and brush and for one-fourth of a mile in my front slightly ascending; thence for an equal distance gradually sloping down to the flat and open space upon which the fort is situated, the distance across the open space to the fort being about 700 yards. The effective strength of the regiment, including one company detached as support to Barrett's battery, was 13 commissioned officers and 343 non-commissioned officers and privates, equalized into ten companies.

At dark, on receiving orders to "advance my command and draw the enemy's fire," I added a company to the skirmishers and advanced the main body about 50 yards, when it was halted by General Stuart; but the skirmishers continued to advance, firing, until they reached near the open ground above indicated. The enemy replied with grape and shell in abundance for three-fourths of an hour, but aside from cutting limbs of trees did little damage. In half an hour I received orders to cease firing and to withdraw my skirmishers. I established my picket line (connected) 500 yards in advance of the regiment and visited it personally twice during the night. The regiment slept on their arms.

At an hour before daylight on the 11th I left the command of the regiment to the senior captain (Chandler), acting major, and accompanied General Stuart to a point half a mile to my right and front within 600 yards of the fort, near the open ground, when I, with a detail from the One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, by the general's orders, erected a sedan for four 20-pounder Parrott guns on lines enfilading the banquette and platform of a bastion face of the fort. The enemy allowed us, even after sunrise, unmolested to continue our work, and after daylight resumed theirs, which they had kept up the greater part of the night.

At 8 a. m. I reported to General Stuart the work ready for occupation. The general's division having meanwhile been relieved by that of General A. J. Smith's and moved to the right, Major-General Sherman directed me to request General Smith to occupy the work by one of his batteries and to furnish a detail for its full completion. Having communicated this order, the Seventeenth Ohio (10-pounder Parrott guns) Battery and a regiment having been promptly sent there by General Burbridge, I returned and resumed command of my regiment.

About noon I received orders to move farther to the right, with the Fifty-fourth Ohio Regiment to constitute the reserve, and follow 50 paces in rear of the other three regiments of the brigade in the storming of the enemy's works, which order was executed under the eye and direction of the colonel commanding the brigade and the general commanding the division, until, after an obstinate fight of more than three hours' duration, the enemy surrendered.

It is with pride and pleasure I bear testimony to the good conduct of the officers and men of the regiment generally in their necessarily exposed positions during the fights of Saturday and Sunday, and I do

especially beg leave to mention Orderly-Sergeant Ebersold, of Company I, who, in the absence of a commissioned officer in the company on account of sickness, was in command of the company on Sunday, and by courage and perfect control of his men proved himself a very efficient officer.

Dr. Roler, the regimental surgeon, though quite unwell, was indefatigable in his exertions for the relief and care of the wounded, without reference to regiments. The members of the regimental field band, under its principal musician, also faithfully performed their duty during the action in bringing off the wounded wherever found.

The casualties in the regiment on the 10th were as follows: Private D. Garbe, Company E, mortally wounded in the hip; and Private John T. Clark, Company I, in the leg, both by the explosion of a 10-inch shell, which also wounded an officer and 1 man of the Fifty-fourth Ohio.

On the 11th but a few unimportant cases occurred, not requiring surgical aid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. MALMBORG,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers.

Capt. G. M. WHITE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Gen. Stuart's Div.

No. 38.

Report of Col. Charles R. Ellet, commanding U. S. Ram Fleet.

U. S. STEAM-RAM MONARCH,
Off Arkansas Post, Ark., January 12, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that on the 9th instant I ascended the Arkansas River in the Monarch, accompanying, by Admiral Porter's order, the naval expedition against Fort Hindman.

During the attack upon the fort on the 11th instant the Monarch was held immediately in rear of the iron-clads, with instructions to take the lead if a rebel ram appeared.

Just before the surrender of the enemy I received orders to pass the fort and cut off the retreat of the enemy. This was done; and I kept on up the river for 12 miles. The water then became so shallow as to render it impossible to proceed farther. The Monarch got aground four times as it was. I was consequently compelled to return, to my great regret, as I understood from a prisoner we captured on the way that there was a ferry some 6 miles farther up, where the fleeing rebels would be able to cross. I notified the commander of the light-draught gunboats of this fact on my return, but am unaware whether any steps were taken to destroy the ferry.

I reported verbally to Admiral Porter the result of the expedition. Though I have no positive information to that effect, I think the passage of the Monarch must have caused a considerable number of the enemy to fall into the hands of our army. We shelled the woods on our right-hand side as we went up, and at several points saw numbers of the rebels retreating from the banks of the river.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES RIVERS ELLET,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED W. ELLET,
Commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade.

No. 39.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Churchill, C. S. Army, commanding Lower Arkansas and White Rivers.

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Not being in communication with Lieutenant-General Holmes, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, I herewith forward for your consideration my report of the actions of the 10th and 11th of January last at Arkansas Post.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Lower Arkansas and White Rivers.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *May* 6, 1863.

GENERAL: On the morning of the 9th of January I was informed by my pickets stationed at the mouth of the cut-off that the enemy, with his gunboats, followed by his fleet of seventy or eighty transports, were passing into the Arkansas River. It now became evident that their object was to attack the Arkansas Post. I immediately made every arrangement to meet him, and ordered out the whole force under my command, numbering about 3,000 effective men, to take position in some lower trenches about 1¼ miles below the fort. The Second Brigade, under Colonel Deshler, and the Third, under Colonel Dunnington, occupied the works, while the First Brigade, under Colonel Garland, was held in reserve.

Three companies of cavalry, under command of Captains Denson, Nutt, and Richardson, were sent in advance to watch the movements of the enemy. During the night the enemy effected a landing about 2 miles below, on the north side of the river.

The following day about 9 o'clock the gunboats commenced moving up the river and opened fire upon our position. Having but one battery of field pieces, of 6 and 12 pounders, I did not return their fire. It was here that I expected the co-operation of the guns from the fort, but owing to some defect in the powder they were scarcely able to throw a shell below the trenches much less to the fleet. About 2 o'clock p. m., discovering that I was being flanked by a large body of cavalry and artillery, I thought it advisable to fall back under cover of the guns of the fort to an inner line of intrenchments.

The enemy advanced cautiously, and as they approached our lines were most signally repulsed. They made no further attempt that evening to charge our works, and I employed the balance of the time till next morning in strengthening my position and completing my intrenchments. Discovering that a body of the enemy had occupied some cabins in our old encampment, I ordered Col. R. Q. Mills with his regiment to drive them from the position, which he did most successfully, capturing several prisoners. Just before dark Admiral Porter moved up with several of his iron-clads to test the metal of our fort. Colonel Dunnington, who commanded the fort, was ready in an instant to receive him. The fire opened and the fight lasted near two hours, and finally the gunboats were compelled to fall back in a crippled condition.

Our loss was slight; that of the enemy much heavier. During the night I received a telegraphic dispatch from you, ordering me "to hold out till help arrived or until all dead," which order was communicated to brigade commanders, with instructions to see it carried out in spirit and letter. Next morning I made every disposition of my forces to meet the enemy in the desperate conflict which was soon to follow. Colonel Deshler with his brigade, with the regiment of Colonel Dawson attached, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, occupied the extreme left; Colonel Garland with his brigade, with his right resting on the fort; while Colonel Dunnington commanded the river defenses. It was near 12 o'clock before the enemy got fully into position, when he commenced moving upon my lines simultaneously by land and water. Four iron-clads opened upon the fort, which responded in gallant style with its three guns.

After a continuous fire of three hours they succeeded in silencing every gun we had with the exception of one small 6-pounder Parrott gun which was on the land side. Two boats passed up and opened a cross-fire upon the fort and our lines; still we maintained the struggle. Their attack by land was less successful; on the right they were repulsed twice in attempting to storm our works, and on the left were driven back with great slaughter in no less than eight different charges. To defend this entire line of rifle-pits I had but one battery of small field pieces, under command of Captain Hart, to whom great credit is due for the successful manner in which they were handled, contending, as he did, with some fifty pieces in his front. The fort had now been silenced about an hour, most of the field pieces had been disabled, still the fire raged furiously along the entire line, and that gallant band of Texans and Arkansians having nothing to rely upon now save their muskets and bayonets, still disdained to yield to the overpowering foe of 50,000 men, who were pressing upon them from almost every direction. Just at this moment, to my great surprise, several white flags were displayed in the Twenty-fourth Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, First Brigade, and before they could be suppressed the enemy took advantage of them, crowded upon my lines, and not being prevented by the brigade commander from crossing, as was his duty, I was forced to the humiliating necessity of surrendering the balance of the command. My great hope was to keep them in check until night, and then, if re-enforcements did not reach me, cut my way out. No stigma should rest upon the troops. It was no fault of theirs; they fought with a desperation and courage yet unsurpassed in this war, and I hope and trust that the traitor will yet be discovered, brought to justice, and suffer the full penalty of the law. My thanks are due to Colonels Anderson and Gillespie for the prompt measures taken to prevent the raising of the white flag in their regiments. In the Second Brigade, commanded by the gallant Deshler, it was never displayed.

I had ordered Col. E. E. Portlock, commanding at Saint Charles, to hasten to my relief with what troops he could spare. Capt. Alf. Johnson reached the post on Saturday night and took part in the action on the 11th. Colonel Portlock, at the head of 190 men of his regiment of infantry, made the unprecedented march of 40 miles in twenty-four hours, and succeeded in entering our lines amidst a heavy fire from the enemy on his flanks. He was just on the eve of bringing his men into action when the surrender took place.

In no battle of the war has the disparity of forces been so unequal. The enemy's force was full 50,000, when ours did not exceed 3,000, and yet for two days did we signally repulse and hold in check that immense body of the enemy.

My loss will not exceed 60 killed and 75 or 80 wounded. The loss of the enemy was from 1,500 to 2,000 killed and wounded.

To the members of my staff, Maj. J. K. P. Campbell, chief commissary; Dr. C. H. Smith, chief surgeon; Capt. B. S. Johnson, adjutant-general; Capt. B. F. Blackburn, inspector-general; Capt. J. J. Gaines, chief of artillery; Capt. J. M. Rose, ordnance officer; Capt. R. H. Fitzhugh, Engineer Corps; Capt. A. J. Little, Signal Corps; Lieut. A. H. Sevier, aide-de-camp; Captains Farr and Smith, volunteer aides, and Mr. J. E. McGuire, my thanks are due for the many valuable services rendered me upon the battle-field. As for individual acts of gallantry I will make more full mention hereafter.

I herewith inclose for your consideration the reports of Colonels Garland and Deshler; that of Colonel Dunnington I have as yet been unable to obtain.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Lower Arkansas and White Rivers.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES, *Little Rock.*

[Indorsements.]

MAY 9, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

The strange circumstances causing the capture of the Arkansas Post demand investigation. I recommend a court of inquiry, and that meanwhile Colonels Garland and Wilkes, and I incline to think General Churchill likewise, should be relieved from their present commands over the men surrendered.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Returned to Secretary of War for consideration, in connection with further information which he may have received.

J. DAVIS.

JULY 13, 1863.

File. To await such further information.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement on copy forwarded through department headquarters.]

HEADQUARTERS ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT,
Little Rock, June 8, 1863.

It is impossible to imagine better conduct on the part of officers and men, and it is a matter of rejoicing to me that my hasty order was rendered nugatory before the brave Churchill was reduced to the *ultima ratio*—cutting his way through such immense odds. It never occurred to me when the order was issued that such an overpowering command would be devoted to an end so trivial. Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant and inspector general.

TH. H. HOLMES,
Lieutenant-General.

No. 40.

Report of Col. Robert R. Garland, Sixth Texas Infantry, with application for Court of Inquiry.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Brigade, Army of the Lower Arkansas and White Rivers, under my command in the action at Arkansas Post, on the 10th and 11th of January, 1863:

The following corps troops constituted the brigade, viz:

	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
6th Texas Infantry, Lieut. Col. T. S. Anderson commanding	27	515	542
24th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. F. C. Wilkes, commanding	41	546	587
25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. C. C. Gillespie commanding	33	519	552
Hart's battery (six guns), Capt. William Hart commanding	4	79	83
Denson's cavalry, Captain Denson commanding	2	31	33
Total present on Friday evening, the 9th	107	1,690	1,797

Late in the afternoon of the 9th I received orders to hold my command in readiness to meet the enemy at a moment's notice. Within an hour after, I received instructions to proceed with mycommand to the rifle-pits, about 1¼ miles below the fort. We arrived there a little after dark, and the following disposition was made of the brigade:

Five companies of infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Swearingen, Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry (dismounted), and Major Phillips, Sixth Texas Infantry, were ordered to take position several hundred yards in front of the intrenchments as skirmishers. The rest of the infantry were held in reserve and posted some distance in rear of the first line, occupying the rifle-pits, the right flank resting near the river, the left on the bayou. Hart's battery was posted on the right of the rifle-pits; Denson's cavalry were detached throughout the action. This position was maintained with slight exception during the night and the next day, until we were ordered to fall back to the fort.

Saturday morning, the 10th, about 8 o'clock, the enemy's gunboats commenced shelling our position and continued to do so until we retired, fortunately with but little execution; but one man of the brigade was wounded severely. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon I received orders to fall back to the fort. The command retired in good order, but was delayed some time in assisting to bring up the artillery and ammunition wagons, the route being exceedingly boggy. On arriving at the fort, agreeably to instructions, the brigade took position on the left of Dawson's Nineteenth Arkansas Regiment, of Dunnington's brigade; Hart's battery on the right; Sixth Texas Infantry, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted) in succession from right to left. The line was on a prolongation with the north front of the fort, nearly at a right angle with the river, extending westward toward the bayou. The five companies of skirmishers under Lieutenant-Colonel Swearingen having rejoined the command I directed a company from each regiment to be thrown well to the front as pickets and skirmishers, and that each regiment proceed immediately to throw up defenses by intrenching and collecting brush, timber, and such material as could be found.

About dusk the enemy's gunboats commenced bombarding the fort and shelled our position generally, continuing for about three hours, sweeping our position in front and rear with an enfilading fire from the right; fortunately doing us but little damage, save to artillery horses. The command, although unprotected, maintained its position during this trying ordeal with firmness. The work on the defenses was diligently prosecuted throughout the night and the next morning, until we had to resume arms to receive the attack of the enemy; but on account of the scarcity of tools we made but little progress, and the works thus hastily and imperfectly constructed afforded but little protection to the troops and particularly from an enfilading fire.

Sunday, the 11th, about sunrise, Dawson's regiment with four pieces of Hart's battery were ordered from my right to the left of the line. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson to cover the interval thus made, by taking ground to the right with his regiment by extending intervals, which consequently rendered this part of the line rather scattering. About noon the gunboats again opened fire on the fort, gradually approaching. Within three-quarters of an hour after this the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters opened a brisk fire on our entire line. Lieutenant McIntosh, in charge of a section of Hart's battery, commenced firing as soon as he could do so with effect, and on several occasions drove the enemy's sharpshooters from under cover of some buildings several hundred yards in front of his position, as well as otherwise generally annoying the enemy until all his ammunition was blown up by a shell from one of the enemy's batteries in front. The commanders of regiments were instructed to reserve their fire, with the exception of a few sharpshooters in each company, until the enemy should advance to within fair range.

About half an hour after the enemy's batteries opened on our front there was heavy and rapid firing on the left, which induced me to believe that the enemy was attempting to turn our left flank. Just at this time I received a message from Colonel Deshler calling on me for re-enforcements, and having been previously instructed by Brigadier-General Churchill, commanding, to furnish re-enforcements—when called upon by Colonels Deshler and Dunnington—if practicable, the enemy up to this time having made no serious demonstration of an immediate advance on this part of the line, I ordered the alternate companies of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted), together with two companies of the Sixth Texas Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonels Swearingen and Neyland and Major Phillips respectively, to repair to the left and report to Colonel Deshler. While this movement was being executed and the remainder of the brigade were attempting to fill up the intervals made by the detached companies ordered to the left, the enemy's infantry advanced in force toward our line, and notwithstanding our line was very much weakened they were promptly and handsomely repulsed. Soon after this the enemy again attempted to charge our intrenchments and were again promptly repulsed. During the whole of this time their gunboats and batteries were playing upon our position. About 4 o'clock p. m. Colonel Dunnington, commanding the fort, called on me for a re-enforcement of 100 men, and although one-half of my command was already detached, deeming the holding of the fort of vital importance to us, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson to throw the two right companies of his regiment into the fort. While this was being executed two gunboats passed the fort, delivering their fire immediately opposite. The fort and the two guns on this part of the line being silenced, the enemy's batteries and gunboats had complete command of the position, taking

it in front, flank, and rear at the same time, literally raking our entire position. It was during this terrific cross-fire, about 4.30 o'clock p. m., that my attention was attracted by the cry of "Raise the white flag, by order of General Churchill; pass the order up the line," and on looking to the left, to my great astonishment, I saw quite a number of white flags displayed in Wilkes' regiment (Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, dismounted), from the right company extending as far as I could see toward the left. At this time I was near the left company of the Sixth Texas Infantry. This regiment refused to raise the white flag or to pass the word up the line; but being deceived by the sudden and simultaneous display of white flags (for I could not conceive it possible that a white flag could be thus treacherously displayed in any part of our line with impunity), as well as by the cessation of firing on the left and the repeated and emphatic manner in which the words came coupled with the name of the commanding officer, I was convinced at the time that the order had originated from the proper source though not conveyed through the ordinary channel—as at this time the enemy's fire of artillery and small-arms was so intensely hot that no one could have passed from the general's position to mine without being struck—and directed the words to be passed to the fort as they had come to me. As the order did not reach me through the ordinary channel I did not feel authorized to give any order on the subject, and particularly as no order could have been of any avail, the act having already been consummated before it came to my knowledge. As the white flags were not displayed on the line from the right of Wilkes' regiment to the fort the enemy's batteries kept up fire on this part of the line for some minutes after the firing had ceased on the left and until they had taken possession of the fort. From all the information I can obtain on this subject the white flag which thus treacherously deceived the rest of the command was raised in Wilkes' Twenty-fourth Regiment Texas Cavalry (dismounted), and the interest of the service, as well as justice to the rest of the brigade, demands a thorough and immediate investigation.

Throughout the engagement, with but few exceptions, both officers and men of the brigade exhibited commendable coolness and unflinching courage. Much credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonels Swearingen and Neyland and Major Phillips for the prompt and gallant manner in which they led the re-enforcements from their respective regiments, ordered from the right to re-enforce the extreme left of the line, under a most galling fire.

My staff generally did effective service in their respective departments. Lieutenant Marsh, Sixth Texas Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Hunter, Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry (dismounted), acting aide-de-camp, afforded me much assistance in the prompt transmission of orders to different parts of the line under the hottest fire.

CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
6th Texas Infantry	8	24	21
24th Texas Cavalry (dismounted)	12	17	25
25th Texas Cavalry (dismounted)	2	8	.....
Hart's battery	3	13	22
Denson's cavalry	.....	2	.....
Total	25	64	68

First Lieut. James D. Reed, commanding Company D, Twenty-fifth Texas Cavalry (dismounted), lost his right arm.

All the horses pertaining to Hart's battery were either killed or wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. GARLAND,
Col., Comdg. First Brig., Army Lower Ark. and White Rivers.

Capt. B. S. JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *July* 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General MACKALL,
Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a request for a court of inquiry, accompanied with extracts from my official report of the affairs at Arkansas Post, which will give you some insight into the merits of the case. I was called upon for a report under peculiar circumstances—while a prisoner of war, in close confinement, and when all written matter was subject to the surveillance of the enemy—consequently it is very imperfect on several important points, and does not do entire justice to the troops I had the honor to command on that occasion. My report does not set forth fully the important duties assigned the First Brigade nor the conspicuous part it acted on all parts of the line.

Although two-thirds of the line of defense held by our entire force was assigned to it to defend it was at the same time considered as a reserve from which re-enforcements were to be drawn for any other portions of the line or for the fort, as is clearly shown from General Churchill's instructions to me on Sunday morning, the 11th January. The instructions given me were that I should furnish re-enforcements to Colonels Deshler and Dunnington who commanded the two other brigades, whenever called upon by them, and in carrying out these instructions in good faith the most important part of the line was left almost defenseless.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. GARLAND,
Colonel Sixth Texas Infantry.

KINGSTON, GA., *July* 14, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: As I deem my reputation as a soldier seriously impeached by Brigadier-General Churchill in his official report of the affair at Arkansas Post, in which he states:

The fort had now been silenced about an hour, most of the field pieces disabled, still the fire raged furiously along the entire line, and that gallant band of Texans and Arkansians having nothing to rely upon now save their muskets and bayonets, still disdained to yield to the overpowering foe of 50,000 men, who were pressing upon them from almost every direction. Just at this time, to my great surprise, several white flags were displayed in the Twenty-fourth Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, First Brigade, and before it could be arrested the enemy took advantage of it, crowded upon my lines, and not being prevented by the brigade commander from crossing, as was his duty, I was forced to the humiliating necessity of surrendering the balance of the command.

I therefore respectfully request that a court of inquiry be ordered to investigate the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. GARLAND,
Colonel Sixth Texas Infantry.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

The exigencies of the service will not admit of assembling a court of inquiry at this time.

S. C.

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KINGSTON, GA., *January* 10, 1864.

Col. GEORGE WILLIAM BRENT,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Army of Tenn, Dalton, Ga.:

SIR: Having failed after repeated efforts to have certain grievances rectified, I have the honor to request that they be laid before the commanding general, Army of Tennessee, for his consideration.

About the commencement of the present war I was assigned to duty in the Department of Texas, and for some months was engaged in mustering troops into the Confederate service. September 1, 1861, I received the appointment of colonel of infantry, and was assigned to command a certain district, including Victoria, Lavaca, Indianola, Pass Cavin, and other points on the coast, with instructions to raise and muster into service a force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry for the war. In pursuance of these instructions I raised, armed, equipped, organized, and disciplined a regiment of infantry, averaging 800 men, a squadron of cavalry, averaging 250, and a battalion of artillery, averaging about 200 men, without any assistance from either the State or Confederate Government, and at the same time these troops for the war were being raised there were recruiting officers all through the country, offering bounties and mustering into service twelve months' volunteers and all kinds of short levies, and at this time a division of this class of troops could have been raised much more readily than one infantry regiment for the war; so you can imagine the difficulties I had to contend against.

In May, 1862, I was ordered to proceed to Arkansas with the infantry regiment only. On arriving in Arkansas two additional Texas regiments, a squadron of Louisiana cavalry, and an Arkansas battery were organized into a brigade, under my command, by order of Lieutenant-General Holmes, and assigned to the defense of the Lower Arkansas and White Rivers. Two additional brigades (one Texas and one Arkansas) were soon after added to this force, all under my command to within a short time of the fall of Arkansas Post, when Brigadier-General Churchill assumed command.

On the 11th January, 1863, this force, under the above-named officer, was captured, horse, foot, dragoons, bag and baggage, and was not exchanged until May following. On arriving in Richmond, Va., the whole

command desired that the affair of Arkansas Post should be thoroughly investigated by a court of inquiry, as there was much crimination and recrimination in reference to the affair, and at that time all the facts in the case could have been elicited with but little trouble, but the brigadier-general commanding said a "court of inquiry was not necessary; that the whole matter would or should be investigated by a court-martial." These troops were soon after ordered to join the Army of Tennessee, under their original organization. On arriving at Tullahoma General Churchill received orders from General Bragg, commanding Army of the Tennessee, to reorganize these troops, consolidating brigades and regiments, so as to form one brigade. In compliance with this order my regiment (Sixth Texas) and the Tenth and Fifteenth Texas Regiments were consolidated into a regiment, and an officer, my junior, assigned to command it; Brigadier-General Churchill selecting the officer to command the consolidated regiments. By what precedent or rule he was governed in making these selections I am unable to conjecture, but agreeable to all regulations, precedence, and usage I, as the senior officer, had the right to command the troops thus consolidated with my regiment. I immediately protested against this unprecedented and summary manner of being deprived of what I conceived to be my legitimate command to General Bragg as well as to the Adjutant-General of the Confederate States Army, but no action has ever been taken in the matter that I am aware of.

It was about the time of this consolidation that I first saw Brigadier-General Churchill's report of the Arkansas Post affair of which the following is an extract, viz:

> The fort had now been silenced about an hour, most of the field pieces disabled, still the fire raged furiously along the entire line, and that gallant band of Texans and Arkansians having nothing to rely upon now save their muskets and bayonets, still disdained to yield to the overpowering foe of 50,000 men, who were pressing upon them from almost every direction. Just at this time, to my great surprise, several white flags were displayed in the Twenty-fourth Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry, First Brigade, and before it could be arrested the enemy took advantage of it, crowded upon my lines, and not being prevented by the brigade commander from crossing, as was his duty, I was forced to the humiliating necessity of surrendering the balance of the command.

Immediately upon reading this report I demanded a court of inquiry, and have repeatedly urged this demand, but have been unable up to this time to obtain a hearing; and notwithstanding most of the witnesses in the case are now scattered to the four winds, and some of the most important are now numbered among the heroic dead, I am still confident of being able to prove the injustice and incorrectness of this particular portion of his report whenever a hearing can be had. I doubt if there is a parallel case on record of an officer thus being ruthlessly superseded, his standing as a soldier impaired, and thus debarred honorable promotion on the simple *ipse dixit* of another officer.

Had I been guilty of neglect of duty at so critical a crisis as reported it is apparent that the brigadier-general commanding could not consistently avoid preferring charges against me; and, in justice to a brother officer whose reputation was impeached, could not do otherwise than insist upon having them investigated.

Hoping that some steps may be taken immediately to redress these wrongs, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

R. R. GARLAND,
Colonel Sixth Texas Infantry.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT TENNESSEE,
Dalton, Ga., February 2, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

W. W. MACKALL,
Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned to General J. E. Johnston. Attention invited to Paragraph II of General Orders, No. 3, of January 9, 1863, from this office [following], which is important in the present instance.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } ADJT. AND INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January 9, 1863.*

* * * * * * *

II. Not only are all papers and applications to be forwarded through the regular channels of communication, but the officers through whom they come, and who are generally supposed to be informed on the merits of the case presented, are required to express their opinions thereon, either in approval or disapproval. These opinions are frequently important to the Department, and the rule which prescribes them must not be overlooked.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DALTON, *February 19, 1864.*

Respectfully returned, approved. I call attention to the fact that the action in this case was by one of my predecessors.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

MARCH 2, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. Is a court of inquiry to be granted in this case?

By order:

C. H. LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 4, 1864.

To adjutant and inspector general for remarks.

By order:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

A court of inquiry in this case would involve the examination of the surrender of the Arkansas Post, which would be a tedious and profitless undertaking at this time. There is, it is true, a censure directly passed by General Churchill's report on the conduct of Colonel Garland, but if this necessarily required the opinion of a court of inquiry every officer who might be so unfortunate as to meet the disapproval of his superior

might at the same time demand a similar investigation. It seems, moreover, that previous applications for a court have not been entertained, and no especial reason is seen why one should now be ordered, especially as Colonel Garland admits that "most of the witnesses are scattered," and others, the "most important," are no longer alive.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

By order:

C. H. LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 12, 1864.

Above indorsement approved.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

No. 41.

Report of Col. James Deshler, C. S. Army, commanding Brigade.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Camp Chase, Ohio, March 25, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from the general commanding division I have the honor to furnish the following report of the part that my brigade took in the action with the enemy, under General McClernand, at Arkansas Post on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of January:

On Friday evening, January 9, about 2 p. m., I received a circular from division headquarters directing me to hold my brigade in readiness for active service at a moment's notice, with three days' cooked rations, and in about fifteen or twenty minutes afterward was directed by yourself to form my brigade as soon as possible and to place it in position in the lower rifle-pits, about 2 miles from the fort, down the river. I caused the cartridge-boxes of the men to be filled (the wet weather and bad condition of many of my cartridge-boxes had forced me to keep the ammunition packed up) and immediately started as ordered, but before reaching the upper rifle-pits received an order from one of the general's staff to take position in the latter, as the enemy were supposed to be already landing in large force in the immediate vicinity of the lower pits.

On arriving at the upper line of rifle-pits I placed my brigade in position, the right resting upon the bank of the Arkansas River and the left prolonged toward a swamp, the general line being convex to the front, that being the line upon which the engineer officer had traced the ditch, though it was quite far from being completed.

As the enemy made no demonstration on that evening other than firing a few shell from gunboats I made as good use of the time as possible in completing and strengthening the trench, and also extending it farther to my left, to the point where the right of Colonel Dunnington's brigade rested. I also cut down the timber in front of my position so as to make an abatis; in this way we worked during the entire night. The want of tools, axes, spades, &c., was a very serious drawback to this work.

Captain Hart's Arkansas battery of six guns was posted with my right regiment, the guns being placed in the intervals between the companies.

About 8 o'clock a. m. on the 10th, the enemy commenced a desultory artillery fire from their gunboats at a distance of probably a mile, firing at such pieces of Hart's battery as were exposed to view, and also at such persons as they could see about the trench, the right of which resting on the river bank was exposed to their view. This occasional cannonading was kept up until about 12 to 1 p. m., fortunately without causing any casualties in my brigade. At this time I received an order from you to fall back with my brigade to the fort, following Garland's brigade, as it was understood that the enemy were flanking us by a route through the swamp to our left. By direction of the general I left a battalion of five companies of the Tenth Texas, under command of Lieut. Col. R. B. Young, to strengthen the line of skirmishers covering our retreat. This battalion brought up the rear of the column under a heavy skirmishing fire, and rejoined the brigade soon after we reached the fort.

On reaching the fort, by direction of the general, I took position as follows: My right touching the left of Garland's brigade and my left prolonged toward a bayou which ran into the Arkansas River in my rear, and just above the village of Arkansas Post. There was a space of about 200 yards from my extreme left to the bayou, thus leaving that flank completely open; the general direction of this line was nearly east and west, facing to the north.

My brigade was posted as follows, from right to left: 1st, Eighteenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry (Darnell's), commanded by Lieut. Col. John T. Coit; 2d, Seventeenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, Col. James R. Taylor; 3d, Tenth Texas Infantry, Col. Roger Q. Mills; 4th, Fifteenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry (Sweet's), commanded by Maj. V. P. Sanders; and numbered altogether about 1,500 to 1,600 rank and file. These numbers I can only give approximately, as all of my papers, returns, &c., as well as those appertaining to the regiments, were pilfered after the surrender; but I give these numbers from my general recollection of the strength for duty in my brigade. A large portion of my men were armed with double-barreled shot-guns, rifles of miscellaneous caliber, &c., there being only 315 Enfield rifles in the four regiments.

This new position was entirely exposed, not being protected by any intrenchments whatever; and besides the open space between my left and the bayou, the latter was fordable along almost its entire length, thus leaving my rear also exposed.

As the enemy did not immediately follow us up we commenced at once to throw up such slight fortifications as circumstances would permit. The log huts of the Nineteenth Arkansas Regiment stood immediately in front of the right of my line, and I had them torn down in order to destroy the cover that they would otherwise afford to the enemy; the logs were used in making breastworks. The general line of defense being indicated by the general, I pushed on the work as fast as possible during the entire night, as on the previous night we were very much delayed by the scarcity of intrenching tools; we were compelled to use pieces of board for shovels, &c. About dusk the enemy opened a very heavy fire at close range upon the fort from their gunboats, which was kept up for about two hours. There were no casualties in my brigade from this fire, though a great many shell and shot passed near us. Fortunately the range of fire was such that most of the shot passed behind our line, and many of the shell did not explode until they had passed us some distance.

By daybreak on Sunday morning, the 11th, we had finished our breastworks, so that it would resist anything short of an artillery fire

at close range; but owing to the fact that my line terminated in open ground my left flank was entirely exposed, and as we had not a single company in reserve I felt very uneasy about that flank. There being heavy timber and a swamp within rifle-range on my left, I tried to guard the trench from being enfiladed from that quarter by constructing traverses at intervals of about a company front, and by making a wing of about 40 to 45 feet at the left extremity of the trench.

About sunrise I could see the enemy's columns in motion in the vicinity of Garland's brigade camp. They were moving apparently around my left flank, and also seemed to threaten an advance upon Garland's brigade upon my right; however, the heavy growth of timber and brush prevented me from gaining anything but occasional glimpses of their columns. A few minutes after sunrise we could distinctly see what appeared to be several battalions of the enemy marching by a flank through the swamp beyond the bayou, and thus gaining the rear of my left flank. Wishing to meet this movement, and having no reserve, I was forced to weaken my line by detaching two companies from each regiment, which I deployed as a line of skirmishers along the bayou, commencing where the prolongation of my line intersected it and extending down the bayou. Lieutenant-Colonel Noble, Seventeenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, commanded this line of skirmishers.

Having reported this movement of the enemy to General Churchill he ordered Capt. Alf. Johnson's Texas Cavalry Spy Company, also Denson's and Nutt's Louisiana cavalry companies, all under command of Capt. Alf. Johnson, and numbering about 120 men, to report to me. I then had cavalry pickets posted along the bayou from the left of my line of infantry skirmishers to where the bayou joined the river and also had a few pickets thrown out a few hundred yards beyond the bayou and opposite to where the line of cavalry pickets and infantry skirmishers joined, thus preventing the enemy from coming in rear of my left without my knowledge; at the same time General Churchill also directed Lieut. Col. A. S. Hutchinson, commanding the Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, to report to me with six companies of his regiment. I placed this battalion in reserve immediately in rear of the Fifteenth Texas and close to the trench, so as to shelter them as much as possible.

One section of 6-pounders and a section of 10-pounder Parrotts from Hart's Arkansas Battery, under command of Lieut. E. A. Du Bose and W. T. Tiller, were placed in position in the left center of my brigade, the right piece being on the right of the Tenth Texas Infantry. They were placed in line with the brigade with their proper intervals, the latter being filled up by the infantry. During the morning these pieces fired upon the enemy from time to time as their columns showed themselves momentarily through openings in the timber and with marked effect. There was also a little desultory picket skirmishing in front of my line, but there was no demonstration in force on the part of the enemy until a few minutes after 12 m., when the gunboats came up the river to within close range and opened a very heavy fire upon the fort; as on the previous evening, however, most of the shot and shell passed in rear of our line. About 1 p. m. the enemy opened fire upon my line from a number of field batteries posted on some slightly rising ground in my front near Garland's brigade camp. This fire was kept up quite rapidly and continuously, but with scarcely any effect excepting the killing and wounding of some of our artillery horses. How many batteries they had playing upon my line I could not tell owing to the intervening brush and timber, and they seemed to shift their positions frequently;

I think it probable, however, that there were five or six batteries in my front.

After this fire had been kept up for about an hour the enemy pushed forward a column of attack of several battalions against that part of my line occupied by the Tenth Texas. Their artillery fire appeared to have been concentrated against the right of that regiment, where our artillery was posted. We did not open fire upon this column with small-arms until its head was within 80 to 100 yards from our line; then we gave them a very deadly fire, firing by file and with marked effect, as after the first volley those who were not killed or wounded fell back in great confusion to the shelter of the timber, from whence they kept up a very heavy skirmishing fire.

Immediately after this repulse the enemy pushed another strong column against the left of my line, occupied by the Fifteenth Texas. Here we met them in the same way, allowing them to come up within 80 to 100 yards before opening fire on them, and with the same result as before. Seeing that they were continually pressing toward my left flank, evidently with the intention of passing around it through the interval between it and the bayou, I placed Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, with his six companies of the Nineteenth Arkansas, his left resting on the bayou and his line being nearly parallel to the prolongation of my line, but retired somewhat so as to give him as much protection as possible by sweeping with a flank fire from my left the ground over which the enemy would have to pass in order to reach him. This battalion had no intrenchments whatever, though sheltered in a measure by a pretty heavy growth of timber. Even after this disposition was made there was still an unoccupied and comparatively open space of about 100 to 125 yards between the left of my trench and the right of the Arkansas battalion. The enemy made two more attacks upon the left of my line in heavy force, but were driven back each time, as at first, with great loss. They also pushed forward several columns against my line farther to the center and right, but with the same result, never receiving more than one or two volleys at close range before they would be compelled to fall back to the cover of the timber, from whence, however, they kept up a very heavy and unremitting fire with long-range rifles upon us. We also kept up a slow and deliberate but effective fire from our sharpshooters along the line and with marked effect.

Seeing that the enemy were determined to turn my left flank, from the large force being massed against it and extending for some distance beyond it to my left, I sent a request to Colonel Garland for re-enforcements, if he could spare me any. He very promptly ordered twelve companies of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Texas Dismounted Cavalry and the Sixth Texas Infantry to report to me, under command of Lieut. Cols. P. H. Swearingen and W. M. Neyland and Maj. A. H. Phillips. These companies had to pass through a very galling fire almost the entire length of the line, as it was on my extreme left that I wanted them, and it was necessary to crawl on all fours in our shallow trench the whole distance.

Before these re-enforcements reached me, however, as there was a temporary cessation in the attack on my left, I passed up the line to the extreme right and found everything going on well, my men in good spirits, &c.; but the four pieces of artillery had been silenced some time before, as the enemy concealed in the timber along the front of the line kept up such an unremitting and intensely hot skirmishing fire that it was almost impossible for a man to show himself without being struck. Out of the horses belonging to the four pieces and their caissons only one or two escaped being either killed or wounded.

After passing along my line to its extreme right I started to return toward the left, and had gotten as far as the right of my second regiment, when my volunteer aide-de-camp, Mr. R. B. Carlee, called my attention to several small white flags, as he thought, which were displayed in the left regiment of Garland's brigade. I looked and saw the flags, but I could not believe them to be white flags, and supposed that they were small company flags, such as are frequently carried by volunteer companies. They did have a dingy white color, but I supposed that to be owing to the peculiar light in which they were with reference to the sun and to the fact that they were probably faded; moreover, although I knew that our heavy battery at the fort had been completely silenced, and that one or more gunboats had passed up the river, still everything had gone on so well on the left wing, and as far as I knew in Garland's brigade also, and knowing that it was General Churchill's determination to fight to desperation, I did not think it possible that a surrender could be intended, and accordingly paid no attention to these flags; but immediately afterward the enemy ceased firing, and a mounted officer bearing a white flag was seen advancing toward our line. I then ordered my sharpshooters to cease firing.

After the firing ceased the enemy showed themselves in immense force in three or four distinct and apparently parallel lines of battle and extending along my entire front and as far to the right and left as I could see. They were evidently bringing up very heavy reserves, but besides these a great many got up from where they had previously been hidden behind trees, logs, &c., in the timber to avoid our fire. The whole space in my front, as far as I could see through the timber, seemed almost black with their forces.

As several Federal officers rode out from their lines toward our breastworks as soon as we ceased firing, I went out to meet them and demanded of one of them (General Steele, I believe), who commanded a division, what the white flag meant; he replied that our entire force had surrendered, and in proof thereof pointed to the white flags displayed along our entire line to the right of my brigade and to their flag which surmounted the fort on our extreme right, which I could now see from my position in front of my line though from our line it was not visible. I required the Federal officer to keep his troops back until I could hear from General Churchill, as I had not received from him any order relative to the surrender. After some delay I received a message from the general to the effect that though he had not surrendered the forces it had been done by some unauthorized person and the act was now accomplished.

I was very much surprised when the firing ceased, as everything had gone on so well in my front. I knew that our heavy battery had been completely silenced some little time before and that one or more gunboats had passed up the river, but I hoped that we would be able to hold out until night and then cut our way out.

The battle ceased about 4.30 p. m. The loss in my brigade was surprisingly slight considering the heavy fire to which it was exposed, for besides the incessant and very heavy skirmishing fire from the enemy's infantry which was posted all along our front, concealed in the timber at distances from our line varying from, say, 80 to 200 yards, there was a very heavy fire of artillery from a number of field batteries in our front, and this fire was kept up constantly excepting when they had to cease in order to let their assaulting columns advance. The gunboats also had at times an enfilading fire upon my line; fortunately the greater part of their fire passed behind us. It was in their power,

had they known our exact position, to have taken such positions in the river as to have completely enfiladed our line. Toward the close of the action, after the gunboats had passed the fort, their shot took us in reverse, and I noticed some of their shell pass over our line and fall among their own men in our front. My loss was 3 killed and 17 wounded; for the names, companies, and regiments I refer you to the regimental reports herewith inclosed. This loss was in my brigade proper. Several men were wounded in that portion of Hart's battery serving with me, and there were also a small number of casualties in the six companies of the Nineteenth Arkansas and in the companies of Garland's brigade which were sent to re-enforce me; also in the cavalry companies of Capt. Alf. Johnson's command, but these are all taken up in the reports of the brigades to which they properly belong.

The loss of the enemy of course it is impossible to give correctly, as I had no opportunity after the battle to examine the ground, but it certainly was very heavy. I think it would be a moderate estimate to place their killed and wounded in my immediate front at from 1,000 to 1,200; I think this an under rather than an over estimate. They made seven or eight distinct charges against my line and were driven back with heavy loss each time. I allowed them to get up to within 80 to 125 yards before opening on them with small-arms, and as both officers and men were cool and self-possessed the fire was very effective. In these attacks the enemy did not charge along my whole brigade front at any one time, but in each case pushed forward a column of several regiments. The principal efforts were directed against my left. On the day after the battle some of the Federal surgeons told my acting brigade surgeon, who was with them upon their hospital boats, that up to that time 1,500 of their wounded had been brought in to them; from this and other items which the Federals admitted I believe that their entire loss in killed and wounded was not less than 2,000.

As to the force of the enemy I can only give an approximate estimate. From what Federal officers told me and from my own observation after the battle, I am satisfied that they had not less than 50,000 to 60,000 men, with nine or ten gunboats and rams carrying probably about 100 guns. They had nearly 80 transports, most of them the large Mississippi River steamers.

Where all performed their duty faithfully it is very difficult to mention individuals without seeming to make an invidious distinction. Suffice it to say that all the members of my brigade—officers and men—did their full duty with zeal and alacrity. They deserve great praise for the patience with which they worked for two entire nights upon our fortifications, without a single regular meal from the time that they were first called out on the 9th until the 12th, and also for their cool and steady bearing under fire, which enabled them to deliver a deliberate and most deadly fire throughout the action. With the exception of a few individuals the brigade had never been under fire before, and they deserve much credit for the calmness with which they took the terrific shelling to which they were subjected on both days. In the repeated charges made by the enemy his ranks seemed actually to wither under our fire. I feel proud to command such men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson with six companies of his regiment, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry (Dawson's), had to take up a new position on my extreme left after the action commenced, and in order to do so had to pass through a hot fire over open ground. They took the position assigned them promptly and maintained it handsomely during the action, though without any shelter other than the timber afforded

and the protection of the cross-fire from the left of my trench, which swept the ground in their front.

My thanks are due to the members of my personal staff who were present with me. My acting assistant adjutant-general, First Lieut. J. T. Hearne, and my volunteer aide-de-camp, Mr. R. B. Carlee, were invaluable to me in carrying orders, &c., through the hottest fire. My ordnance officer also, Lieut. George B. Jewell, was of great service to me until unfortunately captured on the 10th, when we withdrew from the lower line of rifle-pits, while bringing up the rear of his ammunition train over some boggy ground.

Painful as the reflection is, I am forced to believe that the enemy's gunboats fired upon our division hospital, though our hospital flag was displayed from it. My reasons for thinking so are that I saw the mark of shot upon the building evidently too large to have been fired from my field battery, and the position of the hospital building was such that it does not seem possible to me that it could have been in range of the gunboats if firing at the fort. Assistant Surgeon Wynkoop, Fifteenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, was mortally wounded by a piece of shell while attending to the wounded in this hospital, and has since died. The field batteries also repeatedly struck this hospital, as it was in their range, and Dr. Wynkoop may have been killed by a shot from one of these.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DESHLER,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Churchill's Division.

Capt. B. S. JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General

JANUARY 7, 1863.—Scout from Big Spring Creek toward Rocky Ford, Miss.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Prince, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP ON BIG SPRING CREEK, MISS.,
January 8, 1863.

SIR: I have to report that, in compliance with orders of the colonel commanding, Major Koehler, in command of three companies, started at daylight yesterday for Rocky Ford. On account of high stage of water in the Tippah he was obliged to leave his horses on this side of that stream and cross his men on a drift; they proceeded within 6 miles of Rocky Ford. From the best information he could get there is no ferry-boat there. Six rebel soldiers crossed in a canoe, and are now somewhere between the two streams with their families. The major returned about 9 p. m. yesterday, having traveled 30 miles, mostly on foot.

If we remain here I would like to make an expedition of two days, going as far as New Albany, for the purpose of scouting the country and getting into a large number of horse and mule corrals along the Tallahatchie. It would be a great accommodation if I had four companies of infantry to put at the mouth of Tippah to make a bridge and guard it till my return. The Tippah is falling a little. Making this expedition, these infantry companies would serve also as a guard for our camp. Captain Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry (Illinois), would

like to go, I am sure. All they would need would be four days' rations of salt, coffee, sugar, two days' hard bread, five wall tents, &c.; could port to me in a day or two.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD PRINCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventh Illinois.

Lieut. S. L. WOODWARD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade Cavalry.

JANUARY 11, 1863.—Skirmish at Lowry's Ferry, Tenn.

Report of Col. R. V. Richardson, First Tennessee Partisan Rangers.

FAYETTE COUNTY, TENN., *March* 13, 1863.

DEAR SIR: On September 6, 1863 [1862], I received authority from the Secretary of War to organize a regiment of Partisan Rangers in Tennessee, subject to your approval or that of General [Sterling] Price. The latter approved, and I immediately came to West Tennessee and began the work. I established a camp and rendezvous in this county, at Galloway's Switch. The enemy at that time held posts at Fort Pillow, Trenton, Humboldt, Jackson, Corinth, Bolivar, and Memphis. The field of my operations for recruiting purposes was necessarily circumscribed by this cordon of military posts, and it has been by fighting and skirmishing with the forces of these places continually that I have been able to hold all of Tipton and Fayette Counties and parts of Haywood, Hardeman, and Shelby Counties. It has required about four months to recruit and organize my regiment.

On February 14, ultimo, I completed the organization by holding an election by ballot for a lieutenant-colonel and major. James U. Green was elected to the first and Berry [B.] Benson to the last named office. I also have appointed, subject to the President's approval, Pinkney M. Pate as quartermaster; Alexander W. Loving, first lieutenant in Capt. R. Burrow's company, as adjutant; George W. Bennett as commissary; Christopher Dickson, M. D., as surgeon; John B. Scarborough, M. D., as assistant surgeon, and Rev. Marion Zelner as chaplain of what I claim to be the First Tennessee Regiment of Partisan Rangers, C. S. Army. I have ten companies organized and five more in process of organization. I had made out full and complete muster-rolls of my companies, but have lost them in a recent engagement with the enemy. I will have them made out again as soon as practicable and forward them. Up to this time I have been acting under orders from Lieut. Gen. [J. C.] Pemberton. I am informed now that you have command of all Confederate forces in Tennessee, and make this hasty report. My efforts to raise a regiment have been attended with much peril and many skirmishes. I have steadily increased, armed, and equipped my force within the enemy's lines, although cut off from all connections nearly with my Government and superior officers. I have been vested with large discretion, and refer to my general report to Lieutenant-General Pemberton as to the manner in which I have exercised it. It will suffice now to say that I had to meet the enemy in overwhelming force the next day after I went into camp in October last, and since that time up to this day some portion or all of my forces have had nearly daily conflicts with

him. We have fought two general engagements and have had innumerable skirmishes.

On January 11 last, with a force of 200 men, we fought the Third Michigan Cavalry (numbering 600 men, armed with Colt's repeating rifles), from 12 m. to 5 p. m., at Lowry's Ferry, in Haywood County, across Hatchie River. Our loss was 1 man severely and 1 slightly wounded. The enemy admitted a loss of 13 killed and 20 wounded. The enemy retired from and we held the battle-field.*

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. V. RICHARDSON,

Colonel, Commanding First Tennessee Partisan Rangers.

JANUARY 16, 1863.—Expedition from Fort Henry to Waverly, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Asboth, U. S. Army, commanding District of Columbus.

JANUARY 17, 1863.

GENERAL: Six 8-inch howitzers are mounted at Fort Halleck, Columbus. They will be brought to the river at daybreak to-morrow and shipped with the ammunition as soon as possible.

During the snow-storm yesterday Colonel Lowe, commanding Fort Henry, sent out an expedition to Waverly, which captured 1 major, 2 captains, 1 quartermaster, 1 sergeant, and 7 privates belonging to different regiments of the Confederate Army, together with horses, arms, &c.

ASBOTH,

Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.†

Abbott's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Adams' (F. W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Alexander's (Jesse I.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Christopher H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Appeal Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Archer's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Armstrong's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regt., Battery H.*
Ashford's (A. E.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Ault's (J. R.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Babcock's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Baker's (James) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*

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* Portion here omitted relates to skirmish near Covington, March 9, and will be found printed in Series I, Vol. XXIV, Part I, p. 425.

† References are to index following.

Baker's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Ballentine's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Banbury's (Jabez†) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Barbour's (J. G.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Barlow's (W. P.) **Artillery.** See *Watson Artillery.*
Barrett's (Samuel E.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Barry's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Barteau's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Barter's (Richard F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Bartilson's (M. H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (Ezra M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Beck's (F. B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Belknap's (W. W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Bell's (Hiram P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Bennett's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Benson's (B. B.) **Cavalry.** See *R. V. Richardson's Cavalry.*
Benton Hussars, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Biffle's (Jacob B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Binford's Partisans. Official designation unknown. See *Captain Binford.*
Bissell's (Josiah W.) **Engineers.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Bledsoe's (H. M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Blood's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Blount's (Ambrose A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*
Boggess' (J. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bolton's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Boomer's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Boone's (Squire) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Bouch's (G.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Bouanchaud's (A.) **Artillery.** See *Pointe Coupée Artillery.*
Bowman's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Boyd's (James P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Brackett's (Alfred B.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Breckenridge's (W. K. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Brent's (P.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Bridges' (H. W.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Stirman's Sharpshooters.*
Brott's (E. C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Brotzmann's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Charles Mann's Artillery.*
Brunner's (John F.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Bryan's (W. C.) **Artillery.** See *Appeal Artillery.*
Burgh's (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Burke's (Patrick E.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Burnap's (Silas A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*
Burrows' (Adrian A.) **Artillery.** (See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*)
Burrow's (Reuben) **Cavalry.** See *R. V. Richardson's Cavalry.*
Bursley's (A. A.) **Artillery.** See *Watson Artillery.*
Callicott's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Carpenter's (Stephen J.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Battery.*
Caruthers' (C. K.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Cavender's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Chambers' (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Fletcher H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Chase's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 13th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Chetlain's (Aug. L.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Chicago Light Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Clanton's (James H.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Clark Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (George W.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Clayton's (William Z.) Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Coit's (John T.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Colbert's (W. B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Coleman's (A. A.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Coleman's (David C.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Conant's (John H.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment Battery H.*
Constable's (A. G. A.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 11th Battery.*
Cooke's (G. F.) Artillery. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Cooley's (C. G.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Coon's (D. E.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cowan's (J. J.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Cowan's (John) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 19th Regiment.*
Cox's (N. N.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Crawford's (J. H.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Crossland's (Ed.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Crump's (Colonel [?]) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Cummings' (H. J. B.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Curtis' (Isaac W.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Cutter's (George W.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regt., Battery D.*
Daily's (E.) Cavalry. See *R. V. Richardson's Cavalry.*
Darnall's (William W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Darnell's (Nicholas H.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Davis' (John) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Davis' (John A.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Dawson's (C. L.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Dawson's (W. A.) Cavalry. See *F. M. Stewart's Cavalry.*
Dawson's (W. E.) Artillery. See *Saint Louis Artillery.*
Dees' (Alexander W.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 3d Battery.*
DeGolyer's (Samuel) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Battery.*
Dengler's (Adolph) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Denson's (W. B.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Dibrell's (George G.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dillon's (Henry) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Dister's (Peter) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Dockery's (T. P.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Dollins' (J. J.) Cavalry. See *W. Stewart's Cavalry.*
Doran's (John L.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Doss' (W. L.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Dougherty's (Capt.) Cavalry. Official designation unknown. See *Capt. Dougherty.*
Dresser's (Jasper M.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Drew's (Newit J.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Du Bose's (E. A.) Artillery. See *William Hart's Artillery.*
Duncan's (W. A.) Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Dunham's (Cyrus L.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Dunlop's (Isaac L.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Dupeire's (Saint L.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Durkee's (Samuel T.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Easterling's (W. K.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Eddy's (Norman) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Emerson's (D. M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*

Emerson's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Engelmann's (A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Engineer Regiment of the West. See *Missouri Troops, Union, Bissell's Regiment.*
Evans' (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Falkner's (W. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 1st Regiment, Partisan Rangers.*
Faris' (J. L.) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery.*
Faulkner's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Fletcher's (T. C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Flood's (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Fonda's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Force's (Manning F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Ford's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Forrest Guards Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Forrest's (N. B.) **Cavalry Regiment.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Foster's (Jacob T.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Foster's (John S.) **Cavalry.** e *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*
Freeman's (S. L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
French's Cavalry. Official designation unknown. See *French.*
French's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 120th Regiment.*
French's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Frisbie's (Orton) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Froman's (Anderson) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Funke's (Otto) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Major) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Gilbert's (Alfred W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Gilliam's (Capt.) **Cavalry.** Official designation unknown. See *Capt. Gilliam.*
Gillmore's (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Gorgas' (Adam B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Graves' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Green's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Green's (J. W.) **Cavalry.** See *R. V. Richardson's Cavalry.*
Grier's (D. P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Grierson's (B. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Griffiths' (Henry H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
Guibor's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Gumbart's (George C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Guppey's (Joshua J.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment.*
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‡ Called also 81st Regiment.
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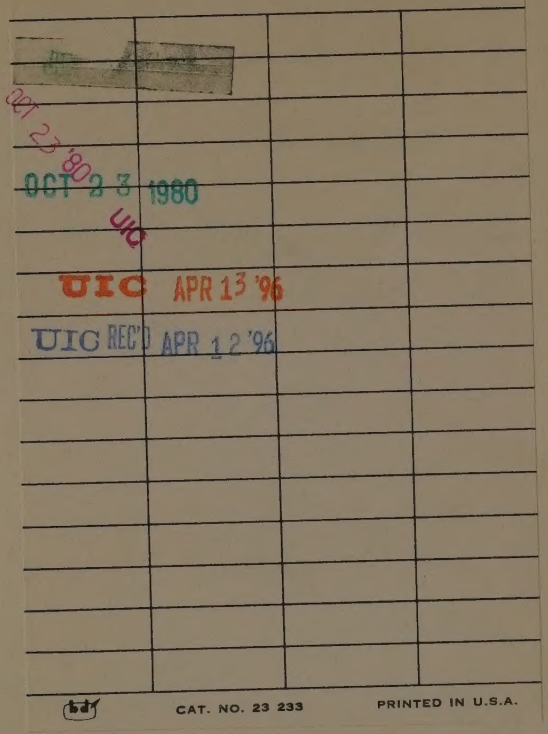
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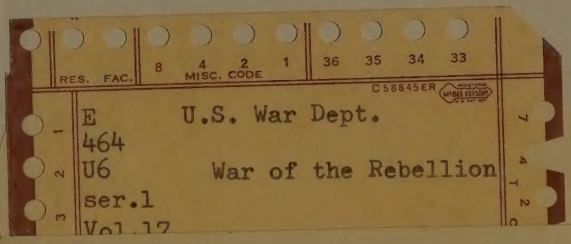

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